"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; probably fair, colder Thursday; strong southeast to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,850. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

HARRISON DEFEATED IN CHICAGO PRIMARY

Five-Time Mayor Is Beaten for Democratic Nomination by a Plurality of 77,000.

SULLIVAN'S MAN WINNER

Gets Revenge for His Defeat at Senatorial Primares—Over 150,000 Women Voted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Carter H. Harrison, five times Mayor of Chicago, was today overwhelmingly defeated at the primary election for a nomination for a sixth term. He received the worst political drubbing of his career at the hands of his fellow-citizens, both male and female, affiliated with the Democratic Party.

Today's primaries were the first in which the women of Chicago were entitled to the same voting privileges as men. They voted for the candidates for all offices. At a late hour tonight, however, political managers said that the women's vote apparently did not affect the general result.

Robert M. Sweitzer, the present County Clerk and closely allied with the Roger C. Sullivan faction of the Chicago Democracy, defeated Carter Harrison by at least 77,000 votes. Carter Harrison and his political managers gave up the fight as early as 6 o'clock in the evening, one hour after the closing of the polls, admitting defeat "by 50,000 or over."

The result of today's election is a culmination of the twenty-year-old feud between the Roger C. Sullivan and Harrison and the Hearst, Harrison, Dunne, and William Jennings Bryan combination against Sullivan of last September. Roger C. Sullivan has not forgotten the hostility to his candidacy for the United States Senate openly displayed by Carter Harrison, William Randolph Hearst, Gov. Dunne, and William Jennings Bryan last Fall.

From that time on it has been apparent that the whole-strength of the Sullivan democracy would be applied to the elimination of Carter Harrison, not alone as Mayoralty candidate in Chicago, but as a leader of Democratic forces in Illinois

Gov. Dunne saw what was coming, and has been only lukewarm in his support for a sixth term for the Mayor. William Randolph Hearst also was very mild in his support of Harrison, so that the Mayor had to fight his battle alone.

Beyond all this there developed in the last eight or twelve months among the old-time Democrats a bitter hostility against Harrison because of the Mayor's own policy of being dictated to by the Hearst leaders. Harrison appears to have seen the handwriting on the wall, for during the last six months his relations with the Hearst people have not been as cordial as before. The Hearst people, while bitterly opposing Sullivan, became almost frigid in their attitude to Harrison. So the result comes as no great surprise to the people of Chicago and the leaders of all political parties.

The Republican primaries interest centred around the candidacies of William Hale Thompson and Municipal Judge Harry Olson for the nomination for Mayor. Both men ran a very close race, the indications at midnight pointing to the success of Thompson over Olson. With thirty-three precincts missing, Thompson had a lead of 1,050 over Olson.

An idea of the increased interest of the women voters since the last election is shown by the following table:

Party.	September, 1914.	February, 1915.
Democratic	41,196	92,000
Republican	18,362	56,000
Progressive	3,015	3,000
Socialist	251	400
Total	62,824	*151,400

*Estimated on incomplete returns.

The total registration for today's primaries was 665,741, of which 447,029 were males and 218,712 females.

HAS SERVED FIVE TERMS.

Harrison Record Unequaled in Municipal Politics.

Carter H. Harrison, Jr., served as Mayor of Chicago from 1897 to 1905. In 1905 he was defeated for re-election by Edward F. Dunne. He took no active part in politics until 1911, when he was again elected, this time for a four-year term.

Carter H. Harrison, Sr., who was assassinated in 1893, was Mayor of Chicago from 1879 to 1889. His total service was therefore two years less than that of his son. The record of father and son is unequaled in municipal politics in this country.

During his first four terms Carter H. Harrison, Jr., gained his popularity largely by his success in his fight against the late Charles T. Yerkes, who sought fifty-year franchises for local traction companies on terms which the Mayor disapproved.

In 1911 Harrison had the support of Hearst in defeating the Republican candidate, Charles E. Merriam. The so-called Hearst-Harrison political machine split in April of last year when the Mayor refused to speak at a Hearst meeting, the object of which was to attack the Wilson Administration on the Panama Canal tolls question.

SEVERE STORM IN WEST.

Train and Telegraph Service Badly Hampered by Heavy Snowfall.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A wind, snow, and sleet storm prostrated telephone and telegraph wires in Iowa, Western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota, according to advices received today by the telegraph companies. Many poles have been blown down and several cities were cut off from wire communication.

In South Dakota traffic was delayed on all railroads and on several branch lines drifting snow stopped all trains.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 23.—Demoralization of telegraph and telephone service and delays in trains reaching Kansas City today followed an almost unprecedented fall of heavy wet snow that extended during the last twenty-four hours over Kansas, Oklahoma, and this part of Missouri. A high wind accompanied the storm.

Meagre reports coming to the Weather Bureau indicate the snowfall through the affected district was from three to twelve inches.

FIND ANTI-JAPANESE PLOT.

Attempt to Blow Up the Empire's Building at Panama Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—An attempt to blow up the Japanese building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was discovered today by a janitor, who found in the basement underneath a showcase a stick of dynamite, the fuse half burned. A guarded report was published in a local Japanese paper.

There is a rumor that other sticks of dynamite were found in the building, but further than to acknowledge that one stick was found the Japanese Consul would not discuss the subject.

The Japanese Consul here and the conservative members of the Japanese colony are inclined to place the blame for the act on some "crank." Representations to this effect have been made to the Japanese newspapers in Tokio.

The showcase under which the stick of dynamite was found contained some of the most valuable of the Japanese exhibits.

WOMAN LEAPS DOWN WASHINGTON SHAFT

Mrs. M. V. Cockrell, of Virginia, Takes 500 Foot Jump Down Elevator Shaft of Obelisk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The first successful attempt at suicide by jumping from the Washington Monument was accomplished this afternoon when Mrs. Mae Varney Cockrell, a young woman of Covington, Ky., threw herself almost the full length of the elevator shaft in the tall obelisk and fell a mangled heap at the bottom of the pit. Mrs. Cockrell dropped from a landing 470 feet from the ground and three floors below the topmost tourist floor, which is 500 feet from the ground. The elevator was up at the time. The woman fell into the pit about thirty feet below the ground level, so that her tumble measured 500 feet.

Two sight-seeing nurses from the Walter Reed Army General Hospital were standing on the 470-foot landing when Mrs. Cockrell came running down the inner iron stairs from the top landing. One of the nurses, Miss Edna E. Rockefeller, caught hold of Mrs. Cockrell, while the other nurse, Miss Seger, ran toward the top landing to summon the guards. Miss Rockefeller clung to a sleeve of Mrs. Cockrell's dress, but the sleeve ripped out at the shoulder. Mrs. Cockrell then clambered over the grill work and out on to one of the four girders which bind the elevator shaft to the walls of the monument. Lingering only a moment on the girder, Mrs. Cockrell looked down the steep shaft and dropped. It is estimated that the descent took only about five seconds, and that the body was falling at the rate of about 250 feet per second when it struck the marble flooring of the pit.

Mrs. Cockrell, who was a daughter of the late John Varney, of Loudoun County, Va., was 28 years of age, and the wife of W. F. Cockrell, formerly of Fairfax County, Va., who for the past six years had been living at Covington, Ky., and is employed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Cockrell came to Washington last Wednesday to visit his relatives here, and her relatives at Del Ray, near Alexandria, Va., only a few miles from Washington. She had been troubled with insomnia and a nervous breakdown and sought relief from several prominent Washington physicians. Pinned to her dress was found this note:

I know I can never get well, dear; so this is best. Be as happy as you can. I am a burden to you as I am.

This was written on a prescription blank. On the reverse side of the blank Mrs. Cockrell had written:

W. F. Cockrell, care of Mrs. J. Gray, Del Ray, Va. Forgive me, sweetheart; but this is my only way out. Always remember I love you, and you are the dearest husband in the world. Please burn my body. MAE.

HOLDS UP FLORIDA BANK.

John Ashley, Suspected of Recent Train Robbery, Gets $5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23.—Sheriff Baker of Palm Beach County and a posse of determined deputies are tonight on the trail of John Ashley, a twenty-two-year-old bandit, who at noon today held up the Bank of Stuart, 30 miles north of this place, single handed and got away with $5,000 in currency.

Ashley is a "bad man" of whom the people hereabouts speak with awe. He recently shot up West Palm Beach from a flying automobile as a warning to Sheriff Baker, from whom he escaped while standing trial last April for the murder of a Seminole Indian. He is credited with being the man who instigated the hold up ten days ago of the Palm Beach Limited near Stuart. There has been for months a standing reward of $1,000 for his detention, but nobody is going after it, such is the fear of him in the community.

TRAIN KILLS W. C. GRAHAM.

Retired Business Man Steps in Front of Fast Erie Express.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 23.—William C. Graham, 57 years old, of 320 Manhattan Avenue, New York, was killed tonight by an express train on the Erie Railroad at the Carlton Hill station. He alighted from a local westbound train and stepped in front of the express, which was making no stop at Carlton Hill. His neck was broken.

Mr. Graham lived at 320 Manhattan Avenue with his daughter and Mrs. H. C. Moses, his sister. It was said at the address last night that the daughter had hurried to Carlton Hill upon being informed of the death of her father. Mr. and Mrs. Moses are in the Adirondacks. Mr Graham retired from business several years ago.

GERMAN FLIERS ON COAST.

Seven Seen Last Night Near England's Eastern Seaboard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—The Chronicle says that according to a message received at Colchester seven German aeroplanes were seen flying off the east coast of England about 5 o'clock last evening.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHOEBURYNESS, Feb. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon an official message from the sea was received here by the authorities that a fleet of several German aeroplanes had been observed off Mab Lightship, and that they were flying on a westerly course, as if heading direct for London.

A keen lookout was immediately established, but nothing further was heard or seen of the craft.

FLORIDA—SUPERIOR SERVICE via Atlantic Coast Line "N. Y. & Florida Special" leaves 2:12 P. M. 3 other All Steel Electric Lighted Ltd. Trains Daily. Office, 1215 B'way.—Advt.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE SOLD FOR $3,500,000

Sixteen-Story Office and Loft Building Will Replace It and the Albemarle.

FAMOUS FOR HALF CENTURY

Political Headquarters of Democrats in Old Days—Doors to Close Finally on March 15.

The Hoffman House, one of the oldest of New York's "downtown" hostelries, has been sold, as were the Fifth Avenue Hotel and then the Astor House. On its site and the site of the Albemarle Hotel and 5 West Twenty-fourth Street, adjoining, will be erected a sixteen-story store and loft building. The sale was concluded yesterday by which the three properties passed from the estate of Francis S. Kinney, the tobacco man, to Louis J. Horowitz, President of the Thompson-Starrett Company, builders. The price is said to have been in the neighborhood of $3,500,000.

Mr. Horowitz has begun the organization of a realty company which will take over his new holdings and erect the store and loft building. Marston & Co. and the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale and arranged also for a $1,900,000 first mortgage building and permanent loan from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the erection of the new building.

Plans for the structure have been drawn by H. Craig Severance and William Van Alen, architects, at 4 West Thirty-seventh Street. The building is to cost $1,350,000 and to cover a ground space of approximately 22,000 square feet, the combined properties having a frontage on Broadway of 159 feet and on Twenty-fourth Street of 191 feet, but being otherwise irregular.

The Hotel Albemarle closed about two months ago, owing to new subway construction. The Hoffman House is still in operation, and the work of razing this and the other properties will not begin until May 1. The store and loft building is to be ready for occupancy in the Spring of 1916.

$3,500,000 Plot Once Cost $5,000.

The $3,500,000 accruing to Francis S. Kinney's heirs—Mrs. La Montaigne of Paris, Warren Kinney, and Morris Kinney—by this disposal of the old hotel was made possible by an investment of $5,000, the sum said to have been paid years ago by Mr. Kinney's father for the whole block front in Broadway, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets. The original Hoffman House was erected on part of this site in 1864. For half a century, in which it has undergone various changes, it has been one of the most popular and famous hostelries in the city.

The immediate success of the hotel led to frequent additions so that, up to a few years ago the Hoffman House, with the old Albemarle, lately included, occupied all of the Broadway frontage.

In its best days the hotel vied with the Fifth Avenue as great political headquarters. The Fifth Avenue was the rendezvous for the Republicans and the Democrats made the Hoffman House their home. Grover Cleveland stopped there frequently, and was living there when he was elected to the Presidency for his second term. Gen. Benjamin Butler and Gen. Winfield Scott made the hotel their home on several occasions.

When the original hotel was opened Read, Wall & Co. were its proprietors. About the time of the first enlargement was made in 1882 by the eight-story addition in Twenty-fifth Street Edward S. Stokes, he who shot James Fisk, Jr., in 1872 and served four years in Sing Sing for it, was admitted into partnership. Until his retirement in 1897 he was chief in the management of the hotel. It was there he improved his acquaintance with Grover Cleveland, and it was Mr. Cleveland, as President, who restored him to citizenship in 1884.

It was while Mr. Stokes was manager that the barroom of the house on the Twenty-fourth Street side acquired fame. It was one of the sights of New York which no visitor missed. Its walls were hung with costly paintings, among them Bougereau's "Nymphs and Satyrs."

Caddigan Sisters' Bankruptcy.

When Mr. Stokes retired these art works passed to James Caddigan, who conducted the hotel until his death in 1909. Two years before this Mr. Kinney erected a twelve-story addition to the hotel on the Twenty-fifth Street corner. But the uptown hotel movement had already begun and in October, 1910, while the two sisters of Mr. Caddigan were endeavoring to manage the property, it went into bankruptcy.

The announcement was made in April, 1911, that the hotel would close permanently, but creditors decided to continue the house under the supervision of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustees of the Kinney estate. The Twenty-fifth Street corner, although only a few years old, was torn down and a twelve-story loft building erected on its site. This plot was held by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. The Albemarle was joined to the Hoffman House, and two years ago Daniel P. Richey undertook their management.

Mr. Richey said last night that the Hoffman House still was doing a good business and that all its 221 rooms were occupied. The house will close on March 15 and on April 15 the new owners will take possession.

Few of the old employes are left to watch the passing of the hotel, but at the time of the bankruptcy many of them had been connected with the house for the greater part of their lives. John W. Peacock, popularly known as "Colonel," had been head room clerk for more than thirty years. He went to his old home in Tennessee, where he died two years ago.

BRYAN CAN'T SPEAK HERE.

Official Duties Oblige Him to Cancel Tonight's Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Secretary Bryan announced tonight that official duties would make it impossible for him to speak in New York on Wednesday night at Carnegie Hall, as had been previously announced.

ARMY OFFICER MISSING.

Feared That Lieut. Weggenan Has Met with Foul Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 23.—Lieut. W. H. Weggenan, Twelfth United States Coast Artillery, is mysteriously missing from Fort Wright, Fisher's Island, and it is feared that he has met with foul play. He is known to have had considerable money in his possession.

Lieut. Weggenan had leave of absence from Feb. 14 to 18. Upon his failure to return his young wife and his friends became alarmed and began a search for him, but without any result.

Norman Angell on America and Peace.

An important article by one of the best known publicists in England, and author of "The Great Illusion."

In Next Sunday's Times.

Order Next Sunday's Times Today. The Times Is Always Sold Out Early.

THIRTY-FIVE KILLED IN SINGAPORE MUTINY

500 Bengalese Whipped the Rest of the Regiment and Then Raided Town.

JOINED BY FREED GERMANS

Landing Parties from Allied Ships Quelled Trouble Which Started Over Promotions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Feb. 23.—Passengers arriving on the steamship Teiresias from Singapore bring accounts of the mutiny of the Fifth Light Infantry of Bengalese en route to Egypt from Hongkong on Feb. 15.

Half of the regiment, numbering 500 men, attacked and subdued the other half and terrorized the town. The killed included several civilians.

All the women and children were sent to ships in the bay.

The mutineers overran the town, killing all on sight. The only woman reported killed is Mrs. Woodward, wife of a prominent physician.

The mutineers went to the German concentration camp and offered to free the Germans. Eight accepted arms and joined the mutineers.

The rioters chose a time when all the warships had left port. The following day, however, a French warship, a British gunboat, and two Japanese warships arrived and landed all their crews in an attempt to suppress the mutiny. At that time the mutineers controlled the main part of the town.

The facts here given are from Henry Kakebeeke, editor of the Bandoeng (Java) Express, who was an eyewitness of the outbreak.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—An official announcement given out by the Bureau of Information says that a riot at Singapore in the Fifth Light Infantry has been quelled. The text of the announcement given out by the bureau follows:

"News has been received from Singapore that owing to some jealousy and dissatisfaction concerning recent promotions, a portion of the Fifth Light Infantry refused to obey orders. This caused a serious riot which the local and neighboring forces, with a detachment of the Thirty-sixth Sikhs, assisted the authorities in quelling. Assistance was rendered also by landing parties from British and allied ships.

"The disturbance was accompanied by a regrettable loss of life. Eight officers were among the total of twenty-five persons killed, while others were wounded.

"All is now quiet in Singapore, and there has been no destruction to property."

A communication issued later by the Colonial Office gave the known casualties in the Singapore riots as thirty-five persons killed, including six officers and fifteen men of the local native forces and fourteen residents of Singapore, one a woman. The Colonial Office report says that some of the rioters were killed and that a large number surrendered or were captured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—Referring to the Singapore riot The London Times says:

"The Fifth Light Infantry had been serving for a considerable time in relaxing and trying climates, which doubtless had some effect on its spirits and discipline. It was last stationed at Nowgong in Assam, never a favorite station with Indian troops.

"From there it was transferred to Singapore in April of last year, and the change was probably unwelcome. Moreover, the regiment had seen no active service since the Burma campaign of 1885. The causes of the outbreak appear to have been purely local and regimental. The Fifth is a very old regiment as native Indian regiments go. It was raised in 1803. An isolated occurrence of this kind, however regrettable, does not dim the bravery and loyalty of many Indian regiments which now are in the battle line."

A dispatch from Tokio dated Feb. 19 told of a mutiny of Hindu soldiers at Singapore which would appear to be the disorder referred to in the foregoing dispatch. The Tokio message said that eleven English men and women were killed in the fighting and some Japanese wounded before the mutiny was quelled.

Marines were landed from Japanese and French warships at Singapore to put down the trouble. The mutineers numbered 800 men. Half of them, it was said, surrendered.

AUDACIOUS COMMANDER MADE A REAR ADMIRAL

British Naval Promotion Raises the Question Whether the Dreadnought Was Saved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Capt. C. F. Dampier, who until recently has been in command of the superdreadnought Audacious, has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

Persistent reports have come from England of late that the Audacious, which was believed to have been sunk off the north coast of Ireland on Oct. 27, supposedly by a German mine, had been saved and towed into port for reconstruction. The great battleship, according to early accounts, went down in deep water. It may be because of the reported success of the salvage operations that Capt. Dampier has been promoted. The British authorities, it may be noted, have never officially admitted the loss of the vessel.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cheroots, 10c. Made of best tobacco grown in Cuba.—Advt.

NEW NOTES TO BRITAIN AND GERMANY; ANOTHER AMERICAN VESSEL BLOWN UP; FOUR SHIPS SUNK OR MISSING YESTERDAY

Wilson Suggests Plan to End Food Embargo and Submarine War.

SENDS INFORMAL PROPOSAL

Secret Messages Go to England and Germany with Hope of Saving Neutral Commerce.

GERARD HAS ONE IN BERLIN

Contents of Both Notes Closely Guarded, but Are of Deep Importance.

GRAVE CONCERN AT CAPITAL

President and Cabinet Stirred by Sinking of Second American Ship by Mine.

BERLIN, Feb. 23, (via London.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, last evening presented to the Foreign Office the American note, which embodies the American proposals for the settlement of the situation arising from the British embargo on foodstuffs into Germany, and the German warfare against British mercantile shipping.

It is understood that proposals were submitted simultaneously in London.

No statement regarding the nature of these proposals or the German attitude on them can be obtained here, but it is believed that there is at least a prospect of their acceptance by Germany.

Washington Admits New Move.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Simultaneously with the revelation tonight that a new move had been made by the Washington Government came dispatches telling of the blowing up of a second American vessel, the steamship Carib, near the German coast, an incident which increased the anxiety on the part of officials for an early understanding with the belligerents on pending questions.

Proposals have been made informally by the United States Government to Great Britain and Germany suggesting a basis for an understanding on the subject of foodstuffs for the civilian population of belligerents and submarine warfare against merchant ships.

These proposals have been guarded with the utmost secrecy, and their nature has not been revealed by officials, who are reluctant to discuss them because of the delicacy of the negotiations.

The wreck of the first vessel, the Evelyn, was viewed by President Wilson as a tragic accident, due to the possible failure of the Captain to heed the German Admiralty's instructions respecting the location of its mine fields. Officials were inclined tonight to think the Carib disaster was of a similar nature, although they had no official advices.

As for the proposals made to the belligerents, it is known that they are of far reaching importance. They were embodied in a confidential memorandum which both Ambassadors Page and Gerard were instructed by President Wilson to take up informally with the respective foreign offices at London and Berlin.

Merely Informal Inquiries.

The new communications are in no sense replies to the notes of Germany and Great Britain, though they relate to the same subject. They constitute what are described in diplomacy as "informal inquiries" and frequently, if acceptable, become formal.

Speculation as to what the suggestions were was widespread in diplomatic quarters, but none of the Ambassadors and Ministers here was aware, it was said, of their contents. The belief most commonly held, however, was that some form of supervision over the distribution of foodstuffs to the civilian population of Germany, either by American Consular agents or American organizations, had been proposed. It was recalled that such a proposal was made by Germany, but could not be put into effect without the consent of all the belligerents.

Germany has offered to abandon her submarine warfare if assured that ships laden with foodstuffs for Germany will not be interrupted by Great Britain.

Cabinet Takes It Up.

President Wilson discussed with his Cabinet today the general situation produced by the declaration of a submarine war on merchant vessels, and it was said later that the replies from England and Germany to the informal representations would have considerable bearing on the final course of the American Government. Earlier in the day the President indicated to callers that he had not decided whether the notes received from Germany and Great Britain on the sea zones and the use of neutral flags required rejoinders, as it was not yet apparent whether there was any necessity to restate the position of the United States, so emphatically expressed in the correspondence with both belligerents.

The general impression was that the United States Government had reiterated informally to the belligerents the seriousness with which it viewed the situation, especially the possible effect on American commerce as a result of the retaliatory measures of England and Germany toward each other.

A pony glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS daily is a splendid tonic.—Advt.

Vessels Sunk or Damaged in the War Area Since Germany Began Her "Blockade"

Ship.	Nationality.	How Sunk or Damaged, and Where.	Date.	Lost and Saved.
SS Nordcap	Norwegian	Hit mine in Baltic	Feb. 18	All lost
SS Nordkyn	Norwegian	Hit mine in Baltic	Feb. 20	All lost
SS Beldrige	Norwegian	Torpedoed in Channel; beached	Feb. 19	All saved
SS Dinorah	French	Torpedoed in Channel; towed in	Feb. 19	All saved
SS Blarka	Norwegian	Hit mine off Danish coast	Feb. 20	All saved
SS Cambank	British	Torpedoed in Irish Sea	Feb. 20	4 dead
SS Downshire	British	Torpedoed in Irish Sea	Feb. 20	All saved
SS Evelyn	American	Hit mine in North Sea	Feb. 21	13 missing
SS Regio	Norwegian	Torpedoed in Channel	Feb. 23	All saved
SS Carib	American	Hit mine in North Sea	Feb. 23	Not known
Branksome Chine	British	Mine or torpedo in Channel	Feb. 23	All saved
Unknown	Unknown	S. E. of Beachy Head	Feb. 23	All saved

RUSSIANS FORCE GERMANS BACK

Army, Retreating from East Prussia, Turns Upon Pursuers with the Bayonet.

BIG GUNS BACK CHARGES

Frozen Marshes a Death Trap for Germans, Who Leave Artillery and Pontoons.

AUSTRIANS LOSE 2 BRIGADES

Berlin Again Puts Out Flags in Rejoicing Over Hindenburg's Recent Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A marked change for the better is now apparent in the operations against the German advance from East Prussia. The tide turned Sunday, when the easternmost German column was driven back by the Russian force which last Thursday evaded the attempted German envelopment in the Agustowo Forest. This was assisted by fresh Russian divisions which moved forward from Grodno.

The Germans were attacked among the marshes and streams between the source of the Bobr and the left bank of the Niemen. The Germans tried to manhaul their light field guns on sledges across the frozen streams, but they broke through the ice. Their heavy guns remained well behind and were scarcely used. The Russian heavy guns on the Grodno road shelled the German main column over the heads of the infantry skirmishing among the frozen marshes.

In three hours the Germans fell back and then moved westward, leaving a collection of pontoons, besides submerged light guns and several hundred dead. They trekked across the snow along the right bank of the Bobr, skirting wide from the fortress of Ossowetz, where the long-range guns were shelling the next German column hastening to reinforce their comrades. An army from Johannesburg was trying to secure the valuable enclave of the Bobr and Narew ending at Lomza fortress for the Germans, but the Russians after stubborn and repeated charges and hours of desperate bayonet fighting drove all the Germans from this region back upon the East Prussian frontier, where there is again a hurried movement of the enemy's trains.

There are signs that the Germans are gathering greater forces at Przasnysz, where the position is still difficult, but the Russians further west have greatly improved their situation. Some hundreds of German prisoners have been taken in the villages in this region. The Germans abandoned many of their desperately contested intrenchments there and along the Rawka.

The only counter movement in Central Poland to the pressure of the Russians northward took the form of an attack Sunday on the north bank of the Pilica, westward of the old line of contact. The attack was readily repulsed.

The Austro-German operations in the extreme southeast evidently aim at Halicz, an important river and railway junction on the Dniester.

Grodno was the objective in the German advance from East Prussia.

A large Austrian force in the region of Stanislau probably hoped to reach Galitz, but the Russians attacked first. Their army, which crossed to the right bank of the Pruth ten days ago, was hanging all the while on the Austrian flank, and when the Austrians attempted to move from Stanislau the Russians on the west, near the outlet of Wyzkow Pass, vigorously attacked their left wing.

The fighting which followed among the woody slopes midway between Stanislau and Wyzkow developed into a hot battle. After an entire day of close range rifle fire the bayonet was used, and the Russians destroyed two Austrian brigades, who were separated from the main body, which fell back on Stanislau.

The actions throughout the Austrian campaign become daily more vigorous, especially in the East. The Russians continue to move slowly into the Hungarian plain south of Dukla. The situation in the passes further east, where the Germans made their greatest sacrifices, has scarcely changed since December. They are rapidly approaching a position when it will be necessary to bring another German army into Hun-

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANY SEIZING RAW MATERIALS

All Distinction Between Civil and Military Use Said to Have Vanished in Belgium.

NATIVES' STORES REMOVED

Goods Requisitioned and Sent to Private Companies Acting for Government.

ENGLAND STOPS RELIEF AID

Sir Edward Grey Explains That Help Sent to Belgium Merely Increases Supplies to German Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—From an absolutely reliable source I am able to give the following exact statement regarding the German methods of dealing with raw materials of all kinds, showing how the Government has actually taken over many industries besides the food supply. It is said from the German side that Germany makes difference between food and other materials for the army and for the civil population. The whole battle of German propaganda in the United States, and incidentally the whole German reason for the submarine war, revolves around this statement.

It is only necessary to know what the Germans are doing in Belgium and how their law operates to see that this statement is false and that the pretended difference does not exist.

At the beginning of the war there was established by law a department at the Ministry of War in Berlin which can requisition any raw materials of possible use for military purposes, even indirectly, irrespective of whether they are produced in Germany or imported. After requisitioning the products are divided among different factories. These are obliged to put the manufactured goods at the disposal of the Ministry of War, which takes for the army what it wants. As a rule this means everything.

How this system is applied is illustrated in Belgium. Besides the real and lawful requisitions for the needs of the army of occupation and besides the extensive and unlawful requisitions not for the army of occupation, the raw material department of the German War Ministry has confiscated all grain, maize, oats, malt, and yeast found in Antwerp even when these had been specially stored for the civil population. No difference was made.

But that is not all. Goods of less general use have had the same fate. All wool, rubber, cotton, flax, hides, copper, ore, nickel, oil, resin, imported goods, oil-cake, coffee, dried currants, apples, and almonds have been confiscated and removed without regard to the wants of the civil population. No difference was made whether the object was civil or military or whether the goods were internally produced or imported.

The same system has been followed in Germany with this difference: That the German owners were paid while the unhappy Belgian merchants received credit notes on the German State bank payable three months after peace, and their prices were fixed at from 40 to 90 per cent. under the real value. The total value of raw materials taken from Belgium is more than $75,000,000.

An elaborate attempt is made to disguise this system of plundering. A part of these goods must go by water via Holland. The Dutch Government no longer allows requisitioned goods to pass, but to give this traffic the appearance of genuine trading, the raw material department of the German War Ministry has created the following organization: After the goods are confiscated at Ghent, Antwerp, Charleroi, or Brussels, an emissary of the raw material department comes to the Belgian owner and makes arrangements for forwarding the goods. He then declares he is ready to treat about prices. If the owner agrees to invoice the goods to the company named by the emissary a better price is offered; if not the goods are taken away and the price is fixed by a commission in Berlin. Companies such as is suggested that the goods be sent to exist for all kinds of requisitioned articles. For wheat and other grain there is a company at Mannheim, for leather a war leather company, and so on. They all pretend to be private companies. In reality, however, they are only a different name and mask for the Ministry of War. The capital is supplied by the Government and the profits or losses are accounted to the State.

At the Dutch frontier these goods look

Continued on Page 3.

THE ALL-TOGETHER POUCH—Rubber, holds pipe and tobacco. At the Rubber Stores.—Advt.

The Carib From Charleston Destroyed by a Mine Off German Coast.

CREW THOUGHT TO BE SAFE

Berlin Officially Blames Ship's Commander as Having Left Prescribed Route.

ATTACK CHANNEL VESSELS

Submarines Strike Three Steamships in Waters Near Dover —Norwegian Craft Sunk.

PASSENGER BOAT ESCAPES

Submarine Misses Steamer Leaving Boulogne—British Admiralty Closes Irish Channel.

British Limit Traffic In the Irish Channel

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The British Admiralty announces that the Irish Channel and the North Channel, waters lying between England and Scotland and Ireland, have been restricted for navigation from today.

The southern entrance to the Irish Channel, known as St. George's Channel, is between Carnsore Point on the Irish coast and St. David's Head on the opposite coast of Wales. Certain areas of this channel have been closed to mercantile navigation by the Admiralty's orders, which also require that all traffic wishing to proceed through the North Channel must pass to the southward of Rathlin Island between sunrise and sunset. No ship will be allowed within four miles of Rathlin Island between sunset and sunrise.

The Admiralty order closes the Irish Channel to all ships of every nationality and entirely prohibits navigation of this area from Feb. 23.

It is expected that the effect will be to divert Atlantic traffic around the south of Ireland, where, owing to the wider seas, there will be greater facility in manoeuvring in such a way as to avoid a submarine attack.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—Another American steamer, the Carib has been destroyed by a mine off the German coast, while a third Norwegian steamer, the Regin, has been torpedoed or destroyed by a mine off Dover.

In addition at least two other vessels, including the British collier Branksome Chine, have been attacked by submarines in waters southwest of Dover, and a dispatch from Copenhagen indicates that the Swedish steamer Specia has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea.

It is possible that one or two other British steamers have suffered the fate of the Regin, one being overdue and another being reported blown up off Rye. As a result of the activity of German submarines, the British Admiralty has announced that the Irish and North Channels have been restricted for navigation from today.

The official Press Bureau gave out this statement tonight, telling of a submarine attack on a passenger boat:

"The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the Folkestone-Boulogne cross-Channel passenger boat was attacked last night shortly after leaving Boulogne Harbor by a German submarine. One torpedo passed thirty yards ahead of the ship.

"The passengers, numbering ninety-two, consisted of civilians and included a number of neutrals."

In the case of the Regin all the crew were saved by British destroyers. When they landed at Dover the men said they believed the Regin had been torpedoed by a German submarine. The vessel sank ten minutes after she was struck. She was at anchor owing to the fog, and the explosion was so violent that the sailors were stunned, and one of them had his knee cap broken.

Although the Berlin dispatches fail to say so, it is believed that the crew of the Carib escaped.

In the case of a few Scandinavian, Dutch, and British steamers, the crews have refused to sail where the voyages were to include the war zone, but in each instance substitutes were found. The crew of the British steamer Darleydale, which has grain for the Belgium Relief Commission, refused to accompany their ship from Falmouth to Rotterdam, but men were soon found to take their places.

Berlin Announces Carib's Fate.

BERLIN, Feb. 23, (via London.)—The American steamer Carib has gone

to the bottom off the German Coast in the North Sea as a result of running on a mine.

At the time of this disaster to the Carib the vessel was not using the route laid down in the German marine instructions.

The German Admiralty has communicated a memorandum to Commander Walter R. Gherardi, the American naval attaché, pointing out that the destruction of the American steamers, Evelyn and Carib, was due to their not following the course prescribed by the German Admiralty to a point northwest of Heligoland. The memorandum reiterates the assurance of the German Government as to the safety of the prescribed course.

Capt. Smith of the Evelyn has been asked for a report as to the locality of the disaster. This report is expected to show whether the Evelyn wandered within the defensive German mine fields, or whether she struck mines outside of that area which might have been laid by a belligerent power other than Germany.

Big Steamer and Collier Hit.

NEW HAVEN, England, Feb. 23, (via London.)—Eighteen members of the crew of the Cardiff steamer Branksome Chine, a Government collier, landed here this evening. Their vessel struck a mine or was torpedoed in the English Channel, twenty miles southeast of Beachy Head, about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The men say the Captain and mate of the steamer are standing by the vessel, which is badly damaged and awash. An attempt will be made to pull her to the coast and beach her.

A larger steamer is reported in distress near the same spot. Lifeboats are in attendance upon her.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LYDD, Kent, England, Feb. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The steamer Kalibra has come in and reports that two vessels have been torpedoed. One was attacked off Fairlight. It is stated that one of the vessels has sunk while the other is in a sinking condition with three trawlers standing by.

It is likely that the two reported from New Haven and the two reported from Lydd are the same vessels. Lydd and New Haven are on the southeastern coast of Kent, west of Dover.

Swedish Ship Probably Sunk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is believed that the Swedish steamer Specia of Stockholm has struck a mine in the North Sea and foundered. The vessel left Liverpool on Jan. 31, and there has been no news of her since Feb. 2.

She carried a cargo of 2,600 tons of maize and a crew of eighteen men from Aarhus.

CHANNEL BOAT IN PERIL.

Torpedo Passes Within 100 Feet of Her—Submarine Reported Hit.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A German submarine, which for the last few days had been lying in the English Channel in wait for steam packets plying between France and England, Monday night fired a torpedo at the steamer Victoria while she was on the voyage from Boulogne to Folkestone with a number of passengers, including some Americans.

The Captain of the Victoria, however, saw the characteristic wake made by the torpedo, and slowed down his vessel, so that the torpedo passed harmlessly about 100 feet in front of her.

The French second light squadron was informed to keep a sharp lookout for the submarine. The Minister of Marine announces that a torpedo boat belonging to the squadron sighted the submarine at 7:30 o'clock this morning eight miles south-southwest of Cape Alprech, near Boulogne, and immediately opened fire and succeeded in scoring several hits before the submarine was able to dive. The announcement adds that a wide patch of oil was seen afterward on the sea at the spot where the craft disappeared, and from this it is presumed that it was wrecked.

HAD 4,600 BALES OF COTTON.

Carib and Her Cargo Fully Insured First Loss of Her Owners.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 23.—The American steamer Carib, which went to the bottom of the German coast in the North Sea today as the result of striking a mine, was the property of Walker, Armstrong, & Co., and was one of a fleet of steamers recently purchased by this concern for freight transportation.

The Carib sailed from Charleston, S. C., on Jan. 27 for Bremen, in command of Capt. Cole. She carried 4,600 bales of cotton.

Walker, Armstrong & Co. can throw no light upon the disaster other than that conveyed in the meagre telegrams and from newspaper bulletins. It is said that at the time of the disaster the Carib was not using the route laid down in the German marine instructions, but officials of the company will not discuss any phase of the disaster.

It is said that the vessel and her cargo were fully insured, but how much insurance was carried cannot be learned. The vessel, while owned in Savannah was loaded at Charleston, and did not visit this port prior to her voyage. Nothing can be learned here relative to the crew of the sunken vessel.

This is the first vessel to be lost by Walker, Armstrong & Co. since they entered the ocean-carrying freight business. The company was formed primarily to take care of cotton transportation following the outbreak of the European war. The company has several ships now upon the seas and loading.

The steamship Carib was well known in this port, where for years in the service of the Clyde Line she carried passengers and freight between New York, Wilmington, and Charleston. A few months ago she was sold to Walker, Armstrong & Co., cotton merchants of Savannah, Ga., and had since been used as a freighter.

The Carib was built by the W. Hamilton & Co., at Port Glasgow and when she slid down the ways in 1882 she was named the President Garfield. Next she came under Austrian registry, and her name was changed to the Kimo.

As the Kimo she plied for a time between Austrian ports and then in the transatlantic service. She was purchased by the Clyde Line, and after 66 per cent. of her value had been spent in repairs and overhauling she was admitted to American registry and entered the American coastwise trade.

The Carib was an iron vessel of 2,087 gross tonnage, 275 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 14 feet depth of hold. She was a single screw steamer of the three-deck type, with two masts. Her crew of thirty men, commanded by Capt. E. L. Cole, which manned the vessel at the time she was sold by the Clyde Line, was retained by the new owners.

GERMANY EXTENDS WAR ZONE.

Orkney and Shetland Islands Now included in It.

AMSTERDAM, (via London.) Wednesday, Feb. 24.—A semi-official dispatch received here from Berlin says that the Orkney and Shetland Islands, lying off the northeast coast of Scotland at the head of the North Sea, and also Kirkwall Harbor, in the Orkney Islands, must be regarded as lying within the war zone, but that the passages on both sides of the Faroe Islands, almost midway between Scotland and Iceland, are not endangered.

FEAR MISSING MEN OF EVELYN ARE LOST

No Trace of the Thirteen Who Started for Dutch Coast After Steamer Sank.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Feb. 23.—Inquiries at all available sources today failed to discover the whereabouts of those members of the American steamer Evelyn's crew, thirteen in all, who were reported to have proceeded to Holland in the mate's boat after the vessel was sunk by a mine.

Naval experts point out that the men must have suffered terrific hardships in the prevailing foggy and cold weather if at sea since Friday.

It is possible, however, that they landed at one of the small islands along the coast.

EVELYN ON WRONG COURSE.

President Wilson So Believes—Points to Marine Warnings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At the moment when the Government was satisfied that the sinking of the American steamer Evelyn off the German coast, presumably by a submarine mine, would not lead to any unpleasant diplomatic incident, official circles in Washington were disturbed this evening by a report that the American steamer Carib had gone to the bottom in the near vicinity of German territory. The report said that the Carib struck a mine. No official confirmation has been received by the State Department, but the brief accounts indicate that the affair will not prove more serious from an international viewpoint than that of the Evelyn.

From remarks made by President Wilson today it is believed that the Evelyn incident is closed so far as its diplomatic aspects are concerned. The President told callers that he regarded the sinking of the Evelyn as a tragic accident, and that he had been unofficially informed that the Captain of the steamer had not followed a safe course that had been laid out for him. The President likewise explained that warnings had been given that mines were planted in the area in which the Evelyn was sunk.

A dispatch from Ambassador Gerard to the State Department today brought the first official information that the Evelyn had been sunk by a mine. The message read:

"Consular Agent at Bremerhaven reports sinking of Evelyn by mine between Borkum and Norderney Islands. Three boats were manned and left ship, one is missing. Captain and twenty-eight men saved by German scout boat."

Norderney Island is about thirty miles east of Borkum off the German coast and is one of the East Frisian Islands which extend along the coast from the mouth of the River Ems to the mouth of the Weser.

The Captain of the Evelyn, it was learned from official sources today, had ample opportunity of knowing that the German pilot regulations did not warrant his course past Borkum when bound for Bremen. Some time ago the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, in its weekly bulletin to American Mariners, told of the German notice to mariners, issued on Nov. 14, 1914, announcing the pilot regulations to be followed by ships approaching the German coast.

On Feb. 8 the bulletin of the United States Hydrographic Office quoted, for the benefit of all concerned, the text of the German coast pilot regulations as follows:

Steamships are permitted to make for the German coast to enter or leave the mouths of rivers only from sunrise to sunset, and in clear weather. Ships attempting to make for the coast in the dark, in foggy weather, run the risk of being shot at. All commercial steamers bound for the Elder, Elbe, Weser and Jade must first point for the Lister deep buoy; those bound for the Ems should make directly for its mouth. In the interest of the safety of ships, a pilot is obligatory from the Lister deep buoy. If ships cannot obtain pilots on account of bad weather or for other reasons, they must either anchor or put out to sea again. The approximate location of the Lister deep buoy is 55 degrees 8 minutes 45 seconds north, 8 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east.

The Lister deep buoy is at the northern end of the Island of Sylt, off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein, north of the entrance to the Weser River, which the Evelyn would have entered to go to Bremen. The Evelyn was bound for Bremen and the mouth of the Weser, and according to the German pilot regulations it was obligatory that the steamer should have taken on a pilot from the Lister deep buoy. The German Government furnishes the pilots which are necessary to guide steamers entering the mine fields at the mouth of the Weser. The German Government makes itself responsible for ships that are lost or damaged while under the control of these German pilots.

WILSON ATTACKED IN HOUSE.

Republicans Reproach President for Instituting War Risk Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The danger to this country in the policy of trying to enforce American trade rights in the war zone declared by Germany around the British Isles was debated in the House today. Mr. Butler, a Republican, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the President or Congress warn American ship owners to keep away from the danger zone. Mr. Moore, another Pennsylvania Republican, who introduced a resolution calling for information in regard to the sinking of the American steamer Evelyn and another calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for full information in regard to the war risk insurance business conducted by the Government, followed with an arraignment of President Wilson for trying to jam through Congress the Ship Purchase bill as a part of the policy demanding full trade rights in the waters of the war zone.

"Is there not some one strong enough in this country to take the part of our people?" said Representative Butler.

"I wish the President could see it his duty to warn ship owners to keep away from the death zone. Why should he not say, 'If you go there, you go upon your own risk. If you lose your ship it goes down as your ship, and we will not redden the waters of the Atlantic with the blood of American soldiers and sailors in order to make good what you have lost.' Why does he not say to these belligerents: 'You are avoiding and violating neutrality'?

"Perhaps I was wrong in suggesting that the proclamation should come from the President. It ought to come by resolution from this House—that we will not vote money, that we will not ask soldiers and sailors to enlist if we are complicated in any way with these belligerents through the cupidity of the American people."

"How can the President say that word now?" said Mr. Moore. "He urged this Congress to pass a bill in order that we might further the export trade, that we might further the individual fortunes that are to be made by reason of the war necessities of our friends upon the other side of the Atlantic. The President had rushed through this House a bill taking the people's money to establish an insurance company in the name of the Government to encourage American traders and the manipulators in cotton, in arms, and in grain to use foreign as well as American ships, thus inviting the very disaster that occurred near Bremen day before yesterday.

"In addition the President has rushed through this House a bill requiring us to take $30,000,000 of the money of the people to buy foreign ships to still further encourage American as well as foreign traders, manipulators, and speculators in cotton and grain, and in the munitions of war, to challenge the destruction of ships and violate neutrality.

"The President has listened to the voice of the trader, the speculator, the manipulator, the money-maker, and he has put it up to the people to pay the losses upon their ships. I wish with my colleague that the President might tell the exporters and the traders to keep out of forbidden territory. I hope he will do this before it is too late.

"Of what concern is the loss of the Evelyn to the gentlemen who owned the ship? Nothing compared with ours. They unloaded on the Government of the United States. The President and this Congress, acting at his dictation, have swallowed the gilded pill. They have assumed the liability for this sort of speculation. They have made the people of the United States the surety for those who are speculating in cotton or in grain to make money.

"Why was this War Risk Bureau established at the expense of the people of the United States to protect speculators? I wish some one who favored this legislation would tell us why we should buy more of these old hulls. The Evelyn was thirty-two years old, had been a wreck, and yet we passed a wrecking bill day before yesterday to admit more of her kind to American register. She was wrecked in 1897, and got the American flag because she was a wreck."

HARDEN DEMANDS ACTION.

Blockade Must Not Be Another "Scrap of Paper," He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—Maximilian Harden in his latest article quoted in The Daily Mail says:

"The expectations of the United States must be disappointed for otherwise the announcement of our admiralty that from the 18th all the English and Irish seas are to be considered a war area would be no better than a 'scrap of paper.' The result of the proclamation should have been considered before it was made; now it is too late. Only complete and absolute closure of England's supplies of food and raw material will be of service. Playing at closure is useless."

Shall the Germans bear the reputation of having threatened piratical strokes and then of having crept into their holes at the first breath of disapproval? The United States can well bear the nuisance they may be caused. Is it, then, part of their birthright to claim nothing but profit for themselves from the fiercest of wars?"

FREIGHTERS SHOW NO FEAR.

Vessels Sail for War Zone, Others Taking On Cargo.

If clearances were to be taken as a criterion, a Customs official said yesterday, there had been no letup in the steamship freight business because of activity by the Germans in the war zone. Many of the freight steamships which leave here go to Norfolk, Portland, Me., Philadelphia, and other ports to take on freight and supplies for Europe.

In Brooklyn the steamship Mogiloff is loading at Pier 4, at the foot of Forty-eighth Street, for a Russian port. Her cargo includes 65,000 reels of barbed wire, 100 automobile trucks, 100 cash registers, and a quantity of infants' food.

At Pier 2, at the foot of Fifty-first Street, the City of New Castle is loading 3,000 freight car wheels and 8,000 bales of cotton. She also will carry 500 cases of Red Cross supplies for the hospitals in Warsaw.

These freight carrying steamships sailed yesterday and will pass through the war zone: Brattingsborg, (Danish,) for Esbjerg; Borglum, (Danish,) for Aalborg, and the Storstad, (Norwegian,) for Havre.

SHIPS START FOR WAR ZONE.

Two Vessels Leave Baltimore with Grain Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Two steamships sailed today from this port on voyages which will take them within the war zone. They were the British steamship Swanmore with grain and general cargo bound for Liverpool and the Norwegian steamship Eisko with grain bound for Christiania.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 23.—The British steamship Den of Ewnie, for Liverpool via Brunswick with cotton, and the Swedish steamship Carl Henckel for Danish ports, also laden with cotton, cleared today. Both vessels were equipped with devices to insure safety in war zone waters. Their names and destination [illegible] printed in large letters [illegible]

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Feb. 23.—The following steamships took on bunker coal here and sailed today for destinations in the war zone. Noviembre (Spanish), for Barcelona, with a cargo of 179,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $804,300. from Galveston; San Tirso (British), for Dartmouth, with $439,422 gallons of oil, valued at $73,183, from Sabine; Rauma (Norwegian), for Rotterdam, with 5,442 bales of cotton, valued at $385,206, from Savannah; Penrith Castle (British), for Queenstown, with a cargo of wheat, lumber, &c., from Seattle; Foylemore (British) for Liverpool, with cargo of 11,000 bales of cotton valued at $500,225, from Galveston.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Feb. 23.—Sailings from this port for the war zone today were the steamships José de Larrinaga (British), for Manchester, with 18,000 bales of cotton valued at $900,000, and the Nitonian (British), for Liverpool, with 15,000 bales of cotton, valued at $725,400.

NORWAY STARTS INQUIRY.

Will Examine the Regin's Crew Regarding Loss of the Ship.

CHRISTIANIA, (via London,) Feb. 24.—The Norwegian Foreign Office has ordered the legation at London to examine the members of the crew of the steamer Regin, which has been sunk off Dover. The Foreign Office has also asked the legation to send the pieces of a torpedo or mine found in the hull of the steamer Belridge to Christiania for examination by naval experts.

The Belridge also was sunk a few days ago.

BELRIDGE WAS TORPEDOED.

First Norwegian Ship to Suffer Not Damaged by a Mine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—A correspondent of The London Times says he is in a position to state that an official investigation has conclusively shown that the oil tanker Belridge, the first Norwegian ship to be injured in the so-called war zone around the British Isles, was torpedoed, not mined.

Owing to the fact that the Belridge did not sink, but was towed into port, evidences of the nature of the attack upon her were preserved, and have been forwarded to the Norwegian Government.

It may also be stated on reliable information, it is added, that Norwegian official and public opinion has been aroused over the sinking of the Regin, the third Norwegian boat injured in the last six days by either mines or submarines.

EFFORT TO CURB SUBMARINES.

Irish Channel Order Is Directed at German Raiders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—The Chronicle's naval correspondent says:

"The warning issued by the Admiralty concerning restricted navigation of the North Channel of the Irish Sea implies a restriction of movements of German submarines. In order to reach the English Channel or Irish Sea it would be necessary for the German submarines to pass round north of Scotland and west of Ireland, which would be practically impossible. We thus see that the Admiralty has now taken steps to crush the German attempt upon our shipping."

Protest Against Floating Mines.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Feb. 24.—The Danish Foreign Office announces that the Government has adopted the proposals of the Christiania conference regarding joint Scandinavian measures against floating mines.

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSS TOTALS $26,750,000

J. Bruce Ismay Produces the Figures as a Tribute to Navy's Efficiency.

LIVERPOOL, (via London,) Feb. 23.—J. Bruce Ismay, presiding today at a meeting of the Liverpool and London War Risks Association, said that the shipping entered in this association was valued at £80,000,000, ($400,000,000,) that the vessels identified with the association which had been lost during six months of the war were valued at only £850,000 ($4,250,000) and the cargoes at £4,500,000, ($22,500,000.) The cargoes represented only 14 shillings per cent. (seven-tenths of 1 per cent.) of the total values of the cargoes at risk.

This, he said, constituted a magnificent tribute to the efficacy of the protection afforded by the British Navy and showed that the submarine peril had been greatly exaggerated. Submarines had proved far less dangerous than swift, well-handled cruisers.

NORWAY AS GERMAN TARGET.

London Paper Sees in Loss of Vessels Attempt at Coercion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—The Daily News in an editorial refers to the fact that three Norwegian vessels have fallen victims to the German blockade. It says:

"It may be only accident, of course, that so large a proportion of the burden of Germany's criminal proceedings has fallen upon Norway, but that country may be excused for suspecting that she is being made a special target for German attack. And ground for suspicion is not wanting.

"Germany's military actions have usually some political purpose, and it is not difficult to see what it would be in this case. Throughout the war her efforts to stampede the neutral countries have been particularly marked in two directions—the United States and the Scandinavian countries. In both directions she has failed. Now that she has come to the conclusion that these countries can be neither wheedled nor bullied into obedience, she has adopted a more definitely hostile attitude.

"The offense of Norway and Sweden is that they have sought to preserve their neutrality in intention and in fact as well as in form. Germany, of course, wants them, as she wants the United States, to help her redress the balance against her at sea by becoming a medium for the supply of her necessaries and for smuggling contraband into her harbors."

SWEDISH SAILINGS STOP.

Traffic to England Halted Pending Scandinavian Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—As a result of the German blockade threat Swedish shipping traffic to Great Britain has been temporarily suspended pending the result of the Scandinavian conference at Copenhagen.

It is expected that the Government will provide armed convoys for merchant steamers.

CRITICISES FLAG ORDER.

Lord Courtney of Penwith Says It Has Done Britain Harm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Lord Courtney of Penwith in a letter to The London Times on the use of neutral flags, says:

"The last dispatch of the German Government to the Government of the United States must stimulate the inquiry, What is the advantage or disadvantage to ourselves of the Admiralty circular enjoining or recommending our mercantile marine to fly a neutral flag under certain circumstances? I put aside the question of legality of such a procedure, as a matter of international law the use of a neutral flag is a ruse de guerre of long standing, but what is its advantage today?

"A belligerent has the right to overhaul a neutral so as to ascertain that it is not carrying contraband. This right may in many cases be loosely exercised, but the moment it becomes possible that a neutral flag is flying over an enemy ship a belligerent will be drawn to exercise his right with the utmost stringency.

"Flying a neutral flag will be no safeguard to a merchant ship liable to capture as belonging to an enemy. Apart from the difficulty of disguising the cut and rig of a ship, the ruse is worthless against capture. The only thing that can be suggested as mitigating against this argument is that a belligerent may hesitate to worry genuinely neutral ships with consequent provocation to remonstrance on the part of a neutral Government, but to this it seems sufficient to rejoin the facts already mentioned, that a belligerent has the undoubted right to overhaul a neutral, and next that a remonstrating neutral would at least as apt to address his remonstrance to the power which directed the assumption of his flag as to the power which in consequence made the visitation of neutrals more stringent.

"I confess to the conclusion that the adoption of a neutral flag can only yield the most temporary and casual advantage, which disappears when this adoption is sanctioned as a regular practice. As to the disadvantages of the order, it might be thought sufficient to point out that we have already received grave caution from the Government of the United States and an even more energetic protest from the Government of Holland, and we hear from Denmark that no one there likes the order which is held likely to do England more harm than good.

"Last, but not least, of the advantages of the Admiralty circular is that it furnished the German Government with one the strongest points in its dispatch to the United States. That dispatch may be said to depend on the use or abuse of a neutral flag and on a threatened but not yet adopted policy of condemning as contraband food destined for the civil population of Germany—a policy which deserves separate examination."

SEE BRITISH FLAG VANISHING.

Has Disappeared from North Sea, Berlin Papers Declare.

BERLIN, Feb. 23, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Berlin newspapers are publishing reports from various ports on the North Sea to the effect that the British flag has "disappeared from the sea," and that English sailors are refusing to leave port because of Germany's submarine blockade of the British Isles.

Sailormen of other countries also are reported to be refusing to sail to the British Isles for the same reason.

Collier Jason Safe in England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The United States collier Jason, for whose safety some anxiety was manifested, arrived yesterday at Bristol, England. In proceeding to Bristol, the Jason had to proceed through the German naval war zone. The Jason is the vessel sent to Europe with supplies and toys for children in the warring countries of Europe. She was known as the "Santa Claus ship."

OBJECTS TO INSCRIPTIONS.

German Government Discourages "God Punish England" on Mail.

BERLIN, Feb. 24, (Via London.)—The German Government has made known that it objects to the use of expressions like the oft-quoted words: "God punish England" on mail going abroad from Germany.

The North German Gazette today calls attention to the fact that some German firms have been rubber-stamping the envelopes and letterheads used in their correspondence with neutral countries with objectionable inscriptions, which are intended as insults to countries hostile to Germany. The newspaper points out that such inscriptions must have exactly the opposite effect upon neutrals than they are intended to have.

ANOTHER ITALIAN STEP TOWARD WAR

Many More Contingents Are to be Called to the Colors on Feb. 27.

WATCHES THE DARDANELLES

Rome Government's Interests Closely Concerned with the Latest Developments in the Near East.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—Information reaches THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from an exceptionally well-informed source that the question of Italy's participation in the war is likely to move a momentous step forward within the next four days.

Feb. 27 is the date set for military preparations, in addition to those which King Victor Emmanuel's Government had already felt it necessary to take, which will put the country on practically a war footing.

Complete mobilization may not yet be in question, but new contingents will be called to the colors on a greatly increased scale.

There is a disposition here to regard these developments as connected with the Allies' move upon the Dardanelles. Italian interests are so closely concerned with any new phase in the Near East that the possibility of the occupation of Constantinople by the Allies cannot leave Rome unconcerned.

While it is impossible to predict what will be the outcome of the naval bombardment begun last week of the Dardanelles, it is believed in well-informed quarters here that the action was much more than a demonstration, and that it was, in fact, merely preliminary to combined operations on an imposing scale.

Considerable speculation is heard as to the reasons why the bombardment ceased for the time being, but if the reports of the combined operations in that quarter of the world are correct, the delay is far from inexplicable.

SIGNS THAT ITALY WILL ACT.

American Firms Having Contracts Have Definite Time Limit

Several signs have recently become evident in New York which tend to bear out the anticipation of THE NEW YORK TIMES's London correspondent printed today. For example, American firms filling Italian Government contracts have been ordered to deliver their goods at designated places in Italy not later than March 1, and Italian officers, who have been in this country since October overseeing the execution of certain orders placed by their Government, as well as purchasing wheat and horses, have settled down for a long stay.

It is argued by their friends that, should Italy enter the war, their services would be more valuable here as agents for their Government than as actual soldiers in the army of the peninsula. In this the officers agree:

Of the three categories of recruits composing the Italian Army, the first making the permanent force has already been called to the colors; the second, also of the permanent army, but "with unlimited leave," has been assembled in certain regions—even to the extent of informing recruits in England to be prepared to return home, while the third category, which is supposed only to be called upon when the peninsula is in danger from an invasion, has been mobilized in the Alpine regions of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venice.

So far as is known, none of the reservists assembled since October have been permitted to return home, although it was the custom during the Turco-Italian war to change recruits every month, so that all might have the experience of actual war. On this basis Italians here, who have carefully followed the recruiting at home, say that Italy should now have an army of 1,000,000 men, well drilled and equipped, at strategic points in the northern regions, and another million composing the mobile and territorial militia going through the "school of the soldier" in convenient places.

Certain recent events in European diplomacy are said to offer a plausible explanation of the situation in those Balkan States which are not yet in the war. They refer principally to the neutrality of Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria in the light of Italy's augmenting alert preparedness.

It has been said that when Rumania entered the war she would do so only after all danger of Bulgaria's intervention on the side of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey had passed, and the representative of Italy in the Balkans and as the mandatory of France and England and possibly of Russia.

The failure of the Austrians in early December to overcome Servia and thereby gain possession of the Orient line to Constantinople removed for the time the probability of Bulgaria lining up with Germany and her vassals. But the continued neutrality of Bulgaria would be a valuable asset to the Allies and an indispensable condition if Rumania joined them. Negotiations with this in view were therefore begun.

Bulgaria, through her defeat by Servia and Greece and her invasion by Rumania in the second Balkan war of 1913, was obliged to surrender much of the territory ceded by Turkey to the Balkan States by the Treaty of London. Negotiations, therefore, took the form of territorial compensation for her continuous neutrality.

Another question to be settled was: What should be Rumania's compensation if by her intervention she relieved the Russians in Bukowina and Transylvania, where twelfl 8,000,000 Rumanians, or what would England, France, and Italy do for her if she so manipulated the balance in the Balkans as to prevent Russia's expansion on Turkish territory in a manner to jeopardize the interests of England, France, and Italy in the Levant?

January saw great activity in diplomatic circles in Rome, Bucharest, and Paris, with enlightening official commentary from Petrograd and London.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Corriere della Sera of Milan had an interview with M. Sazonof on Jan. 7, in which the Russian Foreign Secretary is reported to have said:

"At the present time we would have wished to see a more active and decided policy on the part of Italy. But I cannot think that you will long delay in entering the fight. Russia raises no objection to the occupation of Valona. We see in it a predetermined political action for which Italy is prepared to take the consequences.

"I am the last man in Europe to imagine that Italy or Rumania is quixotic enough to jeopardize its concrete interests for the sake of helping the Entente Powers to victory, even though that victory would in the long run confer certain benefits on itself. The belligerency of these States could be vindicated by their own Governments only on principles of national policy. * * * As things are it seems probable enough that the only considerations which are calculated to weigh with these States will shortly compel them to take the field."

The Tribuna of Rome of Jan. 8 announced the arrival there of Prof. Istrati, formerly Rumanian Minister of Education. The paper declared that as soon as he had been joined by M. Diamandy, then in Paris, they would have a proposal to make on behalf of the Rumanian Government.

In Paris M. Diamandy, with M. Costmesco and Prof. Cantacuzene, had received an official welcome at the hands of Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber. Here M. Diamandy first made the demands which Rumania was prepared to back up by force of arms. By this time these demands should have been cosdired by the Chancelleries of Paris, Rome, London, and Petrograd. They include the surrender by Austria-Hungary of a territory double the present area of Rumania, having a population of over 5,000,000, and designated as follows: Province of Bukowina, Province of Southern Transylvania, District of Marmaros-Sziget, (west of Bukowina,) District of Krischana, and Banat of Temesvar, (west of Transylvania.)

TELLS TURKS KAISER HAS ENTERED PARIS

Statement of One Paper—Another Says His Harem Is to be Taken to Constantinople.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Feb. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Press Bureau which the Germans have established at Constantinople appears to be spending its time in telling the Turks the story of the great war in the style of "The Arabian Nights."

According to the journal Terjiman i Afkri, an Asia Minor publication, the Kaiser has already kept his self-made appointment to meet the Parisians in Paris. This newspaper says, on the authority of the Constantinople Press Bureau:

"The discourse delivered by his Islamic Majesty William II. when installed on the throne in the ancient French Parliament Hall will live as an unforgettable record of his magnificent exploits. Surrounded by his vanquished foes, he offered his imperial hand to be kissed by all the former Deputies of the French Chamber, whose hearts were touched by the splendid magnanimity of his Islamic Majesty."

Adrianople appears to have witnessed the greatest air feat of the war, for the newspaper Sabah, which is frank enough to state that the news comes "by radio-telegraph from the German Press Bureau," tells this weird tale:

"Twenty-five Zeppelins have arrived at Adrianople, bringing to their destination the First Turkish Army Corps. We believe these soldiers of Osman will inflict a crushing defeat on the infidels."

If we are to believe the journal called the Hanumlah Ghazettaseh, the Turkish capital's Spring season will open with a tremendous sensation. Under the heading "Court News" that paper publishes this startling piece of intelligence:

"The harem of his Imperial Islamic Majesty William II. and the harems of the officers on his staff will arrive at Constantinople at the beginning of the Spring. Six of the most powerful dreadnoughts which have been captured from the British will escort the imperial harem."

PASSION PLAYERS AS SCOUTS

Found to be Most Daring of the German Ski Patrols.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Basle correspondent reports that the Germans recently formed a scouting corps of skiers to offset the information service established by the Chasseur Alpine Ski Corps. The Swiss Col. Muller, just returned from a visit to the headquarters of the German skiers, says they are mainly volunteers from the Bavarian highlands, the village of Oberammergau being especially represented. The majority of the passion players, whose leader took the part of Christ, have shown themselves particularly daring and useful. Col. Muller remarks that the skiers, though unmatched for scouting in the snow mountains, are practically useless in actual attack because they are hampered by skis, which prevent crawling and taking cover.

BELGIAN PRINCE AT FRONT.

Leopold, 14, Sees Trenches and Is Presented to His Father's Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Daily Mirror says Prince Leopold, the 14-year-old son of King Albert of Belgium, is now at the front.

When Antwerp was bombarded the royal youngster, with his brothers and sisters, was sent to England, and the children became the guests of Earl Curzon. Leopold constantly pestered his father and mother to allow him to go back to Flanders, and now at last his entreaties have been granted. In the last few days he has visited a number of field ambulances, and under the direction of King Albert he has seen the trenches and been presented to the Belgian Army.

SCANDINAVIA WANTS CONVOYS.

Copenhagen Conference to Submit the Plan to Belligerents.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Scandinavian conference has decided to recommend the trial of naval convoys for neutral merchant ships. Negotiations will be opened with London and Berlin with a view to obtaining a permit for warships of any of the three Scandinavian countries to convoy merchantment belonging to those countries.

The question of the number of ships which one warship will be allowed to convoy and the right to enter the territorial waters of the belligerents will also be matters of negotiation.

GERMANY ANSWERS ATROCITY CHARGES

Official French Arraignment "A Chain of Slanders," Inspired Statement Declares.

The German answer to the official French charges against the Germans, alleging atrocities in Northern France, was given out by the German Information Service last night. The answer is a translation of a semi-official statement that appeared in the Cologne Gazette, in which statement the French charges are characterized as a "chain of base, untenable slanders."

The French report, which was made public through the Journal Officiel, the official organ of the French Government, the Cologne Gazette declares, was compiled "to ensnare and prejudice the neutrals," and it asserts that the document is "a patchwork of fabrications and that the committee intrusted with its composition and the French Prime Minister, M. Viviani, who is responsible for it, deserve to be accused of dishonesty."

Referring to "the case of Lunéville," the German reply asserts that the Wolff Telegraph Bureau has proved the falseness of the accusation that the German commanders burned seventy buildings without justification. What was done in Lunéville, the Gazette adds, followed an attack on the military hospital by the civilian population of the city.

Of the bombardment of Rheims the Gazette says:

"According to the French report, Rheims is supposed to be an open city. As a matter of fact, the forts are occupied even today, partly by Germans and partly by French. The French used the Rheims Cathedral as a protection for their heavy artillery.

"What is true of Lunéville is true of Gerbeviller and of all the other places in which the civil population shot at our troops, with great losses to them, and who were punished only according to martial law.

"If we subtract the storming of towns from the 135 separate cases into which we have divided the report, only ordinary gossip remains—for example, the lies about the German robberies. The fall of the Castle de Bage, near Rheims, has been much decried. The French have asserted that the German Crown Prince plundered the castle. The committee, which is convinced of the falseness of this assertion, now declares that the robber is the Duke of Brunswick.

"And on what does the whole assertion rest? On a door of the castle is or was written, (according to the report,) 'S, K, Hoheit,' (his royal highness.)"

After many references to other charges the Gazette asks why the Journal Officiel does not print all the evidence, together with the photographs that Premier Viviani says are in the hands of the committee.

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GERMANY ANSWERS ATROCITY CHARGES

Official French Arraignment "A Chain of Slanders," Inspired Statement Declares.

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Enjoy an American salad. Instead of olive oil at war prices, use delicious, economical Wesson Oil.

25 and 50 cent cans

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The crowded street-car's twice-breathed air—

IF in the very streets, open and wide-swept, we cannot help inhaling myriads of germs, how much more danger must there be in the crowds such as we mingle with in stuffy street-cars and other crowded places?

Crowds mean germ dangers. The throat is the germs' easiest route into the system. Throat protection, therefore, is of *vital* importance. And science has supplied a trustworthy means of protection in FORMAMINT, the germ-killing throat tablet.

It is a little tablet—handy to have with you at all times—pleasant in taste. Sucked like candy, it frees in the saliva an efficient yet harmless germicide and so disinfects every nook and corner of the mouth and throat. A tablet taken occasionally not only soothes away irritation but insures that throat "cleanliness" so necessary to health. Endorsed by over 10,000 physicians. 50 tablets for 50 cents—at all druggists.

From "The Practitioner," a leading English Medical Journal, December, 1907:
"I regard these lozenges or tablets as a good prophylactic (i. e., preventive,) also against sore throat. I have never had a sore throat myself since I began to use them, although I periodically suffered before."

Jack London writes:
"I am tremendously pleased with the antiseptic qualities of your Formamint Tablets. Formamint is a real cleaner of mouth germs."

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GERMANY STRUGGLES WITH BREAD TICKETS

First Day of the System Sees Some Confusion—Kaiser's Family Treated Like Others.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 23.—The first day's trial of bread cards, which every German was required to have in order to receive his supply, resulted in some misunderstandings and friction, but the system in general worked well, although there were considerable delays at the bakeries.

The greatest inconveniences were experienced at the restaurants, where many of the guests forgot to bring bread cards, and for that reason received no bread. The innovation also greatly crippled the numerous automatic restaurants.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Copenhagen correspondent says every German received a ticket early in the morning today entitling him to his supply of bread. Even the member of the imperial family, as well as the humblest households, was included in the distribution without distinction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The German Government is expected soon to increase food restrictions. It is expected that there will soon be meat and potato cards as well as bread cards for all classes. The Government is also increasing its restrictions on food and drink in public restaurants.

German agents are buying dogs of all kinds in Holland from farmers and peasants. As much as $14 has been offered for fat dogs. These, it is said, are being made into sausages for human consumption, principally among the German population.

SHORTAGE OF BREAD DENIED.

Regulation Called Pretext to Obtain More Charity for Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Feb. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The war-bread regulations in Germany are not due to any real scarcity; they are a pretext to induce charitable Americans to feed Belgians in Belgium and the French to feed their people in that portion of France occupied by Germany. Already as a result a Franco-German conference has been held in Berne. The French Government has sent trainloads of foodstuffs to Lille in charge of Swiss who are responsible for seeing that they really reach the French population and are not consumed by the German Army.

An enterprising Berlin master baker has produced a special kind of war bread containing neither wheat nor rye flour, barley, nor oatmeal. The people call it manna. The reason for the production of this remarkable bread is that it contains no ordinary flour and can be sold in restaurants without the production by customers of bread cards.

War cookery schools are now being opened throughout Germany. In Cologne alone are twenty-four where women are taught to avoid all waste or extravagance.

FIRST FRENCH WAR BREAD.

Give Parmentier Credit for Discovery of Germany's Food.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A favorite method of Paris journalists to fill the newspaper blanks due to censorial severity is to use articles proving that German inventions are based on previous French discoveries. Thus submarines, mortars, minenwerfer, anti-typhoid vaccine and aeroplanes are shown to have originated on this side of the Rhine.

Hitherto no one had attempted to dispute the ownership of the famous bread wherewith Paris believes the Teutonic housewives are desperately fighting starvation. Today, however, the Petit Journal declares even this was first produced by the famous French scientist Parmentier, who with a friend, Cadet de Vaux composed a serviceable bread with a mixture of wheat and potato flour. Unlike the German product, which sours if kept, Parmentier's novelty remained excellent after several months if adequately baked.

LULL AT THE DARDANELLES.

Weather Unfavorable—2,000 Shells Thrown Into Forts Sunday.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—An official statement issued last night says:

"Unfavorable weather, with reduced visibility and a strong southwesterly gale, has interrupted operations at the Dardanelles.

"The outer forts were seriously damaged by the bombardment of Feb. 19."

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Balkan News Agency has received a dispatch from Athens, dated Feb. 22, saying:

"The allied fleet in bombarding the Dardanelles threw 2,000 heavy projectiles into the Turkish forts yesterday, (Sunday.)

"The Ottoman batteries replied feebly, without hitting any of the allied warships.

"The Allies continued their fire today, (Monday,) but with diminished intensity."

JUST PRO-BELGIAN.

How Ernest Thompson Seton Explains the American Attitude.

Ernest Thompson Seton, who arrived in London on Feb. 6, told a reporter of The Daily Mail that he left America neither pro-Allies nor pro-German, but just pro-Belgian. This paradox he illustrated as follows:

"This attitude of the people of the United States may be fairly expressed by a scene I witnessed in the greenroom of the McDowell Club of New York. There were present a German singer and an American singer, both men of note. The German, like most of them just now, very anxious to argue the case for his country, launched into a tirade against the Allies, repeating especially the indictment of 'the wholly unprovoked attack on Germany.' For my own part, I merely smiled, thinking, 'Thou dost protest too much,' but the American singer said, bluntly:

"'You are only wasting talk. You can explain Britain; you can explain France; you can explain Russia. But you cannot, and you never will, explain Belgium. In Belgium you have hanged a millstone around your necks that will sink you in the long run.'"

Priest Wounded While Saying Mass.

HAZEBROUCK, (via Paris,) Feb. 23.—A soldier priest was saying mass yesterday in a church at Elverdinghe, near Ypres, when a German shell exploded over the building. A portion of the missile came through the roof and struck the priest on the head. He was taken to the nearest ambulance, where an operation was performed, and it is hoped he will recover, although his condition is serious.

LIKEN RUSSIAN ROUT TO BIG RABBIT DRIVE

Guns, Baggage, and Vehicles Abandoned in Wild Retreat to East Prussian Frontier.

SPREAD RUIN AS THEY FLED

Nature's Obstacles Alone Prevented Hindenburg from Bagging Entire Tenth Army, It Is Said.

SUWALKI, Russian Poland, Feb. 20, (via Berlin and London, Feb. 23.)—The German forces under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, by hard fighting and extraordinary marches, inflicted such a striking defeat on the Russians opposed to them in the recent battle of the Masurian Lakes country, that the Russian remnants are a negligible quantity in the operations now in progress.

This fighting has been described as the February campaign in East Prussia and North Poland; and it is regarded here as a second Tannenberg. The Russians, composing the Tenth Army, were under the command of Gen. Sievers. It is true that this commander, by a skillful use of the railroads at his disposal and by the sacrifice at times of entire battalions in order to bring off a few guns, succeeded in saving a greater part of his artillery, but no fewer than 60,000 of his 150,000 men are already counted among the German prisoners, while his killed and wounded in the four days' battle with which these operations were inaugurated, and the subsequent running fights, are estimated at 30,000 men.

Russian Division Surrounded.

On the streets of Suwalki there could be heard yesterday and today the sound of artillery from a swampy region to the southeast, where an isolated Russian division, perhaps 10,000 man strong, has been completely surrounded, but is still offering resistance. Several thousand more Russians probably still remain in small scattered bands or are wandering as straggliers within the ring which the German troops have now closed around the woods and swamps between Suwalki, Augustowo, and the German frontier, but the capture of these wanderers and the fated division is expected here, and is regarded as merely an incident in a campaign to which this great success is called only the prelude.

It is not believed among the German military men at Suwalki that Gen. Sievers will be able to bring one-fifth of his troops safely behind the fortress at Grodno, a safety which may not be of long duration.

The above statement may seem to be exaggerated, but a correspondent of The Associated Press, motoring along the line of the Russian retreat over roads deep in snow and through a desolate and swampy country, gained an impression of complete defeat and demoralization which scarcely can be conveyed in words. Abandoned guns and automobiles, wrecked and overturned wagons, sledges, and ammunition caissons incumbered the way. Rifles, blankets, knapsacks, and other equipment had been thrown away by the fleeing soldiers. Dead horses and an occasional fallen soldier were everywhere along the roadside. These things showed the conditions under which the hasty retreat had been accomplished.

At street corners in Suwalki, Augustowo, Lyck, and other towns are great heaps of abandoned rifles and bayonets. Large bands of Russian prisoners, many of whom surrendered without firing a shot, were encountered along the way. The Russians in retreat seem to have had only time enough to burn the houses on the German side of the frontier and destroy the livestock which they were unable to drive away. This they did so thoroughly that in the seventeen-mile ride from Lyck to the frontier village of Prostken, for example, only one house with a roof on it was seen. The Russian part of Prostken and the Russian villages beyond have not been touched. For days past the correspondent has seen no living animals except those in the German columns and dogs and cats in villages. The bodies of sheep and cattle killed by the Russians have been left to decay by the roadside.

The first phase of the campaign—the phase resulting in the destruction of the Russian northern army—may be compared to a gigantic raboit drive or surround, in which men were the prey.

While the attention of the Russians was concentrated on the Warsaw line Field Marshal von Hindenburg, quietly assembling an overwhelming force in East Prussia behind the Masurian Lakes, suddenly launched it in two columns against the unsuspecting Gen. Sievers.

One column drove in from the south and drove back the Russians, who for months had been besieging the lake gateways to East Prussia, and the other column from the north swung around in wide circles to the eastward and to the southward, aiming to join hands with the southern German column and cut off the retreat of the retiring Russians. The driving wings of the army closed to the east of Suwalki and Augustowo only a few hours too late to catch the entire army. Most of the units of the Russian force, however, were bagged.

Nature Aided Russian Retreat.

The delay which enabled the remnant to escape was due to nature. The line of advance of the southern column lay through the belt of swamps which form a natural defense of the Russian frontier. It is almost without roads and troops attempting to use the cross-country trails became almost hopelessly bogged. The correspondent saw columns of infantry, many of whom had passed through mires more than ankle deep. Detachments of soldiers assisted in dragging the guns forward through the mud, but their progress was extremely slow.

"Sure," said the commander of one of the German corps engaged to the correspondent, "always helped the Russians. Two days of hard frost and we should have had every man."

The correspondent accompanied the right wing of the German armies engaged and it was to these troops that the heaviest part of the fighting fell. The left wing, sweeping down from the north, was called upon mostly for leg work to accomplish marches of forty miles daily in pursuit of the Russians who fled after the four days' engagement on the Masurian Lakes, and thereafter the soldiers of the Russian left army were chiefly interested in getting away. The battle in the south was of a unique character. Again nature aided the Russians. It was fought in a driving snowstorm, a fierce cutting wind driving the flakes into the faces and eyes of the advancing Germans until they could scarcely see.

When the Germans came to grips with the Russians they found their rifles so covered with ice and the muzzles so choked with snow that the weapons could not be fired. The troops, and these were young troops of one of the newly formed corps, were left only with their bayonets, but they stuck to their work despite heavy losses.

The Russians were assuming the offensive when artillery, which hitherto had been unable to get up through the forests to the south of the Masurian Lakes, arrived just in time and turned the scale. The troops of this column pressed forward along the fairway, only a dozen miles wide, between the Masurian Lakes and the Russian frontier, driving the Russians before them, but they were forced to turn three times to beat off the flank attacks from the south.

The Russian Commander in Chief made desperate efforts to come to the help of this army, whose plight by now was recognized. He sent in a column of troops from the fortress of Lomza and from Kolno and from the fort at Ossowetz. Each time the German commander forced a part of the troops to the south, defeated the Russian relief columns, and then continued his march.

The retreat of the Russians on this part of the field of operations could be made in only one direction—namely, the northeast, as the swamp belt prevented their escape to the east or south.

The troops from the centre and the northern flank of the Russian position were by this time in full retreat eastward and southeastward under pressure from the pursuing German forces converging on the Russian column, all aiming for the only remaining egress from the circle to the eastward of Suwalki.

The Russians apparently became desperately jammed, and on Feb. 16, when the correspondent arrived at Grajevo on the heels of the entering German troops, the German commander was almost confident that the bag would be complete. Then came the delay in getting the flanking column across the swamps to close the hole in the ring, and Gen. Sievers, with all his higher officers and the remnant of his army, got away.

That the Russian commander was able under such road conditions to bring off as much artillery and transport as he did is, in the opinion of German experts, a most laudable achievement. The roads are very narrow and obstructed with deep drifts of snow. Each drift usually is indicated by a cannon standing on its end, or by a freight automobile which has been overturned in a ditch, showing that the Russians had suffered from the same obstacles. Several of the main roads were tried, but they were utterly impassable on account of the snow.

A picturesque scene, reminding one of a canvas by the Russian painter Verestchagin, was witnessed on the trip between Augustowo and Suwalki. The road is cut like a cañon for twenty miles through a dense Russian pine forest and it formed the only available avenue for the advance of the German troops, which by this time had left the escaping Russian army to other hands, and were pressing forward to participate in a further operation. Along this twenty miles of road was a solid stream of infantry, artillery, and wagon trains, usually in three columns, moving irresistibly southward. The roadway was high pitched and slippery with ice. Smooth-shod horses were continually going down. The infantrymen picked their way along the sides of the road. Almost every man was equipped with a staff which seemed to have been copied from Verestchagin's soldiers.

There was no stop or pause. The soldiers ate as they marched. The horses were kept moving until they were through the woods, as there was no place to turn out and halt. For many miles before Augustowo was reached the same ceaselessly moving column of men, horses, and guns had been encountered—an army 50 miles long was on the march.

The German General Army Headquarters announced on Feb. 18, two days before the foregoing dispatch was written, that 64,000 Russians had been captured in the battle of the Masurian Lakes in East Prussia. On Feb. 23 the capture of 40,000 more prisoners was announced, bringing up the total to more than 100,000 men and including seven Generals. Tuesday's Berlin official communication said that more than 300 Russian cannon had been taken by the Germans.

GREAT JOY IN BERLIN.

City Again Decorated as Bulletins Add to von Hindenburg's Booty.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 23.—The latest official report of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's victory in East Prussia shows that it is far more complete than was at first thought. Enthusiasm has broken out anew in the German capital, and those residents of Berlin who had taken in their flags after the announcement of the earlier phases of the battle are flying them again, more profusely than last week.

The press reflects the exultant tone of the people. The Lokal Anzeiger's remarks indicate the general tenor of the newspaper comment. It says:

"Torn, torn asunder and crushed to earth are the battle ranks of the Czar of all the Russias, the proud hope of the Triple Entente. The Russian Tenth Army, consisting of eleven divisions and a number of cavalry divisions, has practically ceased to exist. Thousands lay bleeding and silent on the ground; other tens of thousands held up their hands, while the scanty remnants fled in affrighted haste. Some troops still maintained their organizations, but many were dissolved. Men lost their heads and rushed away like wild herds, seeking refuge in the forests, while the pursuit roared behind them.

"The achievements of our troops, consisting of veterans and new recruits, seem to have been superhuman.

"It is not vainglorious to say that Bluecher's victory of Belle Alliance, (the Prussian term for Waterloo,) following the pursuit of Napoleon and the annihilation of his best armies, is eclipsed by what has just occurred. Bluecher's troops had waited for weeks in comfortable quarters. The concentration marches, as Napoleon approached, were insignificant in comparison with the distances just covered in the East. * * * While part of the troops were engaged in fighting in fixed positions for weeks, the others made forced marches for days. Then followed a nine days' battle, which closed with the pursuit.

"It is a well-known fact that the pursued can run faster than the pursuer. Nevertheless, our troops, though wearied by incessant marching and fighting, kept close upon the heels of the Russians, not letting them escape from their steel-like grasp.

"When the Russian Commander in Chief was announcing: 'Our troops in the vicinity of Augustowo are gradually withdrawing from the zone of fighting' the last remnants of the Tenth Army were laying down their arms in the forests near Augustowo and in northwest Grodno.

"The victory, which resulted in the largest number of prisoners ever taken in open battle, was also the most complete in the world's history."

KAISER IS JUBILANT.

Predicts Triumph Over All Foes of German Kultur and Civilization.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Berlin sets forth that the Prussian Diet, which is now in session, has received from Emperor William a message in response to the one sent him congratulating his Majesty upon the German victory in the battle of the Masurian Lakes. The telegram from the Emperor reads as follows:

"My warmest thanks for the kind congratulations of the Diet on the splendid successes which the wonderful bravery and perseverance of our heroic sons, together with the brilliant strategy of their leaders, have gained for the Fatherland.

"A people of poets and thinkers has been transformed into a united people in arms, and we can rely on the strength of its determination to triumph over all the enemies of German 'Kultur' and civilization. God will be with us and our just cause."

PROF. VON LEYDEN SEVERE.

Doesn't Want Germans to be Friends with Any Nation on Earth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Prof. von Leyden, writing in the Frankfurter Zeitung, says:

"That friendly relations can ever again be established with our arch-enemies the English cannot for one single moment be admitted. The English have placed themselves beyond the pale of human recognition. They have raised the banner of brutality and crime. They are utter barbarians and as such are unfitted to be admitted to the circle of civilized Germans, when peace has been restored.

"No self-respecting German will ever consent to remain in any room of which an Englishman is the occupant. If the German cannot eject the Englishman he will himself leave the room. We cannot be expected to breathe the same polluted air as our deadliest foes, who fell upon us from the rear and in the dark. There can be no compromise on this point. We have to swear a national vendetta against the English, never to rest, never to cease our preparations for another war, never to spare an effort until the last semblance of English power is de-rest or repose for any honest German till the British Empire has been swept into the oblivion of past history."

Having dealt with Russia and France in similar trenchant fashion, Prof. Leyden concludes:

"Finally there are the neutral nations. Most of them side in sympathy with the English, Russians, and French. Most of them entertain hostile feelings against Germany. We do not need them. They are not necessary to our happiness, nor to our more material interests. Let us ban them from our houses and our tables. Let us make them feel that we despise them. They must understand that they are condemned to be left out in the cold just because they do not merit German approval.

"Germany must and will stand alone. The Germans are the salt of earth; they will fulfill their destiny, which is to rule the world and to control other nations for the benefit of mankind."

Official Reports of War Operations

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—The day has been comparatively quiet except in the Champagne district, where fighting continues under favorable conditions. We have taken more trenches in the region of Beausejour, and have maintained our gains of the preceding day.

To the northwest of Verdun, at Drillancourt, in the region of the Forest of Les Forges, our batteries blew up an ammunition store.

It is confirmed that the Germans suffered very heavy losses in the complete repulse of their attack at Bois Bouchot on Feb. 21.

In Alsace an attempt by the Germans to debouch from the portion of the village of Stosswihr, still occupied by the enemy, was immediately stopped by our fire.

(*Day Report*)—There is nothing of importance to add to last night's communication. West of Lombaertzyde, the enemy made ready to deliver two infantry attacks which, coming under our fire, could not be carried home.

The bombardment of Rheims, reported yesterday evening, was extremely violent. It lasted for a first period of six, followed by a period of five hours. Fifteen hundred shells were dropped in all quarters of the town. What remains of the cathedral was made a special target, and suffered seriously. The interior of the vaulted roof, which had resisted until now, was burst. About twenty houses were fired and twenty civilians killed.

To the east of the Argonne, between Malincourt and the Meuse, our artillery found a German battery and blew up its ammunition wagons.

Along the remaining part of the front there is nothing to report.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western arena of the war, the fortress at Calais was freely bombarded during the night of Feb. 21-22 with missiles from an airship.

Yesterday the French again delivered an attack in the Champagne district to the north of Perthes, but with decreased forces. Each of their advance movements broke down under our fire. At Ailley and Aprémont, the French forces were driven back to their positions after having first secured some minor successes.

In the Vosges, the Sattlekopf, to the north of Mühlbach, has been taken by storm. Otherwise there has been nothing of importance to report on the western line.

An advance attempted by the Russians with forces quickly gathered together from Grodno, moving in a northwesterly direction, resulted in failure. The number of cannon taken in the pursuit of the Russians, after the battle of the Mazurian Lakes, has been increased to over 300, and includes 10 pieces of heavy calibre.

To the northwest of Ossowetz, north of Lomza, and in the vicinity of Przasnysz, the fighting continues. On the Vistula, to the east of Plock, we have advanced further into the Wyszogrod district.

In Poland, south of the Vistula, an advance by a Russian division on our positions on the Rawka River has been repulsed.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Fighting continues on the right bank of the Bobr and the Narew in isolated engagements. An encounter of secondary importance occurred near Grodno, on the Lypskov road, in which we attacked the Germans.

The guns of the fortress were used actively and effectively in the fighting in the Ossowetz district. On the road from Lomza we took Jedwabno after a fierce combat. The enemy took the offensive in considerable force in the Przasnysz region.

We captured several villages on the road between Racionz and Plonsk, taking 500 German prisoners on the left bank of the Vistula.

Attacks of the enemy on the north bank of the Pilica, in the district of Lopuszno, were repulsed.

It has been definitely learned that the Austrians suffered very heavy losses north of Zakliczyn, in Western Galicia, on Feb. 17.

After capturing the heights of Smolnika, east of Lupkow Pass, in the Carpathians, our troops repulsed repeated counter-attacks of the Austrians, who reached a point within a few paces of our positions, but were forced back with very heavy losses.

The Germans delivered four attacks against the height of Myto Koziourka on the night of Feb. 20, but were driven back. We had carried the hill, which was an important part of the enemy's position.

We attacked the Austrians south of Stanislau, in Eastern Galicia, and drove back two brigades after a combat in which the bayonet was sometimes used. We took here 1,500 prisoners, including 20 officers, and several machine guns.

On Feb. 21 there were engagements with the Turks in the vicinity of Tchoruk, as a result of which the Turks were driven beyond the river.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In Russian Poland there is nothing significant to report. Foggy weather in West Galicia impedes the activity of the troops.

On the Carpathian front the Russian attacks were shattered in the usual manner and with important losses to the enemy. Five officers and 550 men were made prisoners.

The battle south of the Dniester River continues. On this battlefield our trusty Croatian troops, in a successful attempt, drove the Russians from several places, captured positions on heights strongly fortified by the enemy, and advanced our front.

PARLIAMENT APPROVES POOLING OF RESOURCES

That and Time Will Assure Victory for Allies, Lloyd George Tells House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The plan for a union of the financial and military resources of the entente powers, arranged for early this month in Paris, was approved in the House of Commons this afternoon. In debate David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that there would be another meeting of the Finance Ministers of the allied powers, but this time in London. Referring to the enormous joint resources of the Allies, the Chancellor said:

"In this struggle resources are almost of paramount importance. This is a war not merely of men, but even more of equipment. It is in this that the Allies have fallen short of their great enemy, because of the preparations he has been carrying on for years and years. In this matter time counts. In men our resources are greater, and in money our resources are greater. Time an da full application of these resources —bold, courageous, resolute application of all our strength—that is all that is necessary. If we do it, we shall win."

American Students to French.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Excelsior remarks the "graceful action" of the American students of the Beaux Arts, who recently sent to all their French comrades at the front whose addresses were available letters of good wishes, accompanying packets containing socks, tobacco, and preserves.

BIG AUSTRIAN GUNS BOMBARDING RHEIMS

12-inch Howitzers Moved About Quickly—French Attacks to Relieve the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMIENS, Feb. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans are using big Austrian howitzers of 12-inch calibre for the bombardment of Rheims. These powerful guns can apparently be moved fairly easily, and take up positions favorable to the bombardment of a city as circumstances dictate. They have no fixed emplacement, but move from one point to another, from each of which they can throw a few shells into the ruined town.

This kind of bombardment lacks the precision of the former systematic cannonading. Still the shells cast by the Austrian guns are most destructive.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Allies in the west have again stayed their offensive, which had as its object the relieving of the pressure on Russia. There has, however, been some fighting near the coast, at Ypres, in the Champagne district, where the French are attempting to push the Germans back from Rheims, and relieve that city from the bombardment which it has again undergone, and in the Woevre and Vosges districts.

At none of these points has a battle of any dimensions been fought, although the operations in Alsace, taken as a whole, are of considerable importance.

RUSSIANS FORCE GERMANS BACK

Continued from Page 1.

gary or allow Austria to abandon the entire scheme of attempting a Spring campaign for Southern Galicia.

Fighting Along New Battle Line.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 23.—Making claim to marked successes in the Carpathians and to having defeated the German offensive campaign in the north, which "never emerged from its period of preparation," Russian staff officers took an optimistic view today of the outlook along the whole front. The German advance from East Prussia has been stopped, owing largely to the flooding of rivers and the melting of snow, while the attempt to cross the Bobr River has been thwarted. A new battle line has thus been formed in the north, along which there is uninterrupted fighting.

On the other hand, operations in the Carpathians are developing rapidly, and the Austrians' right flank is now threatened by the Russian offensive movement. Near Krasne, thirty miles east of Lemberg, the Russians repulsed an Austrian division, thus putting a check on the movements of Austro-German forces which were attempting to concentrate at Stanislau.

The situation in Northern Poland, however, is regarded as of greatest immediate importance. The position of the Germans near Ossowetz is considered critical, since they are under attack from the heavy guns of the fortress and are unable to bring up their own heavy artillery, owing to the poor roads. A stubborn fight on the road to Lomza was won by the Russians, with the result that the important point of Edvabuo still remains in their hands. The only place in that general vicinity still in dispute is Przasnysz, fifty miles west of Lomza. According to Russian staff officers, the Germans have gathered a large force near this point and are expected to attempt an advance.

Along the whole front the Germans have been proceeding in six separate groups; the first in the direction of Bydkuhnen, the second toward Grodno, the third around Ossowetz, the fourth in the direction of Lomza, the fifth in the direction of Przasnysz, and the sixth near Plonsk and Novo Georgievsk. All these groups are keeping as close as possible to the railroads on account of the almost impassable condition of the highways. Communication between these groups is maintained by means of cavalry.

A general survey of the whole northern field of operations is said to show that the Russians have retired to a previously prepared line, and are able to stop the German advance wherever it is decided to accept battle under conditions which are deemed the most favorable. Russians officers say it will be impossible for the Germans to break through the present line of defenses.

No fears are felt here for the safety of Lemberg. The town of Halicz, with its extensive fortifications, is expected to provide an effective barrier to the Austrian advance toward Lemberg. The Halicz Bridge over the Dniester is the only point at which the Austrians could hope to cross the broad, treacherous river. Between Halicz and Lemberg the country is a level plain, which would be difficult to defend.

On account of these conditions it is believed that the Austrians will divert their offensive movement northwestward through a country less strongly fortified.

DRAW BACK IN BUKOWINA.

Austrians Massing Near Capital to Meet Russian Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MAMONITZA, Rumania, on Bukowina Frontier, Feb. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Austrians who had been in position alongside the Rumanian frontier retired under cover of darkness yesterday with their artillery. A large force of the enemy is now concentrating in the neighborhood of Czernowitz in expectation of an attack by the Russians.

On the other side of the Pruth the bronze field guns which the Austrians have been employing against the Russians, two of which have been firing during the last few days from the shelter of the Rumanian frontier, made very poor shooting.

The road between here and Czernowitz for a distance of three or four miles is once more free of the enemy. The Austrian tide in Bukowina has reached high-water mark and there are indications that the ebb has set in.

RUSSIA'S FIRST PLEA TELLS WOES OF WAR

Hundreds of Thousands, Adjacent to Borders, Fleeing for Life Before Armies.

RELIEF FUND OPENED HERE

People of Pau, France, Send Thanks to Red Cross—Food, Not Clothes, Is Belgium's Need.

An appeal, "To the citizens of the United States," issued by the Imperial Free Economical Society of Petrograd, the oldest public body in Russia, and vouched for by Hamilton Holt, Miss Lillian D. Wald, James B. Reynolds, Joseph M. Price, and George Kennan, was given out by the Committee of Mercy yesterday. It is the first direct appeal from Russia.

August Belmont will receive contributions for this fund at 200 Fifth Avenue. The appeal tells a pitiful story of the conditions among all classes and races in some parts of the Russian Empire, and is strictly non-partisan and non-racial in character. On the committee in Petrograd are some of the foremost citizens of Russia.

The appeal says the war has caused great suffering adjacent to the frontiers, and hundreds of thousands of families of Poles, Jews, Lithuanians, Oukranians, White-Russians, Armenians, and Georgians, having lost all their worldly possessions, are flying for their lives. Women and children, old and young, sick and weak, are asking for help and often find none. Considerable funds are being raised by public collections throughout the country, but still all the proceeds are far short of the need.

The Belgian Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $938,305.70, of which amount $2,446.04 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributors of $10 or more were:

Mrs. M. W. S. Colston, (col.)	$1,000	G. H. Kupfer	$10
Mrs. G. B. Webb (col.)	100	Mrs. W. D. Embree	20
W. G. Langdon	100	Ethel H. Sturdevant	10
Elizabeth Gallaher	50	Edith M. Prellwoitz	25
R. C. Bolling	100	Mrs. F. V. S. Crosby	10
Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Gould	100	E. L. Schieffelin	10
Pres. Ch., Sewickley, Penn.	58	Miss L. McD. Moses	25
T. L. & F. Barstow	15	Grace C. Balch	10
Margaret Boyer	10	Mrs. J. C. Greenway	10
Mary E. Boyd	10	Mrs. J. M. Howard	10
C. D. Newman	10	Elizabeth R. Beckwith	10
H. Huntington	10	Jessie Bruce	10
Mrs. D. Alexander	20	Anonymous	10
Lillian W. Kirkham	15	Mrs. J. A. Brown	10
E. E. Dwight	10	Alois Winsick (col.)	18
E. Merritt	25	Grace Ref. S. S., Brooklyn	10
Mrs. H. G. Lake (col.)	40	Women of Pinehurst	31
George A. Pratt	10	A. H. Rowbotham	20
G. A. P.	10	J. H.	10
A. E. Brinckerhoff	20	Mrs. U. H. Cozart	37
Northampton, Mass., Assn.	10	C. Dahlgren	20

Mercy Committee Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, 200 Fifth Avenue, now amounts to $120,857.05. Yesterday's subscribers who gave $10 or more were:

Horace D. Taft	$25	High School, Malvern, Ark.	$25
Mary L. Miller	10	H. W. Asher	10
C. F. Ackerman	10	P. R. Jeffcott	22
Walter Jennings	200	Bloomington, Ill., citizens	1,039
Charles F. Hubbs	10	Mrs. A. M. Oliver	10
Mrs. J. Y. Birney	25		
W. L. R. Emmet	25		

Pau Thanks the Red Cross.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, conveyed to the American Red Cross yesterday the official thanks of the municipality of Pau, France, for the services rendered in that city by the doctors and nurses of the American Red Cross. The Red Cross is maintaining a hospital at Pau. M. Alfred de Lassence, the Mayor of Pau, in his letter to M. Jusserand, says the American Red Cross surgeons "have performed marvelous operations which have saved the limbs of many of the wounded, and the wounded show their gratitude in a most touching manner." The American Hospital, the Mayor adds, is always crowded to its capacity.

The European War Fund now totals $400,652.53, of which amount $403.76 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributors who gave $10 or more were:

Passaic Co. Suffrage League	$272	Islip Red Cross	$26
Schneider-Anderson Co.	42	Reading, Penn., (col.)	18
		N. Isabel Dyckman	12

Contributions for relief of destitute women and children of France, which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounted yesterday to $677.13. The fund now totals $59,330.47. Yesterday's donors who gave $10 or more were:

Mrs. Crocker, San Francisco	$55
Peter B. Olney and Rev. H. F. Farrell (col.)	100
Alfonse Herbain, Auburn, Ill.	67

Food, Not Clothing, Needed.

Shipments of clothing donated during the last few months have been so large and generous that an adequate supply for months to come has accumulated, according to a cable dispatch received today from the London office of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Space in the vessels of the commission is needed for the transportation of food, and accordingly the commission is appealing to all committees and individuals to focus ther efforts upon supplying food, of which there is still a serious shortage.

HONOR TO QUEEN'S ENVOY.

Lady Williams-Taylor Guest at Needlework Guild Reception.

Lady Williams-Taylor, who came to New York as the personal representative of Queen Mary of England to thank the American members of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild for the work they have done for British sailors and soldiers, was the guest of the American branch of the guild at a reception in the Hotel Breslin yesterday afternoon.

Among those who met Lady Williams-Taylor were Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. P. A. S. Franklin, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Mrs. T. N. Rhinelander, Mrs. Thomas P. Taylor, Miss Theodosia Spring-Rice, Henry E. Pansahaw, Countess E. Festetics, Mrs. Eugene Fuller, William G. Lane, Miss C. Welland Merritt, George T. Mortimer, Mrs. George R. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Swanson, Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum, and Mrs. A. J. Wilson.

"As President of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in Canada," said Lady Williams-Taylor in her response to the address of welcome, "I am not only very pleased at having this opportunity of meeting our American co-workers, but also of conveying her Majesty's appreciation of the noble work of the many societies that have unceasingly from the beginning of this war, sent large supplies for those at work and those who are affected and afflicted because of that war.

"The amazing success already attained by the United States branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild surely justifies its young existence and the delicate compliment of its being in this country, and I assure you ladies that it gives Queen Mary's Needlework Guild of Canada a warm heart throb in these days of anxiety and tension to know an American sister is at hand."

Sortie by Austrian Fleet.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—A Havas dispatch from Cettinje, dated Feb. 19 and delayed in transmission, says that Austrian warships came out of Cattaro Canal the previous day and steamed as far as the mouth of the Boyana, where they captured an Albanian transport, which was afterward released.

The squadron then proceeded toward Cattaro, bombarding the Montenegro positions on the way, but doing little damage.

GERMANY SEIZING RAW MATERIALS

Continued from Page 1.

like private property invoiced to private owners, but really are confiscated goods for the raw material department of the War Office. With such a system any differentiation between what is for the civil population has been made impossible even for the Germans themselves.

STOPS BELGIAN SUBSIDY.

England Won't Aid Relief Because Germans Continue Their Levies.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The British Foreign Office has directed a letter to Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Belgian Relief Committee, declining to give a direct subsidy to the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The Foreign Office explains that it has taken this course because Germany has refused to put a stop to cash requisitions in Belgium.

The letter, signed by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary. It is dated Feb. 22 and says:

Dear Mr. Hoover—Your return from Germany and the information you have given me as to the result of your journey afford me the opportunity to sum up the negotiations which passed between the Commission for Relief in Belgium and his Majesty's Government in reply to the various letters you have written me.

When the work of the commission was originally set on foot through the United States and London in behalf of the Belgian Government, his Majesty's Government agreed that all food supplies from neutral countries through the commission should pass into Belgium without interruption for distribution among the Belgian people under guarantees given by the German Government to the commission.

$500,000 Given by Great Britain.

His Majesty's Government also contributed £100,000 to the funds of the commission. This sum has been supplemented by grants of money from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. We also were able to extend facilities which insured your shipping reaching Rotterdam, and, in certain instances, to relax in your favor our prohibitions affecting the export of food and the transfer of money.

Military considerations might be held to render such action on our part inadvisable, but it appeared to us necessary, in the circumstances, to disregard such considerations. You represented to us, however, that such grants were quite inadequate to your needs, since your expenditure for foodstuffs distributed in purchase money amounted to between £400,000 and £500,000 monthly. You therefore asked for a monthly subvention from our Government to supplement the very generous private contributions which you are receiving from the American public.

We did not see our way to accede to your request. Indeed, for some time we have regarded the whole project of the distribution of food in Belgium with some doubt, in view of the action of the German authorities.

While respecting the food actually imported by you, they did not until December accede to your representations regarding the cessation of requisitions for the use of the German Army of supplies of native food remaining available for the civil population of Belgium. They even carried away cattle and cereals from Belgium into Germany.

They also levied large monetary contributions upon the

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The Horizon As a Goal

You can please everybody some of the time, and somebody all the time, but it is difficult to please everybody all the time.

Still it is better to have that desire as a goal—it forever lures us on—and like the horizon—forever flies before us.

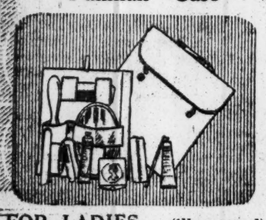
Cross
Silk Bag

HAND BAG—(illustrated) Of black French figured silk, with moiré silk lining in colors; colored stone catch with metal drop; front and back of plaited silk. Fitted with silk-backed attached mirror, silk change purse and shirred puff-bag; soft silk handle with metal loops. Size: 4¾ x 6¾ inches.....$9.75

Cross
Cigarette Humidor

HUMIDOR—Three views of an entirely new box and humidor, which will hold 40 cigarettes. Made of the best Prince's silver plate. The retentive qualities of this specially prepared metal preserve the aroma and flavor of the tobacco. The revolving rack and door, make it unique and artistic—its usefulness is obvious.
.....$9.50

Cross
"Pullman" Case



FOR LADIES — (illustrated) Case of rubberized silk, in colors, moreen lining; removable easel holding: comb, hair brush and mirror on one side; other side: wash cloth, soap, hairpins, tooth and nail brushes, cold cream, tooth paste, face powder, sand boards and orange sticks, all in loops and buttoned pockets. Size: 8½ x 9½ inches, handle at top; complete $10.50

FOR MEN — Same style as above, fitted with: Cross razor, tooth paste, shaving cream, shaving brush, comb, scissors, nail file, military brush, soap, tooth brush and wash cloth. Size: 8½ x 9 inches, handle at top; complete.....$12.00

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POWERS TO AWAIT REPORT ON MEXICO

Inquiries to be Answered on Basis of Duval West's Findings and Carranza's Interview.

NO REPLY TO PROTEST

Arrest of Native Priests and Expulsion of Foreigners Not Explained —Villa's Report on His Victory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Diplomatic envoys of various countries who have inquired as to the course of the United States Government in the Mexican situation have been advised informally that the outcome is being awaited of the conferences between Duval West, personal representative of President Wilson, with the different leaders, and between Gen. Carranza and Charles A. Douglas, a Washington attorney now at Vera Cruz.

Douglas, who is a friend of Secretary Bryan, went to Vera Cruz with Eliseo Arredondo, Washington representative of Carranza, to discuss with the First Chief international aspects of the Mexican situation with a view to obtaining a better understanding with him of pending questions relating to foreigners and their interests.

Duval West is to confer with Villa and other chiefs, and on the information reported through these channels it is believed a further development of the Washington policy toward Mexico will be based.

Juan Riaño, the Spanish Ambassador, sought information at the State Department of the Spanish priests ordered expelled from Mexico by Gen. Carranza, but, although the United States had made representations in their behalf, no word of their fate had come. One hundred and eighty native priests are held for 500,000 pesos ransom, and representations have been made for them to which there has yet been no reply.

In addition to the Spanish priests, later dispatches today said there were also some French and Italian, although the number was not given. The dispatches said some of the Spanish and French priests left Mexico City yesterday, but the others had received a little longer time to make preparations for departure.

Gen. Villa's report on the recent fighting in the west was forwarded to the State Department today. Fifteen hundred Carranza soldiers were killed and many captured by the Villa troops at the battle of Sayula, according to this report. After the battle, which occurred last Friday, Villa reported, he personally headed the columns pursuing the Carranza troops toward Manzanillo. Villa said his own losses consisted of 100 killed and 250 wounded.

Six military trains and the headquarters of Gen. Diegues, Governor of Jalisco, were among the equipment which Villa claimed to have captured. Defeat of Gen. Carrasco, a Carranza commander, and the capture of Rosario on the west coast of the republic, also were reported by Villa. Carrasco is said to have lost 500 men and to have retreated.

Carranza troops were reported to have arrived at Mazatlan from the north.

ROOSEVELT ON NACO FIRING.

He Assails the Administration for That and Other Mexican Incidents.

The firing by Mexicans across the border at Naco could be stopped overnight by notifying the Mexican authorities that if a repetition of such acts occurred, American troops would cross the border and drive both sides out of rifle range of the border and exact immediate punishment for any man or party who attempted to interfere with such measures, according to Theodore Roosevelt, who has an article on "Uncle Sam and the Rest of the World" in the March number of The Metropolitan, issued yesterday.

Col. Roosevelt quotes from the letter of a railway engineer, who wrote from Naco on Jan. 10, 1915, that five persons had been killed and forty-seven wounded on the American side of the boundary line by stray bullets.

"My wife," writes the engineer, "was shot in the neck in our house, 600 yards from the line, while she was reading. I would rather a thousand times be with Emperor Bill than an American citizen under such conditions."

Col. Roosevelt tells of an American army officer who told him that man after man, among the enlisted men, refused to re-enlist because the orders of the Administration were that American soldiers when fired at on American soil by Mexicans should not return fire.

Col. Roosevelt says that, while the Administration should be condemned, the American people should also be blamed, because there had been placed before the country officially some of the "innumerable wrongs committed upon Americans and upon foreigners of every nation in the course of four years of anarchy during which Mexico has been torn to pieces by various groups of bandits." The worst of these banditti, he adds, have been more or less actively helped by this Administration.

A list of outrages and murders of Americans were placed before the people by Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico in the Senate on March 9, 1913. This was followed, Mr. Roosevelt says, by the Senate's request for the number of Mexicans killed and driven out of Mexico. The President's refusal, on the ground that it was incompatible with public interest, according to Col. Roosevelt, could only have been justified, if he had a policy, to apply forthwith for the remedying of such conditions. But he had no policy, writes Col. Roosevelt, except "vacillating inability to do anything positive," and murder and spoliation have continued unchecked since his answer was sent to the Senate.

Col. Roosevelt quotes Secretary of State Bryan as telling Americans who had lost their property in Mexico that he was not interested in "protecting American dollars." But he urges that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are seeking to "protect the dollars" of wealthy foreign corporations through the purchase of German ships in our ports and of wealthy men who want to make fortunes through the sale of contraband. Col. Roosevelt charges that President Wilson failed to take steps to protect American property in Mexico, and adds:

"And at the same time he and his chief, President Wilson, in striving to secure and protect certain kinds of property—that is, in dealing with matters of contraband and the purchase of the interned ships of one of the powers now at war—have been following in feeble and irresolute fashion a policy which it is quite conceivable would, if successful, let us drift into war in peculiarly ignoble fashion."

SENDS RICH BOY TO JAIL,

Magistrate Refuses Bail for Franklin Veith, Accused as Pickpocket.

Franklin Veith, the 16-year-old son of Hugo D. Veith, of A. & H. Veith, importers of millinery at 622 Broadway, who was arrested on Thursday last on the charge of trying to open women's handbags in the Subway, was found guilty yesterday by Magistrate House and held without bail until Thursday afternoon, while Probation Officer Joseph J. Mackay makes investigation.

Detective Miller, who arrested the boy, was the only witness against him. The defense produced as character witnesses Justice Frederick Spiegelberg, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures for the Board of Education, and Prof. Campbell, Principal of the Columbia Grammar School.

Detective Miller said the boy had tampered with the handbags of two women at the Ninety-sixth Street Station, and then had followed one of them on a Bronx Park train and had renewed his attempt. He got off at the Mott Avenue station and was arrested.

The boy denied Miller's story absolutely, but Magistrate House said: "Either the detective was guilty of deliberate perjury or the boy was guilty of the act. I find the boy guilty."

None of the women whose handbags he was alleged to have aimed at was produced in court.

When the Magistrate announced his finding Abram I. Elkus, counsel for the boy, asked that he be paroled until Thursday. He has been out on a $500 cash bail since his arrest. The Magistrate refused. Hugo D. Veith, the boy's father, cried out: "Why, I can provide $200,000 bail for him!" But the Magistrate ordered him locked up in the West Side Court jail.

Mr. Veith said last night that he was confident that further investigation would vindicate his boy.

FORCED TO ABANDON A SHIP IN DISTRESS

Gale Made Harpalyce Steam Away from Florence Pile, Rudderless and Leaking.

CUTTER WILL SEEK HER

Santa Marta Arrives with Three-Ship Convoy—Other Craft Report Rough Weather.

With her rudder smashed, leaking, and at the mercy of every sea that breaks over her, the British steamship Florence Pile, out of Norfolk with grain, is wallowing along in the North Atlantic steamship track. This report was brought in by Capt. Wawn of the British freighter Harpalyce, which reached Quarantine late last night. A terrific northeast gale was raging when the Harpalyce sighted the distressed vessel, and Capt. Wawn was unable to go to the assistance of her crew. After standing by all night, the skipper decided with daylight to run into this port and report the condition of the Pile.

The coast guard cutter Mohawk was advised of the plight of the Pile and will sail from Norfolk to go to her assistance. She left Norfolk Feb. 15.

The Harpalyce's log shows that she met the Pile on Sunday night in lat. 39.06, long. 67.48. The Pile, Skipper Wawn said, was drifting at the mercy of the tremendous sea that was running, and each time a wave boarded her it swept clear over her. The Pile was low in the water and she had a list to port that seemed to increase during the time the Harpalyce stood by. With every lift of the sea the rudder could be seen smashing about violently.

Capt. Pearn of the Pile asked the Harpalyce by signal to stand by until the morning. At the same time he signaled to know whether the other vessel could send medical help on board. One man had been lost overboard, he said, and another had had both legs broken. It was impossible to send a boat alongside the Pile because of the rough sea.

Capt. Pearn then requested Capt. Wawn to take him in tow, but the latter said he could not do so as the Harpalyce had no tow lines on board. In addition, Capt. Wawn said his own encounter with the weather had left him with boilers leaking. During the night the two vessels remained together. In the morning there was still a terrific sea running and so Wawn decided to run into this port.

The Harpalyce is from Swansea. She reports the Pile as bound for Queenstown, while the marine records show that the freighter left Norfolk for Greece.

The United Fruit Company steamship Santa Marta, from Cartegena, which broke her rudder in a storm off Hatteras on Thursday night, got in last night in convoy of the coast guard cutter Onondaga and two wrecking tugs. The sixty-five passengers suffered little discomfort on account of the accident, and before they left the ship they presented a complimentary set of resolutions to Capt. Davidson.

The Santa Marta was seventy-four hours helpless before the rescue boats took her in tow. During most of that time a sea anchor kept her head up to the wind. The accident happened about 10 P. M.

Early Sunday morning a big sea boarded her and brought her up with a shock that shook her from stem to stern. Some of the passengers came out of their cabins, but stewards soon reassured all on board.

When the cutter came the sea was running so high that Capt. Davidson had to construct a raft upon which to put a steel hawser, and allow it to drift down to the cutter's small boat. One line parted before it could be made fast on the cutter. Several hours later the tug Rescue arrived, and the work of towing began in earnest. The cutter dropped back and acted as a rudder on the way to port. The tug I. J. Merritt reached the ship on Monday and helped to bring her in.

The French liner Touraine, from Havre, the Red Star liner Finland, from the Mediterranean; the Norwegian freighter Fram, from Copenhagen, and the Egda, all arriving yesterday, also reported having encountered rough weather. The Egda came from Manzanillo with a cargo of sugar. She met heavy seas and a succession of gales all the way from Jupiter to Hatteras. The vessel labored and strained in the heavy seas with the result that she sprung a leak forward. The cargo of sugar in the forward hold is badly damaged.

The Captain of the freighter City of New York reported yesterday to Arkel & Co., the agents, that on Feb. 15, at 3 P. M. an oil stove in the chief steward's room exploded, setting the cabin on fire. The crew were quickly mustered and after some hard fighting put the blaze out.

The Danish steamship Gulfaxe, Capt. Peterson, reported at Quarantine that while she was passing north of the Shetland Island a British patrol boat put a shot across her bows. The Gulfaxe proceeded, but when another shot was fired Capt. Peterson stopped his ship and was spoken by the patrol boat. The cutter, upon learning the identity of the steamer, allowed her to proceed, after cautioning the Captain that he was in the mine zone.

BARTHOLDT TELLS OF HOPES

Writing Abroad, He Says All German-Americans Are with Fatherland

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The London Times says a German woman at Frankfurt-on-Main has made public the following letter from Representative Richard Bartholdt, dated at Washington Jan. 31:

"Best thanks for your letter. Unfortunately I have not time to write to you fully about the situation. German-Americans stand like one man by the old Fatherland and I myself have for five months been busy day and night in getting a hearing for the truth.

"Yesterday there was a conference here of representatives of all German associations as a result of which the whole Germanism of the country has been united for the first time in the history of the United States. I am President of the union, and we shall get ourselves a hearing. Hoping for a decisive German victory over perfidious England, I am, &c."

BIG CARTRIDGE SALES TO BRITISH IN COURT

Flint & Co. Assert That More Than 3,500,000 a Week Are Sent to England.

WANT $500,000 DAMAGES

Alleged Profit-Sharing Contracts with Remington Company and Winchester Company Cited.

Great Britain has been receiving more than 3,500,000 cartridges a week from this country for about six months, according to a complaint filed with County Clerk Schneider yesterday. The statement was made in a counter-claim by Charles R. Flint, Wallace B. Flint, and Frank R. Cordley, comprising the firm of Flint & Co. of 25 Broad Street, against Marcellus Hartley Dodge, whose trade name is the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

The Remington Company a few weeks ago sued Flint & Co. for $43,613 said to be due on a total of $168,648 for arms and ammunition alleged to have been delivered between June 23 and Aug. 4, 1914. These munitions of war, it was said, were for Mexico.

Flint & Co.'s answer denies that they owe the plaintiff company anything and in their counter-claim tell of two agreements said to have been made between them and the plaintiff. The first says that Flint & Co. are engaged in trade with foreign countries and that about Aug. 14 they arranged with the Remington Company to sell its total output of cartridges, about 1,500,000 a week, to Great Britain.

The agreement, according to the complaint, was to the effect that Flint & Co. were to open negotiations with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company for its output of cartridges, amounting to 2,000,000 a week, and was also to make the necessary arrangements for the sale of both outputs to Great Britain. The profits and losses were to be divided equally between the contracting parties.

Flint & Co. say they rendered this service and spent a good deal of money, and that when the negotiations with the Winchester Company and with Great Britain for the delivery of 3,500,000 cartridges for an indefinite period were about to be closed favorably the Remington Company, without notifying them, closed both contracts and since that time have been delivering the cartridges and reaping a fat harvest from the trade. The contract with Great Britain, Flint & Co. say, was good enough to guarantee both of the contracting parties a good profit.

In a second cause of action Flint & Co. declare that on Aug. 22 another agreement was made with the Remington Company by which the latter was to sell all of its output of cartridges to Great Britain and the defendants were to sell the cartridges made by the Winchester Company, each party paying the other 5 per cent. on the gross sales. Flint & Co. accuse the Remington Company of refusing not only to permit them to see its books, but to tender an accounting of its sales or furnish any information concerning its dealings with Great Britain in the matter of cartridges. They assert that in August large quantities of cartridges were sold to Great Britain and other large quantities still are being sold.

Flint & Co. asked the court to award them damages of $500,000, to appoint a receiver to carry on the joint enterprise, to establish their rights to the stipulated share of the proceeds of the sales, and to restrain the Remington Company from excluding them from their interest in the transactions.

May Face Mail Robbery Charge.

Frank Anderson, 62 years, who said he lived at 27 Chestnue St., Rutherford, N. J., was arrested by railroad detectives and a policeman at the Jersey Central Station at Communipaw, Jersey City, late last night, charged with attempting to steal a basket of two dozen eggs from a railroad truck. When the prisoner was locked up he made light of the charge. He grew serious, however, when he was informed that he might be prosecuted by the Federal authorities for robbing the mail, because the basket of eggs, addressed to a Mrs. Abrams, 34 Clerk Street, Jersey City, was sent by parcel post.

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5 x 37	32.30	33.90	6.25

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BALLOT BILL TEARS ELECTION LAW APART

Provides for Party "Conferences" and Restores the Emblems and Circles.

WHITMAN NOT IN ACCORD

Expects It Will Be Amended, as Does the Speaker—"Stupid," Say Democratic Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—As an entering wedge for a return to the old system of party conventions and party ballots, Senator Argetsinger and Assemblyman Mackey of Rochester today introduced a bill providing for recommendations of candidates by unofficial pre-primary party conferences. The bill also would restore the party emblems to the ballots with the circle under them, making it possible again to vote a straight party ticket by making one cross mark. There are other provisions which practically revamp the whole election law.

After the introduction of the measure, Gov. Whitman called Senator Argetsinger to the Executive Chamber and said that he could not approve the section which would restore the old system of party conventions. This intimation previously had been conveyed to the Senate leaders and resulted in the introduction in both houses of a companion measure the effect of which would be to submit to the voters next Fall the provisions permitting designations by party conferences. Gov. Whitman said this afternoon:

"I understand the bill may be amended. I do not care to comment on the bill in its present form."

While the measure provides for designation by party conferences, it allows designation of candidates by petitions, but would give preference on the ballot to those selected by a party conference.

The Citizens' Union issued a statement today in opposition to the measure, in which it said:

"The bill largely provides for the advancement of the interests of the organization within a party. The addition of party circles to the Massachusetts ballot nullifies the result of the long fight to get a fair ballot in this State. It makes discriminate voting even more difficult than with the old party ballot.

"Designations are to be made by party committees, and unfair advantage is given to the organization by a clever amendment which would permit the use of party funds in primary contests. The present restrictions on the number of Deputy Superintendents of Election at $5 a day are eliminated. There is an apparent opportunity for distribution of an unlimited amount of patronage by the party in power."

The bill contains the administration recommendation for reorganizing the election machinery by having one Superintendent of Elections instead of three; one Chief Deputy instead of three; not more than ten deputies, instead of many times that number. It transfers to the State Superintendent of Elections all duties now assigned to the Secretary of State, and provides that the major portion of all primary and election supplies shall be furnished by the Superintendent of Elections instead of by the Secretary of State. This affects the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Under the terms of the bill when a voter comes to register, if he was registered in the same district the previous year, he will not be required to answer any questions except as to his name and address. This provision does not apply to New York City. The bill also provides for the registration by affidavit of traveling salesmen.

The bill abolishes the Boards of Elections in all counties except those in New York City, and provides for one Commissioner of Elections in counties containing a city of the first, second, or third class. In other counties it is permissive with the Board of Supervisors to establish the office. The bill discontinues the practice of combining election districts into primary districts, and provides for the holding of primaries for all parties at one polling place.

Representative William M. Calder of Brooklyn is said to be opposed to the bill, seeing in the restoration of the party convention a move by the Republican organization which he thinks would give William Barnes an advantage over him should the former Republican State Chairman seek Senatorial honors next year. Mr. Calder will have a conference with the Governor in March.

Organization Republican leaders in the Legislature feel that they have a big task in getting Gov. Whitman to favor the measure. Senator Brown, President pro tem of the Senate, will discuss the bill with the Governor next week.

Senator Argetsinger asserts that his measure will save the State at least $250,000 annually in election expenses. He issued a statement tonight in which he said:

"Nearly all of the material changes in the proposed bill, as compared with the present law, provide not only for greater efficiency in the operation of our election machinery, but also simpler methods for the individual to exercise his franchise."

Election reformers do not regard the bill in this light, and call it a scheme of the party organizations to do away with the direct nomination of candidates. The measure is also called a move to enable politicians to use more effectively the illiterate vote by putting on the Massachusetts ballot the circle for the straight party vote.

Senator Robert F. Wagner and ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, who at present are minority leaders of the Senate and Assembly, asserted tonight that the Democratic vote in each house would be cast solidly against what they described as a studied attempt to nullify both the direct primary law and the Massachusetts ballot.

There also will be opposition to the bill among the progressive Republicans. Speaker Sweet of the Assembly said tonight that he could not possibly accept the bill as a Republican party measure, and would do his best to defeat it in the Assembly unless is was amended radically along lines that would leave the present ballot and the present primary law undisturbed in all their essentials.

CIVIL SERVICE ROD IN PICKLE.

Legislature Has Bill Creating Disciplinary Boards for Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—With the support of the Civil Service Reform Association, of which body Samuel H. Ordway, present head of the State Civil Service Commission, is President, Senator Horton of Erie today introduced a bill providing for the creation of disciplinary boards to consider complaints involving inefficiency or offenses against duty, discipline, and good behavior on the part of civil service employes, either in the State service or in the service of any municipality in the State.

The bill provides that the boards may be composed either of three Civil Service Commissioners or of one Civil Service Commissioner, a representative of the Attorney General's office or, in cases involving local employes, of the District Attorney's office, and one civil service employe in the competitive class of equal or higher rank than the person under charges. Disciplinary boards are authorized to act only on complaints referred to them by the Civil Service Commission.

The bill gives the Civil Service Commission power to suspend without pay for a period not exceeding thirty days pending hearings.

WRANGLE OVER CITY BILLS.

Opposition Forces Police Deputy Measure on Sidetrack.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Legislation affecting New York City kept the Senate in a wrangle for two hours today. The fight came over two Mitchel administration bills, one providing for a fifth deputy in the Police Department and the other giving the Street Cleaning Commissioner the right to contract for the final disposition of refuse in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate. Both bills were up for third reading, but neither was passed, while the rest of the calendar practically was neglected.

The bill for a fifth Deputy Police Commissioner was proposed by Senator Ogden L. Mills, who was manager for Mr. Mitchel in the municipal campaign two years ago. Senator Burlingame, a Brooklyn Republican, fought the bill on the ground that it would add to the expense of the New York City government, while the sole beneficiary would be Police Commissioner Woods, who twas doing too little work now and would have more leisure time still, if he had a fifth deputy to relieve him of work that he ought to do. The Democrats also opposed the bill.

As the debate indicated that his measure was in danger, Senator Mills finally moved to have it recommitted temporarily to the Cities Committee for some trifling amendment.

Senator Wagner assailed vigorously the bill as to refuse contracts on the ground that no provision had been made in it for the letting of the contracts to the lowest responsible bidder.

Under the provisions of the bill the Street Cleaning Commissioner could make contracts for fifteen years, which is not the least to the liking of Tammany Hall, which is exceedingly hopeful of carrying the next municipal election in New York City. After much debate Senator Brown moved to sidetrack the bill temporarily until the Board of Estimate could have an opportunity to explain the omission to which Senator Wagner had called attention.

Suspend Long Island Rate Increase.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Proposed increases of commutation rates on the Long Island Railroad have been ordered suspended until May 1 by the Public Service Commission, Second District. A hearing on the subject will be held by the commission at its New York office March 8. The new rates were to have taken effect on March 1.

WHITMAN WANTS A REPORT.

Governor Anxious to Reorganize Public Service Board Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Gov. Whitman is preparing for quick action in the prospective reorganization of the Public Service Commission in New York City. The Governor is anxious to have the legislative investigating committee prepare a preliminary report to pave the way for the filing of charges looking to the removal of the members of the commission. Commissioner Maltbie, whose term has expired, will not be included in the charges.

Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the committee, and Senators Ogden L. Mills and Robert R. Lawson had a conference with the Governor this afternoon, at which Col. William Hayward, counsel of the commission and prospective Chairman of the reorganized Public Service Commission, was present. Gov. Whitman asked that a preliminary report be submitted to him at the end of the present week, when the investigation of the commission in New York will be completed.

Senator Thompson told the Governor that the committee did not expect to file its report with the Legislature until the investigation had been completed, but that a transcript of the testimony was at the Governor's disposal at any time.

It is understood that Col. Hayward will return to the Capitol next Saturday, and that he will spend the week-end here going over the testimony with the Governor and aiding in the formulation of charges, unless the Governor shall have received the resignations of the four Commissioners at that time.

All the members of the investigating committee left for New York early this evening. Col. Hayward will be in New York early tomorrow prepared to resume the investigation.

When Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram was asked yesterday whether he was prepared to send to Gov. Whitman his resignation from the Public Service Commission he replied:

"If they ask for my resignation on the ground that I am a Democrat, I will certainly help them. If they ask for it on any other grounds, I shall certainly refuse it. If they want to get my job on the ground that 'To the victor belong the spoils,' that's all right. That's politics. It will be printed about Whitman all the way to the Coast and will help elect him President."

Commissioners Williams and Wood also laughed at the suggestion that they were prepared to make the path of the Governor easy by resigning, and Commissioner Williams said that he, at any rate, would never admit that he had not done his whole duty as a Public Service Commissioner.

There was much discussion yesterday of candidates for the reorganized board. New names mentioned were those of MacDougall Hawkes, Chairman of the New York Interstate Bridge Commission, and ex-Public Service Commissioner Bassett. Many candidates are known to be in the field.

When the committee resumes its hearings this morning, Commissioner Maltbie will be questioned once more, and it is believed that Mayor Mitchel also will be summoned. He said yesterday that he was ready whenever called upon, and that he had notified Senator Thompson, the Chairman, to that effect.

ANTI-"BRAINSTORM" BILL.

Insanity No Defense—That Plea to be Adjudged After Conviction.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The "brainstorm" plea for persons accused of murder would be made unlawful by the terms of a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Simpson. The measure abolishes the plea of any form of mental derangement, either permanent or temporary, as an excuse or justification for the commission of a crime. Every defendant is presumed to have been mentally sane at the time of the commission of a crime, and the presiding Judge shall rule out any evidence pertaining to the mental condition of the accused.

Under the bill the only question for the trial jury to determine is whether the defendant did or did not commit the offense alleged, regardless of his mental responsibility. After conviction and before sentence, the defendant would have an opportunity to show that at the time of the commission of the offense he was mentally irresponsible. The District Attorney may produce counter-evidence. The presiding Judge shall then determine the degree of crime of which the defendant is legally guilty.

SUFFRAGE SIDETRACKED.

Women Made Plea for Labor Organization at Cooper Union.

"Women and Wages" was the subject of the mass meeting at Cooper Union last evening, under the auspices of the People's Union and the Manhattan Borough Woman's Suffrage Party, but it shortly developed into a discussion regarding living wages and suffrage was sidetracked.

Mrs. Frederick C. Howe made a brilliant suffrage address and introduced Rose Schneiderman, who immediately jumped into the living wage problem and labor unions.

"You don't want committees to find out why girls go wrong," she said. "You don't want working girls' homes, or to put photographs into shops to make the girls dance when they don't want to dance, or some one to tell them how to save their pennies when they can't hold body and soul together. Organization is the only thing that will give you a chance to hold your head up and not be afraid when the boss scowls and the Superintendent looks cross."

Miss M. Schwartz of Typographical Union No. 6 told the audience the same thing in crisp expressions. Its organization keeps the women from underbidding the men. She said it was an employer's trick to tell women workers they were worth less than men.

"It's a little joke the employer puts over on us, and he puts over a good many," she said. "Now, when we wanted an eight-hour day we went on strike and kept on strike. When it gets down to brass tacks, what is a business without employes?

"Why, it's just so much junk, on the Bowery," said Miss Schwartz, brecally, answering herself. "And the employer, who knows everything, or he wouldn't be the employer, knows that. He's a cute guy. It's hard to get around employers. You can't cajole them, and organization is the only way to hold us together. So long as you are afraid that by organizing you will loose that Godforsaken little $6 per, you'll have only $6 per. That was a good slogan that the shirtwaist strikers had: 'We'd rather starve fast than slow.'"

Little Miss Dorothy Miller of the Retail Clerks' Union told how you couldn't get rich on $6 a week, and there were addresses by Dr. Howard Woolston and Mrs. Florence Kelley.

A. H. SMITH ON GEM THEFT.

Railroad Man Says Value of Wife's Jewelry Is Exaggerated.

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad, said last night that the reports of the amount of jewelry stolen on Monday night from Mrs. Smith's bungalow at the Beverly Hills Hotel, near Los Angeles, Cal., were greatly exaggerated.

"I do not know the exact value of Mrs. Smith's jewelry," he said, "but I should say it is very much less than the $15,000 to $75,000 at which it is valued in the reports from Los Angeles."

Southern Society's Dixie Dinner.

The Southern Society held its annual Dixie Dinner and Colonial Ball at the Astor last night. About 900 members attended and 200 guests occupied boxes. Among those present were George Gordon Battle, Robert Adamson, William A. Barber, Archibald R. Watson, Irvin S. Cobb, Herbert Parsons, Walter L. McCorkle, Augustus Van Wyck, Mrs. J. S. Woodhouse, and Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Semple.

CITY BREVITIES.

Alton B. Parker and George Foster Peabody will address American and South American business men at the Hotel McAlpin tonight, the Pan-American States Association announces.

The annual report of the Coroners in Brooklyn yesterday showed that in 1914 there were 253 suicides, 96 homicides, 185 deaths from burns, 134 by drowning, and 150 from injuries caused by vehicles. The increase in Coroners' cases was 240 over the cases of 1913.

Mrs. Daisy Taylor of 472 Third Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday got a judgment of $5,000 damages against the New York Telephone Company for injuries suffered in 1913 when she fell over conduit pipes. A jury in Queens County gave the verdict.

The inquest into the death of the two children of Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters will be held by Coroner Flynn in the Bronx on March 8. Mrs. Walters will leave Lebanon Hospital to attend.

Andrew Lamson of 223 East Seventy-fifth Street and Frederick Zermach of 1,302 Hoe Avenue, were held in $15,000 bail each in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a trunk containing $15,000 worth of jewelry from the Grand Central Station. Joseph Victor, a jeweler of 1,218 Lexington Avenue, was held for receiving stolen goods.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-Third Street

March--the Month For Beautifying the Home

A thousand suggestions for doing this and for equipping it with whatever is new, practical, convenient and sanitary—at least possible cost—are gathered in

The Advance Display

(*Now on View*)

of beautiful wares for the

March Sales of China, Crystals, Lamps, Household Utensils

which begin according to our custom

Next Monday Morning March the First

This Exhibit is in Special Salons on the Tenth Floor Elevators Nos. 18, 19, 20—32d Street Side.

40,000 Yards Fine Laces and Embroideries

Newest and Most-Wanted Trimmings at Half Price

It is obvious that the suspension of many mills in Western Europe has caused a scarcity of fine laces. But we have secured a goodly supply of them which we are able to sell at less than usual.

$1.50 to $2.50 Valenciennes Lace Flouncings, $1 Yard
40 to 42 in. wide; for summer and confirmation dresses.

50c to $2.25 Shadow and Embroidered Laces, 25c to $1 Yard
9 to 42 in. wide; in sand, cream and white.

$1.25 to $2 Pieces of Valenciennes Edges and Insertions to Match, 75c Piece
Dozen yards to the piece; ¾ to 1½ in. wide.

75c to $1.25 Embroidered Flounces, 38c Yard
Swiss and Batiste, in floral and lacy designs; 27-in.

75c to $1 Embroidered All-overs, 38c Yd.
Voile and Crepe, all white and white embroidered in colors; 45-in.

50c Embroidered Swiss Flounces, 25c Yd.
18 in. wide; in exquisite floral designs.

15c Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Edges, 8c Yard
Floral designs, lacy effects and eyelet patterns.

15c to 35c Embroidered Edges and Insertions, 8c to 18c Yard
Machine made and are faithful copies of those made in convents. Insertion about 1 to 1¼ inches wide; Edges, 3 to 9 inches; in matching sets.

Main Floor

The Half Price Days Are Flying in the February Furniture Sale

Only four more days are left in which you can select from these great assortments of splendid Furniture and pay just one-half the regular retail prices. There are dozens and dozens of complete suites and odd pieces in Furniture for the dining room, bed room, living room, etc. Standard qualities and popular styles; Furniture desirable in every way. These half prices tell but half the story—you must see the merchandise to appreciate the opportunity.

Dining Room Suites and Separate Pieces

$600 Circassian Walnut Suite, 10 pcs., $300.
$195 Jacobean Oak Suite, 3 pieces, $97.50.
$170 Mahogany Colonial Suite, 3 pieces, $85.
$490 Old English Oak Suite, 10 pieces, $245.
$310 Adam Mahogany Suite, 3 pieces, $155.
$50 Mahogany Finish Sideboard, $25.
$75 Jacobean Oak China Closet, $37.50.
$70 Mahogany Extension Table, $35.
$100 Mahogany Sideboard, $50.
$42 Mahogany Finish China Closet, $20.

Bed Room Suites and Single Pieces

$285 Ivory Enamel Suite, 5 pieces, $142.50.
$600 Circassian Walnut Suite, 5 pieces, $300.
$1,120 Louis XVI. Suite, 11 pieces, $560.
$375 Sheraton Mahogany 5 pc. Suite, $187.50.
$500 Carved Mahogany Suite, 4 pieces, $250.
$45 Circassian Walnut Toilet Table, $22.50.
$30 Mahogany Chiffonier, $15.
$52 Mahogany Dresser, $26.
$37.50 Enamel Chiffonier, $18.75.
$37.50 Walnut Chiffonier, $18.75.

Library and Living Room Furniture

$22 Quartered Oak Library Table, $11.
$66 Arm Chair, green velour, $33.
$155 Davenport, in velour, $77.50.
$120 Jacobean Oak 3 piece Suite, $60.
$160 Parlor Suite, 3 pieces in tapestry, $80.
$40 Mahogany Table, $20.

Seventh Floor

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention, and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Final Clearance Sale of

Fine Winter Underwear

⅓ Off to Less Than ½ Regular Price

Comprising garments of the very highest grade, radically reduced because of discontinued lines and incomplete sizes.

For Women

Principally Medium and Extra Sizes.

VESTS—Winter weight; fine ribbed cotton; high neck; no seam at side; tights to match. *Formerly 65c.* **39c**

VESTS—Winter weight merino; fine ribbed; high neck; no seam at side; tights to match. *Formerly $1.00.* **68c**

UNION SUITS—Winter weight; fine ribbed cotton; no seam at side; high or low neck. *Formerly $1.25.* **89c**

UNION SUITS—Winter weight merino; fine ribbed; high or low neck; seamless at side. *Formerly $1.50.* **1.15**

For Children—*All Sizes.*

VESTS—Winter weight; fine ribbed cotton; pantalettes and drawers to match. *Formerly 65c.* **39c**

VESTS—Winter weight; fine ribbed merino; pantalettes and drawers to match. *Formerly $1.00.* **68c**

UNION SUITS—Extra fine merino or soft cotton; winter weight.
Sizes 3 to 6 years. *Formerly $1.25.* **78c**
Sizes 7 to 14 years. *Formerly $1.50.* **95c**

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S VESTS AND DRAWERS—Odd sizes; light weight; extra fine merino. *Formerly $1.25 to $2.00.* **50c to 75c**

For Men

Not All Sizes, But a Good Assortment.

NATURAL MERINO UNDERWEAR—Medium heavy weight; well proportioned and finely finished garments; long sleeve shirts and ankle drawers. *Value $2.00 per garment.* **1.35**

NATURAL MERINO UNDERWEAR—Medium weight; serviceable and well trimmed; long sleeve shirts and ankle drawers. *Value $1.25 per garment.* **85c**

BRETTLE'S FINEST SILK UNDERWEAR—All large or extra sizes with a few of the smaller ones. Every garment in our entire wholesale and retail stock of this well-known make assorted in two prices.

Gauze—3 Thread, 6 Thread, 9 Thread **3.95** *Reg. $6.00 to $10.00*
12 Thread, 16 Thread, 20 Thread **6.95** *Reg. $10.00 to $22.50*

Odd Shirts and Drawers

Plenty of large and extra sizes of Morley's, Cartwright & Warner's and American Hosiery Co.'s better grades.

About ½ Price

Final Disposal of **Women's Tailor Suits**

Principally Medium Weight

In various styles and fabrics suitable for travel and Spring wear.

15.00 and 25.00

Formerly $29.50 to $50.00.

Final Disposal of **Women's Coats**

Medium, Heavy and Light Weight

Of plain and fancy materials. Street and evening models, satin lined.

12.50 to 18.00

Formerly $19.50 to $40.00.

Broadway & 19th Street

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Exceptional Value

On Wednesday and Thursday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

10,000 Yards of Double Width

Shantung Pongee Silks

A variety of weights in the new Ripple weave; Sand and Natural Ecru. 40 to 42 inches wide.

yd. 1.35 value 2.00

Black Dress Satin

Double Width—Yarn Dyed

40 inches wide.....yd. 85c .....value 1.50

40 inches wide.....yd. 98c .....value 1.75

Quick Start Smooth Going Great Finish

Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap Makes Shaving Easy

because it produces a quick lather, slow to dry; softens the hair and soothes the skin, so that the razor can do its work with the least trouble and in the shortest space of time.

A tube of Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap contains enough for 150 shaves and sells for only 25c at your drug store.

Johnson & Johnson

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Makers of the Red Cross Products

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

Friends of Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company will recognize us under our shorter name, adopted February 20th, on the Home Trust Company's merger with us.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
238 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

The Easiest Riding Car In The World

MARMON 41

Superlatives of Speech—

"Most Power"
"Greater Efficiency"
"Finest Appearance"
"Luxurious Comfort"
"Easiest Riding"
"Best Materials"
"Superior Design"
"Extra Value"
"Unequaled Workmanship"
—and so on to the limit of the language.

These superlatives of speech can be and are used in the descriptions of practically every make of automobile.

Superlatives of Performance—

62.89 miles in one hour
1030 Miles, Averaging 55.55
Through White Mountains
"on high"
Climbing Mt. Hamilton
St. Louis Tour
Arizona Tour
Reservoir Hill, Kansas City
Hubbard's Hill, Chicago
Ft. George Hill, New York
—and so on for whatever test you please.

These superlatives of performance can be and are used by one car alone—Marmon "41".

Complete descriptions of these remarkable tests will be sent you on request.

But—better yet—let the car itself show its value.

Make Us Prove It!

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A FACTORY BRANCH
1855 Broadway at 61st Street
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Over Sixty Years of Successful Manufacturing

Bud
A DISTINCTIVE CIGARETTE IN A DISTINCTIVE CASE
20 Cents
MADE for SMOKERS of DISCRIMINATION
BUD CIGARETTE CO. Inc. - NEW YORK

YOU'LL FIND MOLLY AT ANY BOOK DEALER'S

COURT PUTS CHECK ON COMMERCE BOARD

Upholds Railroad Company in Refusing to Give Access to Private Correspondence.

LIMITS RIGHT OF SEARCH

Sweeping Decision of Highest Tribunal Likely to Affect Actions of New Trade Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Supreme Court of the United States today in a sweeping opinion sets severe limits to the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to search and seize private papers of railroad companies. It is expected that the limitation will apply in a somewhat similar way to the interstate corporations that will be under the jurisdiction of the new Federal Trade Commission. If this should be true, today's opinion was of interest to nearly every large corporation in the country.

The case was that of McReynolds vs. the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and the opinion today was unanimous except that Justice McReynolds, who, as Attorney General, officially instituted the proceedings, refrained from participation. The whole affair grew out of an attack made on the floor of the Senate by Mr. Lea of Tennessee against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, whose lines are largely in his State. He charged that the road was issuing passes illegally, and obtained the adoption of a resolution asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate.

When the commission sent its examiners to the railroad company's offices vigorous opposition was encountered. The examiners called not only for accounts and memoranda, but demanded access to all the company's correspondence. This was refused emphatically. The railroad company's officials insisted that the law put only accounts, records, and memoranda at the commission's disposal, and that private correspondence and particularly privileged communications with counsel were protected by the Constitution.

When the examiners became insistent in the office of the Vice President of the road they were ejected forcibly. The court today sustained the position taken by the road.

If Senator Lea has his way, the subject may be revived in another way, although it is unlikely that the Senate will take his view of the case. When the commission told the Senate about the rebuff it had received, Mr. Lea sought to cut across legal corners by having a committee of the Senate investigate the matter and demand of the road the required correspondence. The Senate, however, decided to wait until court proceedings were concluded. Now, in view of the court's decision, the Senate probably will let Mr. Lea's resolution, which has been on the calendar for over a year, die with the session.

A provision of the Commerce act to which particular emphasis is given by Justice Day, who delivered the opinion of the court, reads:

"The commission shall at all times have access to all accounts, records, and memoranda kept by the carrier subject to this act."

The act also makes it unlawful for carriers to keep any accounts or memoranda not authorized by the commission.

"Of course, this act, like other acts," said Justice Day, "may be read in the light of the purpose it was intended to subserve and the history of its origin. He went on to say that the act was designed to prohibit the falsification of accounts and the wilful mutilation or destruction of records. "Reading these provisions of the act," said Mr. Day, "there is nothing to suggest that they were intended to include correspondence relating to the business of railroads. In recommending the passage of the act the commission did not suggest that it was essential to its purposes to have an inspection of the correspondence of railroads."

The railroad company in its defense insisted that the Lea resolution, for the most part, related to matter not within the commission's jurisdiction. As to the passes, while the road denied the commission's authority, it offered to submit even private correspondence relating both to intrastate and interstate passes.

"There is nothing from the beginning to the end of the section referred to," said Justice Day, "to indicate that Congress had in mind that it was making any provision concerning correspondence received or sent by railroad companies. The primary object to be accomplished was to establish a uniform system of accounting and bookkeeping and provide for the inspection thereof. If it intended to permit the commission to authorize examiners to seize all correspondence of every nature Congress would have used language adequate to that purpose.

"The desirability of protecting confidential communication between attorney and clients as a matter of public policy is too well known and has been too often recognized by text books and courts to need extended comment now. If such communications were required to be made the subject of examination and publication, such enactment would be a practical prohibition upon professional advice and assistance."

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—The case decided today arose in February, 1914, when William Lawrence and W. H. Carelton, Interstate Commerce Commission Examiners, visited the general office of the Louisville & Nashville here and sought to examine the correspondence of the road with a view of learning among other things what passes it had issued and what its political contributions, if any, had been. In a statement today a leading official of the road said he expressed no objection to the proceedings if the examiners would specify the documents they desired. The examiners persisted in attempts to peruse all the correspondence, according to this official, who ordered them out of the office and later had them ejected. The case then was taken to the Federal Court.

HOW ROOSEVELT PUT DAYTON ON BENCH

"Old Man, I'll Appoint You," President Told Him, So Accused Judge Testifies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Federal Judge A. G. Dayton of West Virginia, on cross-examination before the House Judiciary Sub-Committee today denied that he was "temperamentally unfit" for the bench, asserted that charges that he had failed to enforce the law were false, and declared that he had no recollection of taking any part in the investigation that was made before the resignation of Judge John B. Jackson, his predecessor. In this connection Judge Dayton told how he came to be appointed to the bench.

"I was ranking member of the House Naval Affairs Committee at that time," he said, "and I was frequently thrown in touch with President Roosevelt. One day we were talking over our careers and ambitions and I casually said to the President: 'I do not like Congressional work. My ambition always has been to be on the bench.'

"President Roosevelt replied: 'What, old man, do you mean to tell me you want a place on the bench? It will afford me great pleasure to appoint you as soon as the opportunity presents, and it will be a personal appointment, without reference to Senators and Representatives.'

"When Judge Jackson resigned, maybe a year afterward, I was appointed."

Representative Gard of Ohio asked whether Dayton had taken any part in the investigation which preceded the resignation of Jackson.

"You were close to President Roosevelt," he said, "and you were close to Attorney General Moody. Didn't you aid this investigation personally?"

Judge Dayton replied that he remembered only one conversation with Mr. Moody about it. He was emphatic, saying he did not work with Charles F. Teeter, Judge Reese Blizzard, and Major Stonaker of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in the investigation.

John W. Trainer of the Department of Justice testified that Judge Dayton, then a member of the House, had not volunteered any information concerning Judge Jackson, and had not been in close touch with the investigation. Describing the Jackson investigation, Mr. Trainer told the committee that it was conducted by himself; C. W. Elliott, who was then Marshal of Judge Jackson's district, and Frank Burke, a Secret Service man. He declared that Judge Dayton and representatives of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had nothing to do with it.

Attorney General Moody, Mr. Trainer said, told him that the "situation in the Northern District of West Virginia had become intolerable to the President," and ordered the investigation through Solicitor General Henry M. Hoyt. Mr. Trainer said that when he asked Mr. Hoyt for some one who could "give him a start" on the investigation the latter suggested Mr. Dayton. Later Mr. Trainer conferred with Mr. Dayton, but the latter only confirmed information he already had. This information was not used, he said, because it was in relation to the conduct of Judge Jackson's court and the investigation which resulted in Judge Jackson's resignation was directed against his private life.

TO PRISON FOR BOOK THEFT.

Bartender Stole Classical and German Works for Reading Matter.

When Oscar Otto, a bartender, was arraigned in Special Sessions yesterday on a petty larceny charge, Justice Herrmann inquired of the probation officer as to the nature of the theft. The reply was that Otto had stolen several books from the Public Library.

"What kind of books?" Justice Herrmann asked.

"Latin, Greek, and German books," the probation officer said.

"What did you want with the books?" Justice Herrmann asked Otto.

"I wanted something to read," was the reply.

"I appreciate your wish for a good education, but you shouldn't have stolen the books," Justice Herrmann said. "The sentence of the court is that you serve three months in the penitentiary."

VOTE MONEY BILLS FOR ARMY AND FORTS

Senate Acts on Former, Carrying $103,000,000, and House on Latter, $6,060,000.

RELY ON OUR COAST GUNS

Would Be Effective in Battle with Ships, Sherley Declares—Fleet for Defense of Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House today passed the annual Fortifications Appropriation bill. The amount appropriated is $6,060,216, which is $130,000 less than the estimates from the War Department. The Senate passed the Army Appropriation bill, carrying, approximately, $103,000,000.

Representative Sherley, in charge of the fortifications measure, in debate said the amount covered by the bill would be entirely negligible if war should come and that Congress would be called upon to appropriate to meet the emergency, so that this amount practically had no reference to any present furore about national defense, but was the regular, well-planned execution of a policy formed many years ago and steadily adhered to by the Government.

Mr. Sherley said that the fact that certain navies could bring guns with a range of 21,000 yards to bear on our fortifications was not conclusive. It must be remembered, he said, that the land guns could be fired from a solid base and at a target plainly to be seen, whereas the guns on the enemy's vessels would be on an unstable base trying to hit a target that in most cases could not be seen. It would take remarkable marksmanship, he said, to disable our guns.

Taking up the criticism of the guns in the sea coast fortifications, Mr. Sherley said that all the testimony before the committee had shown that they could be fired at a much higher muzzle velocity than had been stated and with as great rapidity as was possible on any gun carriage now in use.

The subject of war attack on the coast defenses, Mr. Sherley said, had been taken care of as a problem for the mobile army. Every military authority was agreed that it was impossible to prevent the landing of an enemy on our shores. It was not within the realm of financial possibility to avoid such a thing.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Sherley, "that there is any danger of our fortifications being put out of business by an attack from a hostile fleet. I do not believe a hostile fleet is going to attempt it. It is not going to waste ammunition by standing off and shooting at the range of 21,000 yards or anything like it, and if it has control of the sea it is not going to bother about the reduction of the fortifications anyway.

"It is true there are any number of cities that have no fortifications, and it would be possible for an enemy's fleet to bombard them. But there is one thing to bear in mind when gentlemen are getting the buck ague. They always lick our fleet first. They put our submarines out of business. They clear up the mines and make an open channel, and then, having won every stage of the fight and being left alone to choose their time and place, they proceed to demolish the fortifications, and to land a party and capture the country."

Representative Mann asked why the Allies, having control of the sea, did not bombard the German fortifications.

"It is a good deal better for them to undertake to bottle up Germany's fleet," replied Mr. Sherley, "and control the avenues of trade than to risk going up against the German fleet and fortifications, and with almost a certainty that they would be unable to subdue them from the sea. In the Dardanelles it is different. They are there undertaking to attack those forts to get to a given place, but their success remains to be seen."

Representative Butler of Pennsylvania insisted that American trading ships should stay away from the "death zone" and that even the destruction of such vessels should not be permitted to involve the nation in war.

Representative Gardner condemned the whole seacoast defense system.

"I believe," he said, "that no matter what the expense of throwing out the old equipment as it becomes partially antiquated it should be done. I believe in rebuilding fortifications much more rapidly than Mr. Sherley does."

A good deal of time was given to the discussion of the item of $200,000 for ammunition, and when the bill was on its passage Mr. Gardner moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to report it with an amendment making the amount $1,000,000. The House refused to recommit the bill, and it was passed without opposition.

The only debate on the Army bill related to the action of the Senate Committee in striking out of the House bill a provision which would prohibit the use of stop watches and other scientific shop management methods in Government plants, and deny appropriations for payment of bonuses to employes. Senators Hughes, Martine, and others urged restoration of the provision, while Senator Root, declaring the committee should be sustained, made an appeal for the rewarding of ambition. The committee was sustained.

GEORGIA FILES FRANK BRIEF.

Answer to Prisoner's Appeal for Writ Handed to Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The State of Georgia, through Attorney General Grice and Solicitor General Dorsey today filed a brief in the Supreme Court of the United States in opposition to an appeal from the decision of the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, denying a writ of habeas corpus to Leo M. Frank. The brief was published in the newspapers a few days ago.

The State's brief argues that a writ of habeas corpus ought not to be used to overturn a conviction in a State court. The question of mob violence, says the brief, should have been raised when Frank asked for a new trial, instead of being left until he moved to have the verdict set aside.

"The Supreme Court of Georgia is second to no State in according trials free from hostile demonstrations," says the brief, "and has gone as far, we venture to assert, as any State in the Union in setting aside verdicts where the same were influenced by hostile demonstration on the part of spectators. But this is far from holding that whenever an accused alleges those things in a motion for new trial, the courts should grant a new trial."

TESTIFIES ACTRESS KISSED CHAUFFEUR

Danced in Husband's Absence, Says the Former Maid of Mabel Montgomery.

TOLD THEM OF HIS RETURN

Co-respondent Was Just "a Pal to My Children," Wife Replies in Divorce Action.

Mrs. Augustus Gertenbach, who is known to theatregoers as Mabel Montgomery, took the witness chair yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Hendrick and a jury to defend herself in a suit for divorce.

James Mooney, her chauffeur, 20 years old, has been named as co-respondent. Mrs. Ellinore Kamine, a maid formerly in the Gertenbachs' employ at 158 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, was an earlier witness. She said that Mr. Gertenbach left the house early in the morning, and as soon as he disappeared Mrs. Gertenbach would start the phonograph going and with Mooney for a partner would dance the one-step and tango. She also testified that she had seen Mrs. Gertenbach and Mooney kiss each other. It was her duty, the maid said, to watch for the return of Mr. Gertenbach and to give warning, so that the music could be stopped and Mooney get out of the way.

Mrs. Gertenbach, in answer to questions concerning Mooney, said:

"He was always a good, kind-hearted fellow, and proved his value. He was a pal to my children, and when they had the whooping cough he was like a brother to them."

When asked how she acted and what she said when her husband and the detectives broke into her home at Sheepshead Bay, Mrs. Gertenbach said she had called her husband a scoundrel and had tried to get at him, but was restrained.

"Was Mooney in your room that night?"

"No. He was in bed with Herbert, my little boy."

"Did you ever kiss Mooney?"

Mrs. Gertenbach stamped her foot, shook her head, closed her eyes, and vigorously answered, "No."

In much the same emphatic fashion she denied that she ever went about the house in her nightgown. In reply to a question as to the manner in which Mr. Gertenbach treated Mooney she said:

"He was always finding fault. He said I was kind to James, and while he knew I was without evil intent, he preferred that I would stop it. He was, oh, so jealous!"

Mrs. Gertenbach said she married her husband on Jan. 28, 1914, and left him the following April.

Mr. Gertenbach is the purchasing agent of the Hotel Astor. The trial will continue today.

Buy Our Tax-Exempt
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%
Secured by our Capital, Surplus and Profits of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
55 Liberty Street

THE safest, and sanest protection against fire is to install an Automatic Sprinkler System. Under the Tanenbaum Method you are furnished both the Sprinkler System—without the formidable expense of installation—and a policy for a guaranteed reduced rate.
I. TANENBAUM SON & CO
Specialists in Insurance and Installers of Automatic Sprinkler
Singer Building
New York

Imported Dress Cottons and Dress Linens at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark.

Recent advices from our Paris representatives state that there are little or no piece goods being manufactured at the present time.

We anticipated our wants months ago and secured in large quantities the fabrics which are most sought for to-day, such as *French Piques, French Dress Linens, French Golfine, French Voiles, French Crepes, Handkerchief Linens, "Gabardines," Plumetis, Embroidered Batiste, Embroidered Voile and Crepes, Printed Fabrics, Novelty Borders and Sheer White Fabrics of every description.*

Note—The above stock should prove particularly interesting to manufacturers of Waists and Dresses, Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

IT'S mighty unselfish o' some o' the self-made men I know to shoulder the entire blame for the job
Velvet Joe
Velvet
TOBACCO
VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, is as Nature made it. Her best Burley de Luxe from Kentucky is age-mellowed into slow, burning cool smoke. That's all. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

MAIN BUILDING

A Capture!
$10 & $12 Balmacaans and Overcoats
Today, at $6.85

Popular styles—most wanted materials.
All sizes for men and youths.
Hundreds of These Coats Are Made of "Priestley" Rainproof Fabrics.
Every coat bears label showing that it has been "Priestley" waterproofed.
It's the one-time opportunity of the year.
A similar sale exactly twelve months ago proved to be a sensation. It astonished the entire retail trade.

Choice of 20 Smart Styles
Every chest measure from 32 to 44.
This special price barely covers the cost of production.
The number of coats on hand will hardly meet the demands of a large crowd. So, please come early.

MAIN BUILDING

The Best Lot of Men's Shirts
"The Big Store" Has Ever Offered in a Special Sale, Today, at 59c

No less than 10,000 high-class shirts. All splendidly made; all good patterns. Popular brands. Regular prices considerably more than our special price. This statement is a conservative one. The shirts are here to prove it. Never mind the whys and wherefores, but come today and see for yourself.

Every Shirt Absolutely Fresh and New

Laundered or soft French cuffs. Pleated or plain bosoms. All in coat styles. Every shirt guaranteed. The labels on the shirts will tell you the history of this great bargain. At least two shirts for the regular price of one.

MAIN BUILDING

You Effect a Clear Saving of $7.50 in This Sale Today of
$25.00 Reliable Wardrobe Trunks, Today, at $17.50

For they are really worth every penny of $25—indeed, many stores sell them at $25.
This is the lowest price ever affixed to a reliable wardrobe trunk. The factory needed work for its force of workmen; we purchased 50 trunks—the factory owner making no profit thereon.
The height of convenience in use, and a necessity for every traveller.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon

GO TO PHILADELPHIA VIA THE

FAST TRAINS EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR
HARD COAL NO SMOKE NO TUNNELS
YOU ALWAYS KNOW TIME NEXT TRAIN LEAVES
SUPERIOR DINING CAR SERVICE
IT IS CALLED THE ON TIME ROAD
BEAUTIFUL SCENIC PANORAMA

New Jersey Central

Your Watch Is Your Time Table

As *Every Hour on the Hour fast trains* leave Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily; Sleepers ready 10 P. M. (Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes of the hour for all trains.)

The Baptism of Fire, by a Captain of the Royal Irish Dragoons is a vivid description of a battle in which the author was wounded.

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WHEAT SPECULATORS ABSOLVED BY CANBY

President of Chicago Board of Trade Says War Alone Is Responsible for Rise.

CALLS PRICES REASONABLE

He Believes Cent Increase in Bread Is Not Serious—Grand Jury Examines Bakers.

While witnesses were being examined yesterday by the Grand Jury to determine whether the finding of indictments against at least one big baking company was justified on the charge of conspiring to raise the retail price of bread here C. H. Canby, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, took the stand at the State's inquiry before Referee Nussbaum and gave the wheat operators a clean bill of health. He asserted that talk about big concerns or individuals controlling the wheat supply was "bunk" and "moonshine," and that the unusual conditions caused by the European war were alone responsible for the jump in wheat values.

The Grand Jury yesterday listened to the story of Jefferson Lasher, a driver for the Ward Baking Company, whose testimony before Mr. Nussbaum last week, in which he said that he had been directed to tell small dealers the price at which they were to sell bread, started this line of investigation. Then adjournment was taken until today, when four more witnesses will be examined and a report returned.

Interest was added to the inquiry before Mr. Nussbaum by Mr. Canby's detailed story of operations in the wheat pit since the price of wheat began to soar.

Questions by Deputy Attorney General Becker, who is conducting the inquiry, about the operations of big speculators and the distribution of the wheat supply, were of little avail, for Mr. Canby had a ready explanation for everything when he didn't flatly deny that the thing existed. At the close of the inquiry Mr. Becker was asked what he thought of Mr. Canby's testimony.

"Well," he said, "it was orthodox."

On Stand Four Hours.

Mr. Canby was on the stand for four hours yesterday. To begin with he summed up his views in these words:

"The situation surrounding wheat and its products during the past seven months is unparalleled in the history of our country. Consequently it is only a question of time when it will change to a more normal condition. In no previous year has there been witnessed such a concentration of competitive buying in the markets of the United States by the countries of Southern, Western, and Northern Europe. Practically the only limit to this demand has been the amount of ocean freight room obtainable."

The embargo on all shipments from Russia, the stoppage of exports from Danubian countries, the failure of the Australian crop, and the comparatively small yield in Canada had all contributed to the present condition of affairs, he said. He believed that under present conditions Germany would be willing to pay $2 a bushel for 50,000,000 bushels if it could be delivered.

"No man or combination of men," he said, "no power on earth, except that of governmental prohibition of exports which would have resulted in a general financial panic and left the West with its wheat in the same position as the South with its cotton crop, could have prevented the present range of values."

The one cent increase in the price of bread, Mr. Canby thought would not seriously affect its consumption, although it might tend to prevent waste. He employed this expressive sentence:

"I don't see how, with people like ours spending millions on chewing gum, cheap cigars, and other trash, the consumption of bread can be greatly affected by an increase of one cent.

"In studying the economic question raised you cannot get anywhere on the basis of the man who is poverty stricken and penniless."

Mr. Canby was asked if it was not possible in a city like New York, where large numbers were out of work and had families of six or seven, that the pinch might be felt. He insisted that he could not see how one cent, one way or the other, could seriously affect the economic situation.

Says Buyers Are Frightened.

Mr. Canby said that he did not believe wheat could be held in the elevators and an artificial price created without such a condition being known. The price brought by the export surplus was what controlled the price for domestic consumption, he said, a situation which was remarkable but economically lawful. Europe cared nothing for 40, 50, or 100 cents a bushel, if it could only get the wheat. Under these conditions the price would be high at home, even though there was enough to go around. The buyer had made the market this year, he said, by bidding it up, and the domestic buyer seemed to be about as badly frightened as the foreign buyer.

Next Mr. Canby said that there was less speculation in the market than last year, and he scoffed at the belief that the "bulls" and "bears" had anything to do with conditions.

"Now let's face this plainly," said Mr. Becker. "Isn't it true that to a large extent those who store away grain in the elevators control the export market, and thus control the domestic market? Is that popular belief a myth?"

"There is no such condition," said Mr. Canby, "it is largely moonshine or plain bunk."

Mr. Canby added that speculation was a good thing because it precluded the possibility of monopoly. He explained that the first step taken toward forming a monopoly was to kill speculation. It was impossible for any one to obtain a monopoly of the grain of the country.

"Speculation in the wheat market had dropped off steadily since 1895," he said.

"How do you account for that?" he was asked.

"Well," said Mr. Canby, "do you know I have been trying to think that out."

NO EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY.

Federal Inquiry Into Foodstuff Prices Is Fizzling Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The nation-wide investigation into the advancing prices of foodstuffs, which was begun by the Attorney General at the direction of the President several weeks ago, has so far failed to result in producing any evidence of a conspiracy. However, Mr. Gregory said today that his investigators are still at work and that it should not be considered that the inquiry had petered out.

District Attorney Kline of Chicago, whose special mission it was to unearth evidence of an alleged attempt to corner the supply of available wheat struck a snag when he asked members of the Chicago Board of Trade to turn over their books for his examination. The President of the Board of Trade said that some of the members would refuse to disclose their accounts of transactions in futures on the ground that such information was privileged and would react on their customers if made public.

It is a question as to whether or not Mr. Kline will be asked to institute contempt proceedings to compel the brokers to turn over their books. It is admitted that except for the establishment of a precedent such action would be worth nothing to the pending inquiry, inasmuch as from a year to a year and a half must elapse before a decision could be expected.

Other investigators are attacking the wheat problem in various ways, but their work has been a disappointment in so far as it was counted upon to disclose evidence of illegal transactions to advance prices. An increase in the price of potatoes in some sections is being looked into now.

Policeman's Life Saved by a Buckle.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 23.—Patrolman Heinzleman's life was saved today, he says, by a steel suspender buckle. He was trying to separate three fighting Italians, when one of the trio, Dominick Afner, made a lunge at him with a knife. The blade struck the policeman's suspender buckle and broke off. He then subdued the fighters, and placed them under arrest.

$650,000 AWARDED MOTHER AND CHILD

Contest of Will of John Wallace Is Settled—Daughter-in-Law Wins Most of Estate.

OTHER HEIRS WAIVE CLAIMS

Mrs. Allen Wallace and Daughter Get All but $100,000 Left to Virginia P. Bacon.

The terms of the family agreement whereby Mrs. Frances L. Wallace, daughter-in-law of the late John Wallace, dry goods merchant, was persuaded not to press her Supreme Court action to break his will, came to public notice for the first time yesterday when Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., special guardian of little Annie Marie Wallace, granddaughter of the testator, filed his report in the Surrogates' Office. Mrs. Wallace is to enjoy the income for life from one-third of $750,000 trust fund, and her little daughter is to receive the income from the rest of the fund, except $100,000, the income from which goes to a Virginia P. Bacon, while the latter lives, and then to the grandchild.

The elder Wallace had a strong dislike for his daughter-in-law, and left a $750,000 trust fund for the benefit of his son, Allen Wallace, in such a way that the income from $500,000 of it, at the son's death, was to go to Edward Wallace, Elizabeth H. McCune, Mary H. and Margaret S. Wallace, brother and sisters of the testator, and Virginia P. Bacon was to receive the income for life from the remaining $250,000. After the death of these prospective beneficiaries, the entire fund was to go to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Mrs. Allen Wallace and her child were not provided for.

The elder Wallace died on Sept. 18, 1909. Allen Wallace was later adjudged incompetent, and his wife and Talbot J. Taylor were appointed a committee of his person and estate. He died on June 28, 1914, and his widow was appointed administratrix of his estate. She started suit to break the will in 1911.

Mr. Winthrop's report recites among other things that he was appointed by Surrogate Fowler, on Feb. 2, to protect the interests of the grandchild. He has investigated the final accounting of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company as sole executor of the $750,000 trust fund under the will of the elder Wallace, and finds it to be correct in each detail.

The report then recites that on May 19, 1911, Edward Wallace, Elizabeth H. McCune, Mary H. and Margaret S. Wallace made an assignment to Mrs. Frances L. Wallace of all their right and title to the income from the $500,000. The report also recites that on June 10, 1910, Virginia P. Bacon made an assignment to Mrs. Wallace of the income from $150,000 of the fund, but reserved the right, for life, to the income from $100,000 of the contingent bequest under the merchant's will.

Mr. Winthrop then finds that the Bacon woman is entitled to the reserved income for life, that the rest of the fund is for the benefit of Mrs. Wallace and her daughter for life. He finds, too, that Allen Wallace died intestate, and under the intestacy law one-third goes to the widow and the remaining two-thirds go to the child, who is less than 14 years old. The child, who is named Annie Marie, is not entitled to any distributive share in the present accounting, the report says, but will be entitled to enjoy her income from the date of her father's death, such an accounting to be rendered by her mother as administratrix when she takes over the estate. The little girl can have no valid objection, the report reads, to the accounting. Mr. Winthrop also finds that Mrs. Wallace should be directed to furnish a proper bond in assuming her charge of the estate.

The accounting shows that after the death of John Wallace the executors, Michael C. Bouvier and Robert C. Cornell, turned over to the trust company $749,728 of principal of the trust, which has been reduced to $733,137 by necessary expenditures, and that the income earned from the fund has been $154,410. The accounting further shows that there have been payments on account of Allen Wallace totaling $134,178 and on account of his widow, Frances L., $7,024. Payments from the income leave its balance on hand at $8,000.

$10,000 BEQUEST TO NURSE.

Mrs. Nagle Also Leaves Moneys for Philanthropic Work.

Mrs. Rosanna M. Nagle, widow of Col. Garret Nagle, left a net estate of $114,605, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. Catherine Breen, nurse to Mrs. Nagel, receives a bequest of $10,000 in cash. Mrs. Alice Farley, a niece, receives $54,064.

The charitable bequests include $5,000 to the New York Foundling Hospital; a like sum to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola; $2,000 to the House of Calvary Corporation, and $1,000 to the Tabernacle Society of the Sacred Heart. There are gifts to nephews and nieces.

The estate includes: 37 Avenue B, appraised at $40,750; 39 Avenue B, $26,000; 76 East Sixty-fourth Street, $23,750; 359 West Forty-fourth Street, $15,000; deposits, $10,947; household effects and personalty, $4,101.

NURSE AND CHILDREN FOUND

Woman Can't Explain Why She Took the Three Mazarins Away.

The three children of Mrs. Marie Mazarin, a widow of 122 Seneca Street, the Bronx, who had been missing with their nurse, Mrs. Catherine Pendergast, were found yesterday with the nurse at the home of her relatives, 49 Christopher Street.

Mrs. Mazarin, who is housekeeper at the Hotel Claridge, sent word to the police that the nurse had relatives at 13 Christopher Street and that she thought the children were there, because a man who refused to give his name had assured her over the telephone that they were safe. Detectives Corbitt, Haslett, Reilly, and Lieut. Murphy, finding that the relatives did not live at that address, went along Christopher Street asking if any strange children had been seen there. They learned that there were two little boys and a little girl at 49. The children, Bernard, 7 years old; Herbert, 6, and Claudia, 5, were found to be quite at home and not at all anxious about themselves.

Mrs. Pendergast, who was not able to give any coherent explanation of her absence with the children, was arrested.

When Mrs. Pendergast was arraigned in the Women's Night Court on a charge of intoxication, Magistrate Herbert released her because the arrest had been made in a private dwelling.

WOODBURY SUES TRIBUNE.

Says Editorial Impugned His Motives in Dispensing with Jerome.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Representatives of Attorney General Woodbury today served upon attorneys for The New York Tribune papers in a suit to recover $50,000 for alleged libel. It is asserted by Woodbury that an editorial appearing in the paper Jan. 28 impugned his motives in dispensing with the services of William Travers Jerome as a representative of the State in the Thaw case.

The suit is brought in Chautauqua County.

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8 Notable Short Stories

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By BRANDER MATTHEWS

The Strange Women of Nigeria
By MRS. AMAURY TALBOT

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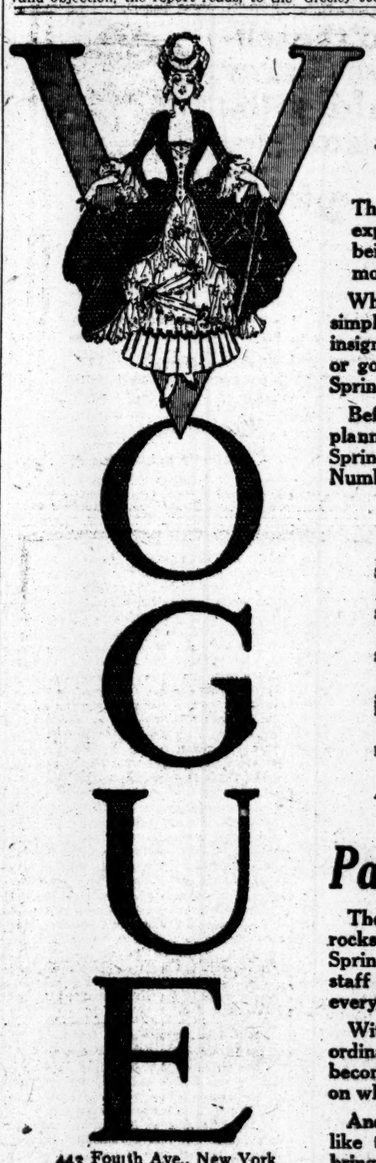

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1915.

THE TRADE COMMISSION.

The President has said that the Trade Commission which he has just appointed is charged with duties rivaling those of the Supreme Court or the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is upon that plane that the appointments should be discussed. It is not in the public interest that the political or personal phases of the Commission should be emphasized. It is ungenerous to assume that the President thought more of them than of the interests which he must have close to his heart. The Commissioners themselves are entitled to be judged rather by their works than by their personalities. It is no sure disqualification that they are not men of national repute, and that they have no accomplishments to their credit upon the scale of the President's appraisal of their duties. They may be the very best men for the places, nevertheless, and it is both policy and justice to hope for the best so long as it is possible.

There is the more reason to say this since there is hardly a chance but that disappointment awaits both them and the country. Human power is not capable of what is expected of them by both their friends and their enemies. They are expected to "reform" business and to bestow blessings upon a land now enjoying only psychological prosperity, owing to the machinations of wicked conspirators in restraint of trade. This is expected of them, although Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Interstate Commerce Commission have preceded them in not measuring up to that impossible task. Congress decreed capital punishment for the trusts and the Supreme Court did its best to enforce the sentence ruthlessly. The trusts were never so strong or so numerous as today, since they are strengthened by the discipline they have undergone. The law accomplished something, but not just what was expected, and the trusts altered the law more than the law altered the trusts. The same is true of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was to reform the practices of the railways, and it ended by submitting to discipline by the people themselves. The latest decision by the Commission acknowledges that there is no alternative to some of the most unpopular practices of the railways, and that the Commission could not improve upon some of their methods which the Commission was appointed to end peremptorily. Still the Interstate Commission has accomplished much, although not in the way or to the extent which was expected. With these precedents in mind it is necessary to believe that the Trade Commission cannot meet expectations. Yet some good may result from these appointments.

The time is opportune to ask the country what it thinks of the course of Government policies, all personal and political aspects being laid aside. It is time to take notice that the majority of a score of men have nearly absolute power over affairs intimately concerning all trade on a national scale. Three is a majority of the Trade Commission. Four is a majority of the Interstate Commission. Four is a majority of the Federal Reserve Board. Each of these Commissions was appointed with the object of being revolutionary. This was explicitly so in the case of the Federal Reserve Bank system. The Federal Reserve Commissioners were told what they were expected to revolutionize and how. For one thing the country bank deposits were to be taken away from the New York banks. The Board will not be altogether responsible in the event of its failing short of full accomplishment in other matters as well as in that. It is different with the Interstate Commission and the Trade Commission. The Interstate Commission was to make railway rates "reasonable" forthwith, but it was not supplied with standards or rules. As already remarked, the Commissioners still are learning and are tending rather toward the railways' view than toward the terms of their mandate. The Trade Commissioners face the same obstacle. They are to put right what is wrong in business. In particular they are to prevent "unfair" competition. But what is unfair competition, and how is it to be corrected? The idea is that the Commission is to improve upon present methods of determining that difficult question. Will the country wait as long as in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission's strenuous and still incomplete efforts to say what is a reasonable rate? Will the Trade Commission reverse itself, like the Supreme Court, and end after many years where it ought to start by assuming that business settles such matters for itself, in accordance with laws superior to statutes? We seem to have put a dozen men in positions to decide questions which used to be settled by juries, grand and petit. The idea seems to be that statutes supersede common law and merchant law, and that the methods of business can be overturned by such puny efforts. Sympathy should be extended to the gentlemen who have accepted such tasks, and who are abused even before they have failed.

The representatives of the people are giving the people what they think the people want. If the people do not want what they are getting they have their remedy.

SENATOR FALL'S IDEA.

Senator FALL of New Mexico, in his various contributions to the protracted discussion of our relations with Mexico, has made no other suggestion so nearly to the point as his proposal of co-operative action by the United States and the three great Powers of South America to police the country and restore order. If Mr. FALL has any plan in his mind by which this result could be achieved we are sure his fellow-countrymen would be glad to have it laid before them. It is well to be forehanded in such matters, and sooner or later something must be done to relieve the Mexicans of their afflictions and help them to set their house in order. Co-operation to secure this good end between our own country, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile may be essential. It has often been thought of, doubtless as often in South America as here in the United States. When the pressure of events in Europe is somewhat relieved we shall likely hear of proposals for the joint action of various European Powers in regard to Mexico. It will be well if we are then in a position to show the European creditors of Mexico that we are able to take care of things on this side of the ocean. The aid of our American neighbors will always be welcome, but we should dislike European interference.

Senator FALL's suggestion, however, lacks form. We must have a well-considered plan of action. It is difficult to understand how friendly intervention could be initiated, when Mexico has no central Government, no de facto Government in its capital. CARRANZA's assertion that Vera Cruz is the capital is of small consequence. He lacks the force to make it the capital. He lacks not only force but judgment and self-control. He conducts himself like the acknowledged master of 15,000,000 people, yet is able to accomplish nothing but the publication of pronunciamentos. There are few precedents on which the action suggested by Mr. FALL can be based. Nations have co-operated in the restoration of order in China, to be sure, but the situation in Mexico is unique. It will be well, however, if the discussion of Mexican affairs in the future can be developed in this direction.

TWO EX-PRESIDENTS SPEAK.

Realizing that these are times in which the shaping of its foreign policy may gravely affect the country's destinies, ex-President TAFT and ex-President ROOSEVELT take occasion to comment on the acts of President WILSON in ways that it is instructive to compare. In his speech on Washington's Birthday at Morristown, Mr. TAFT showed his sense of the burden Mr. WILSON bears through the issue that has arisen over the threatened invasion of American neutral rights in trading with belligerent countries, consequent upon the German "war-zone" order, in these words:

> The responsibility of the President and Congress in meeting the critical issue thus presented in maintaining our national rights and our national honor, on the one hand, with due regard to the awful consequences to our 90,000,000 of people of engaging in this horrible world war, on the other, will be very great. If, however, the occasion arises, we can be confident that those in authority will be actuated by the highest patriotic motives and by the deepest concern for our national welfare. We must not allow our pride or momentary passion to influence our judgment. We must allow no jingo spirit to prevail. We must abide the judgment of those in whom we have intrusted the authority, and when the President shall act, we must stand by him to the end.

Again, speaking of those who attack President WILSON "because he has been faithfully following the example set by our first President," Mr. TAFT drew this conclusion:

> No better evidence of the fact that such partisanship exists could be had than that, from time to time, first one side and then the other criticises the Administration for its partiality. So extreme have some of these partisans become that they propose to organize a political party and take political action, to be based on issues arising out of the present war.

That is not a confession of blind obedience to the Captain in a storm; it is cheering and inspiriting, and it gives a reason for its assertion of faith. Ex-President ROOSEVELT has no such faith. The unratified Hague Conventions "bound us," he says in the March number of the Metropolitan Magazine, to "protest against the "dreadful wrong done to the men, "women, and children of Belgium," taking whatever risk this might entail of embroiling us "with some powerful outside nation."

But it is the case of Mexico that excites Mr. ROOSEVELT's furious anger. He notes that the President replied to the Senate's request of April 20, 1913, that information as to the number of Americans killed in Mexico, the number driven out, and the steps taken by the Administration to obtain justice, would be "not compatible with the public interest." He even admits that such an answer might have been proper "if the President had then had a well-thought-out policy"; instead, he had "no policy whatever." Therefore Mr. ROOSEVELT deems it right to repeat at length Senator FALL's enumeration of murders and outrages upon American citizens in Mexico, admittedly unauthenticated, as justifying his contention that we ought now to be at war with the Mexicans. He says:

> If any of the statements quoted above are erroneous, the responsibility lies entirely with the President and Mr. BRYAN, for they have consistently carried out a policy of secrecy as regards the outrages on our citizens in Mexico. They have persistently refused to let the facts be known.

Plainly, Mr. ROOSEVELT does not know the facts. He says he does not know them. Yet he insists, and keeps on insisting:

> Murder and torture, rape and robbery; the death of women by outrage and children by starvation; the shooting of men by the thousand in cold blood—Mr. WILSON takes note of these facts only to defend the right of vicious and disorderly Mexicans to "spill" as much as they please of the blood of their peaceful fellow-citizens and of law-abiding foreigners.

Acts of violence have been committed in Mexico, some of them, no doubt, against American citizens. There is no evidence that such atrocities as have occurred could have been prevented by any act at Washington. The measures that the Administration has taken to redress injuries and to prevent them will be made known at the proper time. Mr. ROOSEVELT's attacks will not persuade the American people at the most critical moment of the world's history to distrust their President.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The investigation of the Public Service Commission has made it sure that something should be done about its errors of both omission and commission. Since neither sort of fault has been traced to the law it would seem that new Commissioners are more needed than a new law. It would be necessary to take a chance with any change, but there is no necessity of chancing a change in the law. It is working well, and could be worked better. It is different with a change of Commissioners. Changes have been made before when they were less necessary than now, and that in fact is the reason why a change is necessary now. To speak plainly, previous changes of Commissioners were made for political reasons, and were the cause of the present painful situation. The indicated course would be a reversion to the previous situation. There is one conspicuously fit reappointment, that of a man who knows all about both the law and the traffic and constructional conditions, present and impending. There are other reappointments with similar recommendations, although in less degree. To appoint an untried, even if competent, man to a position where he could not fully qualify himself without months of study, at a time when there are daily demands for quick decisions, would be a mistake.

There are bright hopes of the dual subway, but it ought not to be overlooked that the difficulties surrounding it would attend any $350,000,000 operation. There is not a day when there is not local pressure for alterations of a scheme conceived in the general interest. There is not a day when there is not work to do fit to engage any man's full faculties. To expose this great enterprise to misadventure by intrusting it again to men of the sort who have failed to meet reasonable expectations would exhaust patience and be out of reason. Politics should be forgotten before the appointment, and even more completely after appointment.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Senate's Naval Committee has done well with the Navy Appropriation bill. The increase of $8,000,000 over the appropriations favored by the House includes wise provision for more submarines in both the seagoing and coast-defense classes, and a much larger provision for aeroplanes. The false economy which refused to provide the navy with a new hospital ship in place of the ancient Solace was properly rebuked. The voice of wisdom now sounds more frequently in the debates upon our national defenses. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of the Senate's Military Committee, promises that measures will be taken in the next session of Congress to provide so well for a reserve force that we shall have, with the mobile army, a force of 250,000 trained men to protect the country. Much less was asked for this year. Probably we shall get much less next year. The modest request made by the War Department to this Congress was for about 100,000 regulars, all told, the practical beginning of a reserve, and some increase in the coast artillery. But we must be grateful for the slight improvement the Senate made in the House bill, and the army must wait for the next session. In passing the Fortifications bill the House of Representatives slightly reduced the appropriation, but although this Congress has not been disposed to do anything much for the strengthening of our land forces, the tone of the discussions shows that we may fairly hope for wiser action in the near future.

Not much is to be gained in either branch of Congress by speculation in debate about possible bombardments of New York and invasions of this country by way of Mexico. This is wasting valuable time. The essential thing is merely to provide for a few improvements in the army and navy the need of which is so easily comprehended that it is questioned only by the pronounced peace-advocates, whose fear of militarism makes them protest whenever a new army or navy appropriation is brought up for discussion.

THE ROCKEFELLER GIFTS.

It is difficult to see where objection could be made to the gifts and pledges of the Rockefeller Foundation since its establishment in 1913, a list of which has been compiled at the request of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. The total, exceeding $6,000,000, includes the pledges of yearly sums for various periods, some of them conditionally, as well as the money actually paid out. Not a cause has been helped that could be considered unworthy by the most prejudiced critic of the Foundation.

While the money given to religious denominations for various admirable purposes is considerable in the aggregate, the amount seems relatively small when the large sums expended for the relief of suffering, for the prevention and eradication of disease, for the promotion of free education, and the investigation of plans for the development of better municipal government are considered. Nobody can glance through this list, as it was printed in yesterday's TIMES, without gaining the conviction that the Foundation was established for the general good, and that its distribution of its vast funds has been made with its single purpose kept consistently in mind. It is doubtful if any Government institution, no matter how nobly and wisely planned, could for any long period carry on so ably such a good work as this.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Eyesight as Used in Warfare.

Among the causes for which volunteers are rejected in England and conscripts in the other European countries, defective eyesight stands first as regards numbers, but The New York Medical Journal calls attention to the fact that what may be called efficiency of vision for such purposes as those of war is largely a matter of judgment based on experience.

The man with eyes a good deal below normal, when tested at the recruiting station, may in the field be a better marksman than he who passes the examination successfully, simply because the former, as the result of past training, is able to make a better interpretation of his visual percepts, blurred though they are, than is the man with the clearer sight. Savages are wrongly credited with better eyesight than civilized people. The only basis of the supposed superiority is that in his accustomed haunts the savage can make accurate deductions from many things which the white man sees as well, but sees as without significance.

The Journal also notes that science has done about as much for war in the way of extending vision as in that of facilitating the movements of armies by means of railways and motor-driven vehicles. Modern big guns would be of almost no use against their usually distant targets if the gunners who do the firing had to trust to unassisted eyesight, no matter how good, and did not have the instruments of magnification and precision by which ranges are nowadays determined.

The eyes of country dwellers are better, it seems, than those of city men, the difference presumably being due to habitual looking at things remote as well as near, in the one case, while the urban eye does most of its work on objects near at hand, and so its powers of "accommodation" are weakened. Sailors carry good vision further into old age than any other class, because of their constant practice at all the degrees of visibility.

Next to poor eyesight as a cause for rejecting recruits stands deficiency of height, and here again an arbitrary standard is apparently applied with too much strictness, since it leads to the rejection of many men who in modern conditions would not be more efficient as fighters if a few inches taller—who are appreciably less likely to be hit than they would be if taller.

Professors and Their Limitations.

Was President BUTLER finding fault with the college professors or with us common people when, at the Commemoration Day exercises of Johns Hopkins University, he discussed the frequency with which these Wise Ones make solemn proclamation concerning things about which their information is, to put it kindly, but slight?

When the professors express unsought opinions on matters unrelated to their studies, of course the error is one purely and wholly personal, but if the opinions are asked, on the fallacious theory that deep learning must necessarily be broad—that the expert on one subject must be an authority on all—then the responsibility is shared, half and half, between the questioner and the answerer. But it rarely is.

Dr. BUTLER seemingly had in mind certain professors, and notably certain German professors, who have recently been discussing war, its causes and its rights and its wrongs, in a way that tested severely their reputation for clearness of vision and fairness of judgment. So far as can be recalled, however, nobody paid to these outpourings any attention not derisive or pitying, except the very people whose beliefs, assumptions, and prejudices these professors did not create or influence, but simply echoed.

The general public, as a matter of fact, ages ago made up its mind as to the limitations of professorial wisdom, and has never, anywhere, gone to those who bore the title of teacher for instruction in affairs not related to their specialty. Respect and admiration were and are freely accorded them, but when it came or comes to the so-called practicalities of life and conduct, other advisers, if any, always have been and are sought.

How Conley's Story Was Made.

A notable passage in the review of the FRANK case contributed to the current Everybody's by Assistant District Attorney TRAIN is that quoting and commenting on the testimony which showed how the negro CONLEY was half led, half forced, so to change his statements about the commission of the murder as to make them fit the theory on which the police of Atlanta were working.

To Mr. TRAIN, who, like every other investigator of this remarkable case not subject to local prejudices and excitements, has reached the conclusion that FRANK is innocent, it seems obvious enough that the result of the severe and prolonged questioning suffered by CONLEY was to make him change his story, but not to make him tell the truth. That being so, however, it does not follow, as hasty critics say, that the object of the inquisition was to gain support for a charge known to be false. On the contrary, it is only fair to presume that the police of Atlanta and the prosecuting officials believed that they had the right man under arrest. The pressure they brought to bear on the negro is quite compatible with that belief.

That the belief itself seems clearly groundless to those who did not begin with the assumption of FRANK's guilt is another matter. CONLEY's inquisitors were quite right in declaring unplausible to the point of incredibility the narrative of events in the pencil factory, which they found unsatisfactory. The only mystery, and that not a very deep one, is why they do not realize, as does practically everybody else outside of Atlanta—and, nowadays, a steadily increasing number in that city—that the amended tale was no more worthy of credence than its predecessor.

A CANADIAN VIEW

Approval There of President Wilson's Neutral Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am taking the liberty of bringing to your attention an editorial article entitled "The United States and the War," which appeared in Beck's Weekly, a Montreal paper, in the issue of Feb. 20, 1915. The sentiments and opinions expressed in this article are representative of the better class of thinking persons in the Dominion, who are determined to view the European conflict from all possible angles:

> Some Canadians have appeared recently to be a little annoyed with President Wilson, a little bitter about the attitude of his country. Some Canadian newspapers have reprinted, with an unnecessary amount of scare headlines, articles from obscure or ill-tempered British publications, in which the United States was accused of selfishness and baseness. Before giving utterance to expressions of this kind, Canadians should stop and think very carefully about the conditions with which President Wilson has to deal.
>
> It is true that President Wilson has not sent the American Army and Navy to the defense and the avenging of downtrodden Belgium. Some Canadians seem inclined to make a grievance of that fact. I do not know exactly why they should. The United States was not a party to the "scrap of paper," the treaty of 1831, whereby Britain, France, Russia, and the two traitorous Germanic powers bound themselves to maintain Belgian independence and neutrality. The United States has no particular business in Europe, just as the European powers have no particular business in the sphere of the Monroe Doctrine. If she entered into this war, it would be from exclusively sentimental and humanitarian reasons; and sentiment and humanity, while admirable qualities in themselves, are extremely dangerous as the sole factors in a nation's external policy. Great Britain has never made sentiment or humanity the sole motive of her actions; if she had, she would have been perpetually wading into the embroilments of the other powers of Europe and frittering away her usefulness and her influence in the meaningless and inconsequent fussings of a busybody.

G. PERCY COLE.
Montreal, Feb. 22, 1915.

COLLEGE MAGAZINES

"A Training School for Productive Literary Work."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In defense of the memory of a defunct literary child I must take exception to some of the statements in Mr. Kilmer's very interesting article in THE SUNDAY TIMES on the literary spirit at Columbia. The Columbia Monthly, the college literary magazine, is represented as having quietly died because it could only secure the second-best literary material of the undergraduates. In the interest of accuracy I wish to say that the work of the eight men who took the leading part in editing and writing the paper during the years 1911-13 has appeared during the last four years in The Atlantic Monthly, The North American Review, The Unpopular Review, The Independent, The Century, Harper's Weekly, The New Republic, Travel Magazine, Lippincott's, The Masses, and the supplements of The New York Evening Post and The Brooklyn Eagle.

I should be very glad to know of a single Columbia undergraduate, outside of the Columbia Monthly group of these last few years, whose work in prose or verse has been printed in any of these magazines or in any others of equal standing. I should add also that all of these men are now connected with newspapers or magazines in an editorial or other capacity. This surprising record of literary success entirely disproves, I think, Prof. Erskine's thesis that there is no connection between the literary spirit and the college magazine. The Harvard Monthly has a quite similar record as an incomparable training school for productive literary work. RANDOLPH S. BOURNE.
New York, Feb. 23, 1915.

Unitarianism's Gain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested to read in your report of the sermon delivered by Dr. Mark A. Matthews at the Broadway Presbyterian Church the following statement:

> Liberal religion in Europe and America has failed, but real Christianity has not. Why is Unitarianism losing 5 per cent. a year, 50 per cent. a decade, and why are bodies that are really Christian growing as never before in years?

If Dr. Matthews is correctly reported in this reference to Unitarianism, I should like to ask him, through the courtesy of your columns, where he has obtained his rather staggering information. The facts and figures printed annually in the Unitarian Year Book—the only source of reliable information known to me—indicate that during the last decade (1904-1914) Unitarianism, so far from losing 50 per cent., gained between 7 and 8 per cent.

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.
Church of the Messiah, New York City.
New York, Feb. 22, 1915.

An American Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The conduct of Germany in immediately ordering American ships to be respected after our State Department had spoken with plainness and courage shows how much America might have done for humanity by timely protests against the outrage done upon Belgium's neutrality and against the other German atrocities—the holdings to ransom, the warring upon noncombatants, etc.

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.
New York, Feb. 22, 1915.

FROM TIMES READERS.

Brief Views on Neutrality, Education, Subway, and Other Topics.

• • • In view of the vigorous objections made by the German Government and press to the use of neutral flags by the British, the following passages from the book of Prof. Perels (Das Internationale oeffentliche Seerecht der Gegenwart, Berlin, 1908) may be of interest:

> The use of a false national flag in sea warfare is not considered inadmissible under all conditions. The proper national flag has to be displayed only as late as the opening of military action in the narrow sense of the term, i. e., in engaging in action or exercising the right of search. (Page 182.)

—*L. Goldmerstein, New York.*

Overcrowded High Schools.

• • • At the present time the high school situation of New York is disgraceful. Not out of school very long, I am in a position to know exactly what it means to the pupils when fifty are placed in a room which was originally built to hold twenty or twenty-five. It is practically impossible for the instructor to give any one boy or girl any individual attention and, therefore, if a pupil is below the average intellect he gets nothing whatsoever out of the general way in which the instructor must explain a subject.—*Herbert H. Henryson, New York.*

A Safety Rule.

• • • The slogan "Safety First" is taking a very proper and prominent place in the public eye at present. I have observed innumerable signs bearing this legend in many cities, but I have never yet seen it accompanied by another sign which should always be auxiliary to it: "Keep To the Right." No matter how many rules for safety are laid down none can be absolutely efficient unless the public is impressed with the importance of keeping to the right at all times.—*William H. Randall, New York.*

Hired School Experts.

• • • If the taxpayers of this city are really anxious to cut down expenses, why don't they demand an investigation of the Board of Education? Their extravagances are more than many, but their latest performance is the employment of two men from the West to run our vocational schools. What are the eight Associate Superintendents at $6,500 a year each and the District Superintendents at $5,000 a year each doing to earn this salary if they do not know how to run a vocational school?—*Charles Barnes, New York.*

Dirty Subway Cars.

• • • All of the Interborough trains on subway and elevated are dirt filled and full of nameless odors. After every trip each car should have a quick but through treatment with electric vacuum cleaners.—*E. J. Scobie, New York.*

Organized Neutrality.

• • • The neutrals with all the advantages of modern education were not alive to the well-known truism that in union there is strength. If they had been, they would have organized at the beginning and put their combination for law and order against the lawlessness of the forces at war. That would have made the protests of the small nations count for something, for with them and the one big neutral nation the merger would have had full force. The little ones could not well take the initiative, and the one big one did not—it would be ridiculous to say it could not—so Germany went on with her lawless methods and we have today what, as Mr. Davis says in effect, has not been known in the history of war since the days of the original Huns.—*W. J. L., New York.*

Lawless War.

• • • Beneath the amenities of diplomatic language all the recent communications of the British and German Governments to Washington boil down to one simple meaning—the determination of each side to go as far as it can, while shifting as much as possible of the moral burden to the other side. Germany's blockade of England is more obviously contrary to precedent than England's blockade of Germany; but in reality the two acts are of exactly the same nature, both deliberately contemplating the sacrifice of non-combatants for the sake of a military advantage, and declaring, as clearly as the invasions of Belgium, Luxemburg, and China, the death of international law.—*Charles T. Eyder, Colorado Springs.*

QUESTIONS FOR MR. WHITTLE

On Park Trees and Primaries, Contracts and Appropriations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should Park Commissioner Whittle be allowed $100,000 "to adequately meet and solve the great question of unemployment" in whittling dead trees in the Bronx parks? Was he preparing for this emergency all last Summer, when he allowed Thompson Brothers to dump thousands of loads of earth in the valley at the eastern end of Crotona Park, an operation that killed more than 200 trees? This convenient dump was a great saving in money to Thompson Brothers. Why were not these contractors told to cut down the trees, since these must certainly die, being filled more than three feet above the butt?

Why would it be "impossible to prevent the contractor from causing great damage to the young trees and shrubs," and why, in addition, would "the work be so slowly accomplished that the time consumed would be interminable" if the work was let out at public bidding? Does not the Commissioner know how to draw up and enforce a contract? Who is this member of the Board of Education "who has set on foot a movement looking to the purchase of a considerable portion of the cordwood"? Is it Raymond B. Fosdick, who heard the charges against former Commissioner Higgins?

If trees were cared for in time there would be fewer to cut down by prospective primary workers in the parks. Messrs. Davis and Milbury deserve credit for their action. If I had the power I know where I would do the whittling.

G. F. JOSEPH.
New York, Feb. 22, 1915.

Automobile Headlights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On many occasions during the Winter season, when closed cars are in use, I have noticed that it is practically impossible to see an on-coming automobile if the lights are placed near the top of the car. I have studied the matter, and have found that when lights are so placed, at the distance of an avenue block, to the pedestrian they are in a direct line of vision with the arc light behind the automobile. When only half a block or less away from the pedestrian these high lights are in the direct line of vision with every gas lamp post and store window light. The result in both these conditions is the same—the pedestrian cannot distinguish between the lights of the on-coming automobile and the stationary street or window lights.

On the other hand, lights placed low upon the dash of an automobile are under no circumstances in a direct line of vision with any other lights, and they are very easily perceived and identified with an on-coming automobile.

J. B. McPHERSON.
New York, Feb. 23, 1915.

From the American Ambulance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since your paper has been kind enough to write a request in our name, many of your readers have been sending us their Sunday Illustrated Supplements, and we are indeed grateful, for it passes away pleasantly many a moment for our wounded.

We have received today a postcard signed "M. N. D." and "S. A. G.," in which the writers offer to send us some Jig-Saw Puzzles and reading matter if we desire, asking that we answer through your newspaper. These puzzles, as well as magazines, would be very welcome, indeed, and we would greatly appreciate your publishing this.

Thanking you for the interest you have taken in our work and for the great aid which you have given us.

THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE,
P. George Duncarpe, Disbursing Secretary.
Neuilly-sur-Seine, Feb. 16, 1915.

HAITI'S PRESIDENT FLEES.

Seeks Refuge on Dutch Steamer as Rebels Enter Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Davilmar Theodor has abdicated his office of President of Haiti and taken refuge on the Dutch steamer Frederik Hendrik in the harbor at Port-au-Prince. After touching at one of the southern Haitian ports, the steamer will proceed to Curacao.

Local officials have taken charge of the capital and are maintaining order awaiting Gen. Guillaume, leader of the revolutionist army, which is outside the city.

Theodor's abdication is taken in official circles here to forecast a better condition of Haitian affairs, in which the United States will carry out its purpose to send a commission to the republic in an effort to put its finances in condition to satisfy foreign creditors and restore order. All American efforts along that line have been fruitless while Theodor remained in office.

Theodor has had a short and stormy career as head of the Haitian Government. Three months ago, at the head of a successful revolution, he forced President Zamor to fly to Curacao.

The revolution against President Theodor, which was started in the north by Guillaume and which has been moving steadily south toward the capital, began early last month with an attack on Cape Haitien. Since Theodor assumed power in November, American marines have been ashore in Haiti or near by most of the time.

The new Government was said to be virtually bankrupt. It protested vigorously to the United States recently when the National Bank of Haiti transferred something over $100,000 in gold to the United States on an American cruiser.

ENJOINS NEW YORK CENTRAL

Court Holds Up Harlem Road Merger Till Suit Is Tried.

Judge Hough granted yesterday in the Federal District Court a preliminary injunction in the suit brought by John Scott Boyd, Jr., and four stockholders of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company against the New York & Harlem Company, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, and a number of individual defendants, including William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, William Rockefeiler, and George F. Baker. The defendants are enjoined against taking any steps during the pendency of the suit to consolidate the two railroad companies.

In another order Judge Hough holds that the complaint of the stockholders as a matter of law contains facts sufficient to give cause for action, and the contentions concerning a monopoly, to which objections have been taken, are material and relevant, and if sustained would afford ground for relief in addition to that arising from the contractual rights of the complainants.

The complainants in their suit urge that as stockholders they are assured of their income practically forever under the terms of the lease of the New York & Harlem to the New York Central, but that if the companies are merged they will exchange a certain income for one dependent on the earnings of the combined company.

THE TIBER AGAIN RISING.

Parts of Rome Are Under Water—Avalanches in the Alps.

ROME, Feb. 23.—The floods in Italy continue, and inundations are reported from parts of the country distant from Rome.

The Tiber has again been rising, and has now reached a stage of forty-five feet.

The rains continue, and some parts of Rome and large tracts of the surrounding country are under water.

There is a heavy fall of snow in the mountains. Avalanches, with snow thirteen feet deep, are reported.

WOULD CURB NEWS AGENCIES

Bill to Regulate Them Is Passed by the Indiana Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—A bill regulating news gathering and distributing agencies was passed by the State Senate here today 33 to 10. The bill now goes to the House for action.

Senator Charles B. Clark of Indianapolis, the author, explained that the measure was intended to break up monopoly and make the service of such news companies and associations available to any paper in the State desiring the service.

FAVOR DELAWARE SUFFRAGE

Both Houses Get Reports on Proposed Amendment.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 23.—A favorable committee report on the proposed equal suffrage amendment to the State Constitution was made to the Senate today. A vote on the proposition will be taken by the Senate tomorrow.

A favorable report on a similar proposed amendment has also been made to the House.

Culture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I've read a lot about German "Kultur" in your paper lately. It is a fact that every country has its own "Kultur" and every land's "Kultur" is worthy of consideration. Even Belgium had its own "Kultur," its standards, its high ideals. How did German "Kultur" present itself to the Belgians?—in guns and smoke, and it gave them such a fright that they will never worship German "Kultur." There is one "Kultur," however, that every country would do well to adopt, and that is the culture of Jesus Christ.

S. CUMMINS.
New York, Feb. 23, 1915.

KISMET.

That which I most desired appeared to me
As in a vision; and in ecstasy
I stretched impetuous hands to draw it near,
And safe secure it, lest it disappear.

It was the very Mecca of my soul,
And dear as life itself. It was my whole
Ambition; and I could not, quiet, wait
To see what should be given me by Fate.

But she, grim goddess, spoke in tones austere:
"Wherefore so eager? Not one whit more near
Canst thou, by striving, bring the smallest part
Of this, the dream beloved of thy heart."

Whereat I mourned my helplessness, and cried:
"Can I do nothing? Must I stand aside,
Idle and impotent, while before my eyes,
But out of reach, my cherished treasure lies?"

And Fate replied, more gently, "Who can tell?
Be comforted; for naught in Heaven or Hell,
No power that is on earth, in land or sea,
Can e'er divert what is thine own from thee.

"Thy destiny its changeless course pursues.
Thou hast, or hast not; it is written, Muse
On this—'tis better so—and therefore cease
Thy futile struggles. Wait—and be at peace!"

BEATRICE BARRY.

RELIEF SHOPS 'FINE,' ROOSEVELT VERDICT

Colonel Pays a Flying Visit to Brooklyn's Establishments for the Unemployed.

'GOOD FOR YOU!' HE SHOUTS

Spanish-American War Nurse Meets Him and He Thinks He Remembers Seeing Her There.

Theodore Roosevelt paid a flying visit yesterday afternoon to the shops where the unemployed men and women of Brooklyn are having a chance to tide over their hard times. Two features of the work appeared to strike his attention most forcibly. He remarked that, while it was a fine thing for the people of this city to do all in their power to help the Belgians, it was even finer for them to help their fellow countrymen and women. He also observed the effort which those in charge of the relief work are making to aid people not of the chronic pauper class.

The Colonel dined with Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and a few friends at the Brook Club, 7 East Fortieth Street, Manhattan, and left there shortly after 3 o'clock with William H. Childs in an automobile. Mr. Childs is one of the leading spirits in the Progressive organization of Brooklyn and is a member of the Mayor's Unemployment Committee. The first stop, after crossing the Brooklyn Bridge, was at 174 Fulton Street, the "bundle headquarters." There about fifty women were at work. The ex-President was received by Mrs. John W. Tumbridge, who was in charge, and her husband, Major Tumbridge, proprietor of the Hotel St. George. Col. Roosevelt questioned them about their methods, particularly about how they got aid to the worthy poor.

Major and Mrs. Tumbridge joined the party, which proceeded to the Hotel St. George, where about thirty women, half of whom were volunteers, were engaged in preparing bandages for the Belgians. The next stop was at 166 Atlantic Avenue, where 288 men worked under Carl F. Brill, a former Harvard football player. The Colonel received an uproarious welcome, and, in reply, swung his hat from his head and smiled in a way that brought back to the memory of the onlookers the old days of his political campaigning.

"Good for you, boys!" he shouted.

His next look was at the old warehouse at 22 Bergen Street, where John Kingseppe, a Salvation Army Captain, was in charge. To this building wagons from all parts of the borough bring old clothes and furniture to be repaired by 110 men and women. As Col. Roosevelt stood by one of the sewing tables, waiting for photographers to take his picture, an aged woman approached him.

"I hope to see you again in the White House, Mr. Roosevelt," she said.

The Colonel smiled.

"I was a nurse at the time of the Spanish-American war," she went on, "and I saw you at the front."

"Fine!" exclaimed Mr. Roosevelt. "I think I remember seeing you there, too."

His last stop was at 44 Schermerhorn Street, where fifty women were employed with needles and machines making garments for sale. After several moments' chat with Mrs. Warren, who was in charge, he was hurried away to the Long Island Railroad station to catch a train for Oyster Bay. At the station he said:

"I was greatly impressed by the evident purpose of the workers to try not to relieve the professional paupers and by their efforts to utilize the churches and other organizations so as to get at those who don't wish to apply for help until the last necessity arises. I want to say besides that I am glad that so much is being done for the Belgian women and children; because all the people so occupied have the right to feel that they are engaged in a common work to help others help themselves. It's a fine work."

PERKINS REFUSES LOFT RENT.

Some Members of Mayor's Committee Talk of Resigning.

Members of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment who are in charge of the workshops on the east side made a demand upon its Treasurer, George W. Perkins, yesterday for funds to pay rent for a loft in Grand Street.

The loft was opened by the east side branch of the committee after I. W. W. raiders had broken up a workroom in Broome Street that had been contributed free. Mr. Perkins replied that the committee would operate workrooms only in lofts that could be obtained free, as it wished to use the bulk of the money provided for actual wages to jobless men and women and not consume funds in "overhead charges." The east side committee had incurred a debt of $1,530 for the rent.

There was some talk of trying to force an issue by demanding the resignation of the east side representatives on the Mayor's committee in a body. Several other groups on the committee have been talking of resigning in a body on account of the failure of the committee to adopt plans other than that for opening emergency workshops.

The end of the

CHILDREN TO POSE AS COLONIAL TYPES

Will Impersonate Their Ancestors at La Fayette Fund's Fete at Century.

EARLY HISTORY TABLEAUX

Youngsters of Old New York Families to Appear in Inaugural Ball and Other Features.

An unusual entertainment, designated as "The Children's Revolution," in which children of society will impersonate their Colonial ancestors, is to be given on Thursday afternoon, March 4, at 2:30 o'clock, at the Century Theatre, under the auspices of the La Fayette Fund, the proceeds to be devoted to the immediate relief of the French soldiers in the trenches, their families, and the needs of the hospitals in France.

Society is greatly interested in the entertainment, rehearsals for which are now being held. The committee on arrangements includes Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Miss Diane del Monte, and Miss Emily E. Sloane.

While the entertainment is to be given entirely by children, it is for grown-ups as well as for young people, and promises to attract much attention.

The programme as arranged will present first of all a series of tableaux vivants, including eight pictures after old masters, rearranged by Ben Ali Haggin, in which the children will pose. There will come a playlet, written for the occasion by John Jay Chapman, in which Gen. Washington and Gen. La Fayette will figure prominently. Scenes from Valley Forge and Colonial life, military manoeuvres, review of troops, and a dazzling inaugural ball, will also be shown, all in keeping with the spirit of early history.

There will also be Indian dances presented by children from the Michigan Indian reservation, accompanied by their musicians, who will chant the weird Indian melodies and beat the tom-tom, while the young Indians dance and sing.

Richard Harding Davis has written a short address, in the nature of an appeal, which is to be delivered by Ashley Chanler, aged six years. The entire scenic production is under the direction of Robert Jones of Granville Barker's company, and Charles S. Chapman has designed a poster and programme cover for the affair.

In the military manoeuvres a band of deaf and dumb children are to play, and about eighty of these little folk, who form a cadet corps, will present drills. There will also be volunteers from the Knickerbocker Grays. Lillian Emerson, the child dancer, is also to appear in classic dances.

At the inaugural ball the children guests will be announced by the names of their distinguished ancestors. Any child whose ancestors have played a part in the history of the Republic will be announced in this way. Miss Diana Dalziel, the young daughter of Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, who is descended from George Washington's brother, is to appear as Martha Washington. Young Marshall Clyde is to impersonate Col. John Trumbull, aid to Washington. Little Miss Alexandra Dalziel, who is a great-great-grandniece of Francis Scott Key, who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," is to attend the ball as Mrs. Francis Scott Key. Dr. Austin Flint's son, named after Austin Flint, who was a commander in the Colonial army at the age of 17, will also be seen.

The young daughter of Mrs. Stowe Phelps, who is a great-great-grandchild of Gov. Julius Catlin, will appear as Mrs. Catlin, and the young son of Mrs. Henry Hammond is to impersonate his ancestor, Gov. Joseph Bloomfield, war Governor from 1803 to 1812. The son of Mrs. Francis Hillhouse is to appear as Major Ten Broeck. Young Carroll Thomas is to appear as Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md.

A minuet will be executed, Miss Julianna Cutting being in charge of this dance, having volunteered to train the children. Miss Gloria Gould, daughter of Mrs. George J. Gould, is to pose in the tableaux, and little Miss Margaret Kahn, daughter of Mrs. Otto Kahn, is to dance in the minuet. The children of the Gallatin, Van Rensselaer, Aldrich, Fish, Alexander, Hammond, Hamilton Fish, and many other old families are also to take part in the programme.

Tickets for the entertainment may be obtained at Room 2301 Hotel Vanderbilt. Some of the boxes are to be sold by auction on Friday night at the dance given by the Paul Jones Club. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, and Mrs. John Dyneley Prince.

MISS DOMINICK A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mrs. Alexander Dominick Weds Elwyn E. Leslie.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Dominick, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Dominick of 55 East Eighty-sixth Street, and Elwyn Erving Leslie of Flushing, L. I., took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, the Rev. Dr. Barber officiating.

The bride wore a gown of white satin which was worn by her mother at her wedding, and a point lace veil, also an heirloom, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Mabel Hinton was maid of honor, and wore a frock of deep pink chiffon and carried Spring flowers. George R. Leslie, Jr., was best man for his brother.

Only relatives and a few intimate friends attended the wedding. The decorations were tulips and jonquils. After their bridal trip the couple will reside at Ridgefield, Conn.

Among the guests were Mrs. H. B. Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. Gayer G. Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post Hinton, Mr. and Mrs. Adams Batcheller, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Leslie, Mrs. Gordon Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. William Kramer, Mrs. H. W. Cooper, and Mrs. G. R. Leslie, Jr.

John E. Aldreds Give Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Aldred of Glen Cove, L. I., who are spending the Winter at the St. Regis, gave a dinner there last night in the Louis XVI. dining room followed by dancing in the palm room, for which additional guests came in. The dinner was one of twenty covers served at a table gay with Spring flowers. The dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Bartholomew, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Stehli, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Shoumard, Mrs. Robert Wood Johnson, Mrs. Star Tyson, P. Bon de Sousa, and Charles E. Clarke.

Miss Ruth Hopper Engaged.

Register of New York County and Mrs. John J. Hopper of 352 West 121st Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Hopper, to Werner Bachmann of Kitzengen, Bavaria. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

CUSHMAN—ROCKWELL.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery F. Cushman of New Rochelle, N. Y., formerly of this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Caroline Hedden Cushman, to Jarvis Waring Rockwell, Jr. No date has been set for the wedding.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among those who arrived yesterday from Genoa on the White Star liner Finland were:

The Rev. and Mrs. Justin E. Abbott, Jean de Bavier, Mr. and Mrs. Bruno von Brzeglcka, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Caldwell, Ercole Canessa, Dr. Fritz Erdrich, Robert Haeny, Prof. Dr. Adolf Hartmann, Dr. Arnold Helm, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Kirby, F. Koch, Antonio Melilio, Countess M. L. Pieri, Dr. and Mrs. H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Nino Secchi, Ugo Theodoli, Ernesto Torre, Giuseppe Vezzetti, T. Williamson, Henry Moos, and Manuel Roldau.

LA TOURAINE, (Havre.)—A. Bosc, Felix Binder, Henry Gross, M. C. Murray, Duncan Elliott and Mrs. Castin G. de Rendueles, Miss Mary R. Bonnat, Mrs. M. A. Kimball, H. Payron, and W. B. Power.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

William J. Hutchinson, Stock Broker, Weds Miss Lucy G. Lawrence.

The wedding of William J. Hutchinson of Englewood, N. J., and Miss Lucy Gilbert Lawrence, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Lawrence of 166 West Eighty-eighth Street, took place at 8:30 o'clock last night at the St. Regis. The ceremony was performed in the Marble Ballroom by the Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church, in the presence of the families, under a canopy of white lilies, roses, and tulips.

The bride wore an ivory satin gown embroidered in silver and trimmed with old rose point lace. The court train was lined with cloth of silver and her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms. She carried gardenias and lilies of the valley. The bride's attendant was her only sister, Mrs. William O. Hubbard, who wore pink satin and carried pink roses. The flower girl, Helen Munroe, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Munroe, wore a white frock and carried a basket of sweet peas. There were no ushers, Allen Lindley was Mr. Hutchinson's best man.

A reception for between 400 and 500 guests took place in the Louis XVI. Room. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson will spend their honeymoon in the South.

The bride's father, Henry C. Lawrence, is the senior member of C. J. Lawrence & Sons, members of the Stock Exchange, and is a trustee of the Century Club. Mr. Hutchinson is the junior member of the firm of Lindley & Co., members of the Stock Exchange.

COUNTESS IS BETROTHED.

Prince von Bismarck's Oldest Grandchild to Wed Capt. L. von Bredow.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The betrothal of Prince von Bismarck's eldest grandchild, Countess Hannah von Bismarck, to Capt. Leopold von Bredow is announced.

Capt. von Bredow's first wife, who died in 1902, was Miss Frances Clara Newlands, daughter of Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada by his first wife.

The wedding of Capt. von Bredow and Miss Newlands took place when he was an attaché of the German Embassy in Washington in May, 1905, at the Newlands country place. The bride was a granddaughter of Senator Sharon and an heiress in her own right, who had received a degree from the Columbian University in Washington and was an accomplished linguist. She died in June, 1907, in Berlin, where Capt. von Bredow was in the Cuirassier Guards.

ELLEN TERRY OPERATED ON.

Cataracts Are Removed from the Eyes of English Actress.

Ellen Terry, the English actress, was operated on yesterday at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary for cataracts, and it was announced that, while the operation was successful, it may be several weeks before her eyes are again normal. Dr. John E. Weeks of 46 East Fifty-seventh Street performed the operation, for which she broke off her lecture tour in Philadelphia and came to this city.

Miss Terry was on her way home from her Australian tour, and stopped over in this country to give a few lectures. She had been troubled with the cataracts for some time, and decided to take this opportunity of getting rid of them.

In 1906 Miss Terry received a monster benefit in commemoration of her fifty years' service on the stage. She is 67 years old.

1,100 AT SOUTHERN BALL.

Society Also Holds Its Dixie Dinner at the Astor.

The Southern Society of New York held its Dixie dinner and Colonial ball last night in the large ballroom of the Hotel Astor. There were about 1,100 people present. The President of the society is W. W. Fuller. Samuel P. Bertron is Vice President; W. D. Buckner, Treasurer; Stephen L. Snowden, Secretary, and the Rev. St. Clair Hester is the chaplain.

The floor committee included Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Walter L. McCorkle, H. Snowden Marshall, Buchanan Schley, Jr., Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne, Lindsay Russell, Irvin S. Cobb, Frank L. Pope, and George Sullivan.

The dinner was served at long tables decorated with Spring flowers in the ballroom. There was no speechmaking and after dinner the tables were removed and there was dancing. Old Confederate flags were among the flag decorations.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Cordelia Drexel Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia, and Angier B. Duke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke of this city, is to be celebrated on Wednesday, April 28, in Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia. Mrs. Biddle and her daughter are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Duke at Palm Beach.

Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins of 232 Madison Avenue has received the Order of the Red Cross of Servia, the third order it has been conferred upon her by Servia in recognition of her services to the Servians at home and abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine of 5 East Sixty-seventh Street will give a dinner at their house on Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Landstreet of 563 Park Avenue left yesterday on a trip to California.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moore will give a large dance tonight at the Plaza in celebration of their silver wedding anniversary.

The Misses Marguerite Kennelly and Helen Hoffstott are spending a week with Mrs. Henry Phipps at Palm Beach, on their way to New York from Cuba, where they have been visiting Mrs. Glenn Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Forbes are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their home in Boston. Mrs. Forbes is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ashton Crosby of this city.

Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood and Miss Rosalie Bloodgood will entertain tomorrow at 49 East Thirty-fourth Street with a luncheon for this season's débutantes and for a number of next Winter's buds.

André Tourret, violinist, from the Conservatoire in Paris, has arranged the programme for the afternoon of French music, which is to be held today at 3:30 o'clock at the house of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue. A large assembly is expected. The proceeds are to go to Villa Molière, the French military hospital in France.

Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly will entertain at luncheon today at her home, and this evening Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith will give a large dinner in the Ritz-Carlton ballroom.

TO SHUT CITY HALL CHAPEL.

Alderman Quinn Introduces Resolution to Close Marriage Bureau.

A resolution to legislate out of existence the little chapel in the basement of the City Hall, known as the Marriage Bureau, was introduced in the Aldermanic Board yesterday by Alderman William F. Quinn and was referred to the General Welfare Committee. The bureau was established in 1895, when the City Clerk was authorized to appoint two persons, without salary, to take charge of the chapel. They were authorized to accept voluntary gifts, but were not to charge fees for their services.

Alderman Quinn introduced his resolution because he didn't like the plan under which the bureau was managed. He said a bill would be introduced into the Legislature giving the City Clerk and his deputies the power to perform marriage ceremonies. No fees would be charged, he said, and he would ask the Sinking Fund Commission to set aside a room in the Municipal Building as a chapel.

BRYAN WEARS PEACE DOVE.

Points to It When Asked About Us Going Into War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Secretary Bryan appeared at the Cabinet meeting today wearing on his coat lapel an enamel white dove of peace, with an olive branch in its mouth.

The Secretary said that it was a gift of a friend and pointed to it when questioned concerning possible complications for the United States in the foreign situation.

HAUPTMANN'S 'ELGA' GIVEN IN ENGLISH

An Interesting Play Introduces "The Modern Stage" at the Garrick Theatre.

FIRST PERFORMANCE HERE

Emanuel Reicher Presents, with His Daughter, Hedwig Reicher, in the Cast, German Dream Play.

ELGA, a drama in one act and seven scenes, by Gerhart Hauptmann. Presented by Emanuel Reicher at the Garrick Theatre.

A Knight	Clifford Devereux
A Servant	Leonard Young
A Monk	John Blair
Count Starschenski	
Marina	Caroline Caffin
The Nurse	Celia Randolph
Elga	Hedwig Reicher
Grischka	Roland Young
Dimitri	Arvid Paulson
The Steward	Kraft Walten
Dortka	Mirsah Cheslir
Oginski	John S. O'Brien

"Elga," a dream play by Gerhart Hauptmann, was presented for the first time in America at the Garrick Theatre last evening. This performance served to inaugurate "The Modern Stage," an enterprise established and directed by Emanuel Reicher, the German actor, who is visiting these shores. The original announcements promised only a single presentation of each play in the subscription series, but Herr Reicher's programme has met with a hearty response and arrangements are now being made for at least one repetition of each performance. "Elga," then, will be played again. It is thoroughly interesting and well worth going to see.

It seems rather curious that this particular play of Hauptmann—one of his least widely known and least characteristic—should have been selected to introduce a programme carrying at its head the suggestive and inviting title "The Modern Stage." In spirit and substance this romantic drama is of a type far apart from the work that has won Hauptmann his place among modern German dramatists in the quarter-century since that eventful première when "Before Dawn" was first presented in Berlin. "Elga" is modern only in the sense that it was written in this century. Hauptmann might have found his plot and his inspiration in turning the musty pages of some fine old chronicle. As a matter of fact, he did find it in a story by the Austrian writer, Grillparzer.

The play was first published in Berlin in 1905, and the next year a none too graceful English translation by Mary Harned was printed in Poet Lore. It is this translation, revised here and there, which has been used in the production at the Garrick. For this production "Elga" commended itself on the various grounds that it is a new thing here, that it is highly effective theatrically, that Herr Reicher has found it popular in the German Theatre, and that it lends itself easily to adequate production on a simple and limited scale.

The story of "Elga" is told in the shifting scenes of a traveler's dream. A weary knight, riding on his way to Warsaw, finds lodging in the watch tower left standing when an ancient castle had given way to a monastery. From the reluctant, enigmatic words of the monk who bids him welcome he learns that this had once been the domain of Count Starschenski, a man whose arms had embraced a sword and a woman, but who came one day to hold the cross alone. "Let no man build his happiness on woman or child." So speaks the monk, and the knight is left to his fitful sleep as through the high, vine-curtained window comes the music from the chapel below—the chorus of the monks singing the mass for the dead.

What follows is the vision that haunts that sleep. It is the knight's dream, but it is the monk's story, the story of the faithless Elga and the happy, trusting Starschenski whose romance had come to its tragic end in the watch-tower chamber years before. The scenes follow that story up to the final hour when Countess Elga is led to the chamber and sees there the figure of her lover, stretched dead on the bed with candles lighted at his head and feet and with the old steward, sword in hand, standing guard.

The dream is over. It is dawn and the music of the mass comes through the high window. The knight goes shivering on his way.

This is the story of "Elga." Good judgment has directed in its production at the Garrick. The investiture is simple, appropriate, and attractive. The rôle of the faithless wife falls to Hedwig Reicher, the producer's daughter, who brings genuine emotional force to the service of its climaxes. John Blair gives an intelligent performance as Starschenski, although greater restraint would make his work more effective.

The monks' chorus—It is from the Schola Cantorum of New York—provides a subdued and impressive accompaniment. You hear the voices in the six brief intervals when the stage is screened, but the auditorium kept in darkness. The recurrence of the measured chant serves to keep in mind that the scenes are but the moments of the traveler's dream. Those intervals are of the briefest, and though the story of "Elga" takes nearly two hours in the telling, the audience is held to hear it without recess, for Herr Reicher will suffer no rude break in such a spell as Hauptmann can weave.

The next production of "The Modern Stage" is set for March 16. It will be Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman," and the director himself will play in it.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Madge Lessing, Tom McNaughton, and Frank Doane have been added to the cast of "Fads and Fancies," the new musical entertainment Klaw & Erlanger will present in the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday night, March 8. Miss Lessing recently returned from London.

A dress rehearsal of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," in which Joseph Brooks will present Phyllis Neilson-Terry in the Maxine Elliott Theatre on Monday night, will be held tonight at midnight. The company will go to New Haven tomorrow to give three preliminary performances in the Shubert Theatre there.

Geraldine Farrar will give a theatre party at the Palace Monday afternoon to hear Mme. Calvé sing.

Among those chosen to take part in the benefit for the Actors' Fund at the Century a week from Sunday night are May Irwin, David Bispham, Nan Halperin, Grace La Rue, Willa Holt Wakefield, Belle Baker, Mlle. Dazie, James Thornton, Frank Fogarty, and Tom Penfold.

Twenty-five members of the "Dancing Around" company, headed by Al Jolson, came over from Philadelphia, where they are playing, yesterday for the matinee performance of "Maid in America" at the Winter Garden.

A second company is to be organized to play "Tonight's the Night," the Gaiety musical comedy at the Shubert, in the smaller cities. The company will be recruited from English players now in New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

All Catholic Women

are invited to join the

National Organization of Catholic Women

to erect a Church to Mary Immaculate at the Catholic University, Washington. Proposed model on view at 670 Fifth Avenue, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily, including Saturday, the 27th. Annual dues, $1.00.

BERNHARDT DOING WELL.

Surgeons Impressed by Her Fortitude—Leg Removed Above Knee.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 23.—The following bulletin, signed by the physician attending Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whose right leg was amputated in a hospital here yesterday, was issued at 5 P. M. today:

Temperature and pulse excellent. The condition of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt continues very good.

It had been announced early this morning that Mme. Bernhardt had passed a good night. She slept continuously, and her pulse and temperature were normal.

Telegrams of inquiry regarding Mme. Bernhardt's condition have been received from Queen Victoria of Spain, the ex-Empress Eugénie, Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, and hundreds of others.

Edmond Rostand came here yesterday and remained until he was assured that the operation had been successful.

The surgeons and nurses present at the operation expressed themselves as deeply impressed by the calm courage with which the famous tragedienne faced the ordeal. Before the anaesthetic was administered she asked permission to embrace her son Maurice, who was waiting anxiously in the next room. She then expressed her readiness for the surgeons to proceed.

The operation proper lasted nineteen minutes. The leg was removed above the knee. After Mme. Bernhardt had recovered consciousness she was carried from the operating room to the elevator, which took her to her rooms on the floor below. She was completely mistress of herself, and appeared in no way excited. She will be kept absolutely quiet for three weeks, and then will be removed to Andernos, near Arcachon, where she will complete her convalescence.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A telegram has been received here from Maurice Bernhardt, son of Mme. Bernhardt, saying:

"All is going as well as possible. The doctor is very well satisfied with the progress being made by Mme. Bernhardt, and he hopes for a rapid recovery."

THE MARGULIES TRIO.

Music by Mendelssohn, Brahms, and Dvorak at Their Last Concert.

The Adele Margulies Trio finished its eleventh season last evening with a concert in Aeolian Hall, where it played a programme composed of Mendelssohn's trio, in C minor, Op. 66; Brahms's sonata for piano and violin in G, Op. 78, and Dvorak's piano quintet in A, Op. 81. Though there was the accustomed skill and mutual understanding, it was not one of the organization's most fortunate evenings, and its playing was marked by some dryness that sometimes verged on the perfunctory, especially in the performance of Brahms's sonata. By Miss Margulies and Mr. Lichtenberg. In this the two did not penetrate very deeply into the imagination and the mystery of the music which the programme annotator signalized in it, and very justly.

Mendelssohn's trio seemed a little more than usually old-fashioned; and though it is the second time that Mendelssohn's name has appeared on chamber music programme within a few weeks, the work itself will scarcely encourage that backward swing of the Mendelssohnian pendulum which we have for a decade or more been told to expect.

Dvorak's piano quintet, melodious and still charming, would be more likely to encourage such a swing in the case of a composer whose chamber music has also been becoming scarcer on recent programmes. In the playing of this the Margulies Trio had the assistance of Messrs. F. Lorenz Smith, violin, and Joseph J. Kovarik, viola.

Liberal Club to Give New Comedy.

At an Arabian Nights' entertainment to be given by the Liberal Club Friday night of next week in Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, a fantastic comedy by Floyd Dell, entitled "The Rim of the World," will be given its first performance. The conventional and unconventional as exemplified in modern society forms the theme of the play, which is in three acts. The cast will include Edward Goodman, Marjorie Jones, William Pennington, Josephine Gotsch, Philip Moeller, and Holland Hudson.

AUCTION COLONIAL LETTERS

A Paul Jones Manuscript Brings High Price at Joline Sale.

A fine holograph letter of Benedict Arnold, written only a short time before his treason became known, was obtained for $140 by L. C. Harper at the sale yesterday by the Anderson Company of the third part of the late Adrian H. Joline's library. Arnold was then in command at West Point. His letter is dated Aug. 22, 1780.

James Fenimore Cooper's original manuscript of the "Life of Richard Dale," who was First Lieutenant under Paul Jones in the American Revolution, was knocked down to George D. Smith for $165. He also paid $150 for a copy, in Paul Jones's handwriting, of the findings of a court-martial in the case of Capt. John Hazard, commander of the sloop Providence, for neglect of duty in the action with the British frigate Glasgow in 1776. Capt. Hazard was cashiered and Paul Jones, who distinguished himself in this same action, was appointed to succeed him.

A typewritten manuscript of "Mark Twain's" story, "The Cradle of Liberty," with pencil notes by the author, went to James F. Drake for $81. A civil war letter of U. S. Grant, written to his wife and dated Raleigh, April 25, 1865, brought $27. F. W. Morris gave $55 for two Revolutionary letters of Gen. Nathanael Greene. J. F. Sabin paid $60 for a letter written to Nathan Hale, the American spy, and indorsed by him. Mr. Drake gave $160 for Bret Harte's original manuscript of his review of Wilkie Collins's "Man and Wife." Washington Irving's original manuscript of a chapter of his "Life of George Washington" went to Mr. Smith for $142.50.

The total for the day was $2,883. The sale of Part III. will be concluded this afternoon.

Durer Prints Bring Highest Prices.

Prints by Albrecht Durer brought the highest prices of the opening night of the Rudolph Seckel sale at the American Art Galleries last evening. "The Virgin with the Child in Swaddling Clothes" went to J. F. Drake for $65; R. Edelheimer paid $70 for "St. Jerome in Penitence," fine quality, but repaired, from the Fritz Rumpf collection; "St. Genevieve of the Penace of St. John Chrysostom" went to M. Friedman for $65, and "Philip Melancthon" to Edelheimer for $40. "The Nativity," by Beccafumi, painter-etcher, early impression before retouch, went to R. Palmer for $42.50, and F. Draz paid $32.50 for a painting, "Springtime," by Richard Bloos. The returns were $1,382. The sale will be continued this evening.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION THIS EVENING

FROM 8 TO 11 O'CLOCK AT

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Catalogues free. Telephone 7680 Murray Hill.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, EGYPTOLOGIST, DEAD

Discoverer of Tombs of Parents of Queen Teie Expires in Florida at 78

AT BRYAN'S MIAMI HOME

New Yorker Also Excavated Tomb of Amen-hotep, 'The Heretic King,' Which He Found Full of Gold.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 23.—Theodore M. Davis, the noted Egyptologist, died today at the Florida estate of Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, at Miami, where he was spending the Winter, according to a message received this afternoon in this city.

For the last thirty years he had owned and occupied The Reefs, on Ocean Avenue, in this city, during the Summers and had passed his Winters in exploration work in Egypt until this year, when he was in ill-health and decided not to go abroad. Mr. Davis was 78 years old, and was a native of New York City. He was a stockholder of the Newport Casino and a member of the Down Town, the Whist, the National Arts, and Union League Clubs of New York.

Besides his widow, he is survived by a nephew, Theodore Davis Boal of Boalsburg, Penn.

Theodore M. Davis became best known to Egyptologists in 1905 when he was excavating in the famous Valley of the Kings of Thebes and discovered the tombs of the parents of Queen Teie, the mother and inspirer of the famous "Heretic King" of Egyptian history. This discovery was hailed by Prof. Maspero and other Egyptologists as the greatest discovery that had been made up to that time. Two years later Mr. Davis found and excavated the tomb of Amen-hotep, "The Heretic King," himself, which was found to adjoin the tomb of Rameses IX.

The King's tomb was one of the most wonderful ever discovered, and was literally full of gold, the walls, ceiling, and even the floor being covered with plates of the precious metal. Besides which, the coffin was intact, and was a superb example of the jeweler's work of the most splendid period of Egypt's history.

Mr. Davis pursued his explorations as a private investigator and paid all his own expenses, usually employing 150 men in the work, which, owing to the Summer heat, was always done in Winter.

At his Newport home he kept, among other priceless relics of ancient Egypt, the alabaster reproduction of the head of Queen Teie, which he found in her tomb. In 1907, just before sailing from London for Newport, he spoke of this relic to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and said: "I always keep that portrait as a memento of a very beautiful and attractive lady whom I am sorry I did not have the opportunity of meeting."

REST FOR ANOTHER BATTLE.

Posse Prepares to Attack Indians —Escaping Piute Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUFF, Utah, Feb. 23.—Bluff, guarded on all sides against a surprise attack by the Piutes under Old Polk, probably will witness another battle between the Indians and the Federal posse under Marshal Nebeker tomorrow. There was no fighting today. Operations were confined to an attempt by Marshal Nebeker to learn the hiding place of the Piutes, with the intention of attacking them tomorrow at daybreak.

Scouts returning from the southeast tonight report finding deserted Piute camps six miles from Bluff near Butler's Canon, where the Piutes crossed the San Juan River and turned south.

Marshal Nebeker sent a telegram to Salt Lake today for additional ammunition, ordering 5,000 rounds of cartridges.

Havane, one of the six Piute prisoners, slipped his shackles tonight and tried to escape. He was shot down by the guard and he and was killed.

Scouts sent out last night reported this morning that there were about forty Indians hiding in the rocks about six miles southwest of the town, apparently ready for battle.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 23.—A special from Bluff reports that the Indians, driven from Cottonwood Gulch at the edge of the town, have received reinforcements and have fortified themselves in Butler Wash. The posse is organizing in the town to advance on the Indians' position.

The dispatches give the casualties among the Indians as one warrior, one squaw, and three papooses. The warrior and two children were killed in the first encounter, and the squaw and the other child were killed when attempting to ford the San Juan River during the first day's retreat.

The five members of the posse who became isolated from the others returned safely last night. Marshal Nebeker has sent for 5,000 rounds of ammunition.

Paul Jarorvgnskiwanski Dead.

Paul Jarorvgnskiwanski, more commonly known as "Fritz," a noted character of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home at 9 Willoughby Street, where he had his restaurant. In this eating place the sporting men and politicians, including the late "Boss" McLoughlin and his henchmen, used to gather and thus its fame spread far and wide. It is on record that he once received a letter sent from abroad addressed "Fritz, U. S. A." The First Assembly District Republican Club took charge of his body, which will be interred in Washington Cemetery.

Dies in Hammerstein's Victoria.

Harry G. Dusenbury, 65 years old, of Cedar Grove, N. J., collapsed with apoplexy in Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. He was carried to the lobby and treated, but was dead when Dr. McFeeley arrived from Flower Hospital. His family was notified and his body will be sent to his home.

ADVERTISEMENT.

B. T.

Albert Frederick Wilson, New York University, has just written this unsolicited letter in praise of Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Turmoil":

I want to be the first to register my opinion that Booth Tarkington's new novel, "The Turmoil," is the biggest thing that has been done in fiction during the last ten years. First, it is an overwhelmingly entertaining story. Second, it sets a new standard in the fine arts of portraying life—dramatizing it into graphic, throbbing reality—in the novel.

Here are superlatives, but I know of no other way to vent my enthusiasms. Then, too, I am a little impatient that American critics are so slow to recognize that Mr. Tarkington stands head and shoulders above all contemporary writers. His technique, his writing methods, are years in advance of present-day story-tellers. My students in the professional magazine writing courses give more attention to Tarkington than they do to Poe, Hawthorne, and De Maupassant heaped together.

"The Turmoil" will stand the test of a great book. The "Tired Business Man" will revel in it. The school girl will find it the most charming love story she has read in months. The reader of literary taste has waiting for him a book of rare truth and strength.

THE TURMOIL,
By Booth Tarkington.
HARPER & BROTHERS.

ELIAS GOODMAN DEAD.

Old Alderman Was Acting Mayor for Brief Period in 1907.

Elias Goodman, Acting Mayor of this city for a short time in 1907, died yesterday morning at his home, 201 West 120th Street, in his sixty-eighth year. He was a native of Gratz, Germany, and came to this country with his parents when a year old. After living for a short time in New Hampshire his parents removed to Harlem, where he grew up and became prominent in the building up of that section of the city.

Mr. Goodman early identified himself with the Republican Party, and in 1895 was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen and served continuously until the end of 1907. At one time he was Republican leader of the board, and during 1906-07 was its Vice Chairman. Mr. Goodman, while Alderman, was instrumental in the erection of the recreation piers, in reforming the primary election law, and in obtaining rapid transit.

He was a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows, and is survived by his widow.

Little Harry Fisher.

Little Harry Fisher, well known in Brooklyn political circles as a manufacturer of political buttons and badges, died at his residence, 421 Sterling Place, on Monday of heart disease. Mr. Fisher was known for years by his friends as Little Harry, and in 1907 he applied to Judge Fawcett in the County Court to make it so legally. Mr. Fisher was 50 years of age, and was in the cigar business at 367 Fulton Street. He was also the United States representative for a big Cuban tobacco house. For a few months Mr. Fisher was editor of The City Record under Mayor Kline, and at one time was a real estate investigator for the Williamsburg Trust Company. He was an active member of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club, the Masons, and the Hibernians, and a Vice President of the Travelers' League of America. He was also a member of the Emerald Society and St. Patrick's Society. His widow and two children survive him.

Patrick McMorrow.

Patrick McMorrow, head of the McMorrow Engineering and Construction Company, and one of the first builders of apartment houses in this city, died on Monday at his home, 5 West 120th Street, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Ballysarnon, Ireland, and came to this country fifty years ago. Mr. McMorrow started building apartment houses forty-five years ago and erected the first elevator apartment house on Madison Avenue at Eighty-eighth Street. He also built the first fireproof apartment house on Washington Heights, which was a twelve-story building, and one at 157th Street and Broadway. Mr. McMorrow was a former member of the Algonquin Club.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. SAMUEL KEEFER, who was born in Kinderhook, on the Hudson, March 10, 1810, died yesterday at his home near Dresden, N. Y., almost 105 years old. It is said he was the oldest male resident of the State.

THOMAS R. BROWN, President of the Pneumatic Fire Alarm Telegraph Company and Vice President of the Consolidated Fire Alarm Company of 37 East Eighteenth Street, died last night at his home, 315 West 104th Street, in his eighty-seventh year.

Commander JOHN B. BRIGGS, retired, executive officer of the cruiser Baltimore at the battle of Manila Bay, died in Washington yesterday. He will be buried in Everett, Mass.

FERDINAND HERMAN DUCKWITZ, 55 years old, known in fraternal insurance circles throughout the United States, is dead at his home in Philadelphia.

Col. L. R. McKEE, fifty years a newspaper man and a celebrated editorial writer during and since the reconstruction period, died in Montgomery, Ala., yesterday, aged 73 years.

The Rev. MICHAEL J. MARTIN, S. J., 68 years old, Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Louis University, died in St. Louis yesterday of heart disease.

The Rev. BRAINARD G. BARROWS, 82 years old, retired Methodist minister, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. O. P. Thompson of 101 Highwood Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J.

HORACE NEWBERRY SKINNER, who had been in the stationery business at 281 Greenwich Street for the last sixty years and probably the oldest stationer in this city, died yesterday at his residence, 323 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in his ninety-fourth year. Mr. Skinner was born in Hartford, Conn. He is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. ALICE S. HILTON, wife of John Guy Hilton, a traveling salesman, died yesterday at her residence, 1,734 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, after an operation. Mrs. Hilton was 36 years old and left besides her husband two daughters.

The Rev. Dr. PERCY PERINCHIEF, Superintendent of the Trenton District of the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday morning at his home in Mount Holly, N. J., in his fifty-fifth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

McCARTHY—WILLIS.—Helen T. Willis to Earle U. McCarthy.

Married.

HUTCHINSON—LAWRENCE.—On Feb. 23, 1915, by the Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, Lucy Gilbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Lawrence of New York, and William J. Hutchinson of Englewood, N. J.

LESLIE—DOMINICK.—Miss Dorothy Dominick to Mr. Elwin Erving Leslie, by Rev. Dr. Babour, at 55 East 86th St.

Long Island.

MILLER—RAFF.—Feb. 21, Sea Cliff, Mary Raff to Charles Miller.

Died.

ALLEN.—Elizabeth. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) on Wednesday afternoon, 12:30 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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M. A. BOWE, FLORIST,

BASEBALL--RACQUETS--DOG SHOW--HOCKEY--SHOOTING--BASKET BALL--BOXING

GIANT YOUNGSTERS GET DOWN TO WORK

Teacher Kinsella Puts Recruits Through Some Baseball Stunts at Marlin.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 23.—One day of soccer and handball was enough for the fifteen ball players who aspire to regular berths with the Giants and who happen to have assembled in Marlin a few days ahead of the reporting season. Not that they did not enjoy these pastimes or that they were particularly sore in body following the first day's exercises, but that the fun today was principally of a baseball nature. Fifteen players went through two sessions of cavorting on the diamond, which was pretty extensive in its scope for a second day.

Dick Kinsella, who is suggestor-in-chief of what to do, opined that some pitching, some batting, some base running, and some fielding might not be amiss, and the party readily fell in with his ideas.

It was a fine day for it. The sun was strong from morning until evening. A chilly wind, which was uncomfortable in the forenoon, had died away by afternoon, when the morning's programme was repeated, with added vigor. Of the fifteen candidates now here, eight are pitchers, and both morning and afternoon all eight lined up for action. Said action was not severe, and little speed was put on.

Johnson, Marshall, and Smith were the receivers for these eight flingers, who were Huenke, Erickson, Ritter, Cook, Schauer, Glass, Gipe, and Kirmayer. With one or two exceptions the eight were content to lob the ball, and there was little of the first-day heedlessness and speed prodigality of the Spring recruit. There were as many styles of pitching as there were pitchers, but it was all right-handed pitching. There are no left-handers around as yet.

Gipe and Kirmayer, the latest arrivals, are strapping big lads. Each is a six-footer, and a 200-pounder. Gipe is almost as big as Jeff Pfeffer, but more symmetrical and much less ungainly than the moist ball behemoth.

After the pitchers had loosened their wings there was batting practice, with Glass, Ritter, Erickson, Gipe, and Kirmayer doing the serving. Marshall, the catcher, made an impression on Kinsella with his natural style of hitting. He was a "bear" in the minor league from which he hails. The hitters ran around the bases, thus getting lots of leg work. A light and a fast mover on the paths was Brainard, the sub infielder.

While the catchers and pitchers were busy by themselves, the four infielders of the party, Holke, Holloway, Brainard, and Kores, were putting in the time bunting and tossing the ball about, while in the afternoon the four took the spotlight with a spell of infield work. Holke at first, Holloway at second, Brainard at short, and Kores at third, with Smith and Marshall batting to them and occasionally throwing to bases, the infielders went through a spirited session of handling grounders and throwing. They were cautious with their arms, but apparently there were four good arms in operation.

When the pitchers were not otherwise engaged they chased balls in the outfield. At no time and while the practice was on was there any idleness. A bout with the medicine ball, everybody taking part, was the prologue to the day's fun.

TENER RETURNS TO DESK.

National President Says There Is No Change in Baseball Situation.

President John K. Tener of the National League returned to National League headquarters yesterday and held another long conference with President Edward Barrow of the International League. After the conclave President Tener announced that the situation concerning the shifting of an International League club to the Bronx was unchanged. That nothing discouraging to the project was decided, however, was shown from the fact that Mr. Barrow is still hopeful that organized ball will give its consent for the invasion of the New York territory.

President Tener stated that there was an inclination on the part of many people to blame all the bad business of baseball last season on the Federal League. He said this reminded him very much of the Democrats of Pennsylvania. It seems that every time a Democrat in Pennsylvania had a toothache he blamed it on the Republican Party.

Gov. Tener pointed out that it was an off season for the Pacific Coast League, which was affected in no way by the Federal League. It was an off season for baseball everywhere, but he believes that conditions will be different during the coming season.

Secretary John H. Heydler will leave today for a few weeks' vacation at Pinehurst, N. C., where he will play golf most of the time, and then look over a few of the National League training camps in the South before returning to his desk.

Cornell Baseball Practice Starts.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The call for baseball candidates at Cornell brought out sixty men today, and Coach Albert H. Sharpe lost no time in putting them to work in the baseball cage. The new candidates for the battery positions are required to practice every day, but the 'Varsity veterans are working only three times a week at present. Adair, the crack third baseman, is now on probation and cannot compete for the team, but there is a chance that he will have squared up with his work by the Spring recess. Regan, the crack pitcher; Donovan, Keating, and Bills and others of the 'Varsity team have all reported.

Yankees' New Uniforms.

Manager Bill Donovan has picked out the Yankees' uniforms for the coming season, and judging from the samples Bill is batting about 1.000 in the haberdashery league. The home uniforms are white with blue stripes. The caps are blue and the stockings of the same color. On the caps and shirts will be a monogram N. Y. The road uniforms are the last word in baseball fashion. On a background of Confederate gray there are blue, cardinal, and green stripes, which makes a combination which will commend attention in every city on the circuit. The caps are of the same material, with blue visors. The stockings will be dark blue with white cross bars. Both uniforms will have military collars.

Champion Braves All Signed Now.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—James E. Gaffney, President of the world champion Boston Club of the National League, said that with the receipt today of the signed contract of Catcher Bert Whaling the club has the signature of every member. Mr. Gaffney made no reference to the contract of Bill James, the pitcher, except that the club would insist on the fulfillment of its conditions.

Army Starts Baseball Work.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Preliminary work for the Army baseball team started today, when a big squad of likely looking men answered the call and reported to Coach Samuel Strang and Cadet Merrillatt, the latter the Captain of the Army nine for indoor work in the gymnasium. Prospects for a winning combination are considered bright. The Army has a schedule of twenty-one games. The annual clash with the Navy will take place here on May 29.

Princeton Baseballers Called Out.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23.—Nearly fifty candidates, including seven members of last year's 'Varsity, responded today to the first call for the Princeton baseball team. Three other holders of the "P" are expected to report to Capt. Green and Coach Clarke within a few days.

McGRAW BACK FROM CUBA.

Giants' Manager and Matty Golf Fans at Havana.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants, who has been in Cuba for several weeks, and who was supposed to have left there on Feb. 7, arrived in town yesterday, sunburned and beaming with health and vivacity. "Mac" said that he never enjoyed a vacation in his life as he did his sojourn in Havana. With Manager McGraw was Christy Mathewson, who is also in the best of health after his vacation on the island. Hans Lobert stopped off in Florida, and will go to Marlin, Texas, before March 1.

Since he went away from here Manager McGraw has been converted into an enthusiastic golfer. A season ago he objected to his players spending their time on the links, because, he argued, it affected their batting eye. He thinks differently now, after a month of daily golf at the Havana Country Club. The Giant leader stated that when he first took up the game he broke several of his sticks in his efforts to "kill" the pill.

After a while he settled down, and within a few weeks he became so proficient at the game that one morning he played nine holes in 42 strokes, while later in the day he played nine more in 45, giving him an 87 for the eighteen holes. He considers this pretty good for a novice who has had a kit of clubs for only three weeks.

"Matty" was in his element in Cuba, and played great golf all the time. He was the idol of all the caddies, and the lads had a fight each day to see who would carry his bag of sticks.

Manager McGraw saw several ball games while he was in Havana, and was much taken with the pitching of his young Cuban recruit, Palmero. He says that he has improved about 100 per cent. since he saw him last, and predicts that the Cuban will make good this season. Marsans, the Cincinnati player who jumped to the "Feds," has been playing first base and is hitting the ball hard. Manager McGraw made overtures to him about returning to organized baseball, but Marsans decided to stick to the "Feds."

The Giant leader says it is surprising the way the Cubans have taken up the game, and the island has become a hotbed of the American sport. The players are so enthusiastic, he says, that they develop very quickly, and within a few seasons he predicts they will have players who will match with the best we have on our diamonds.

Mr. McGraw visited the Giants' offices yesterday and found a stack of mail two feet high. He will be a very busy man for a while, for tomorrow he expects to start for Marlin with "Matty" on a series of the requests.

Pitcher Scull of Middletown, N. Y., was a visitor at the Giants' offices yesterday, and complained of a sore arm. He was advised to go to Marlin, where expert attention may bring him around into shape.

Campbell a Federal Holdout.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—Manager William Phillips of the Indianapolis Federal League Club, champion last year, today sent notices to nineteen players asking them to report here on March 5 to start for the training camp at Valdosta, Ga. Among the new players are Bea, Troutman, pitcher; Emil Huhn, infielder, and Gilbert Whitehouse, outfielder. Vincent Campbell, the former Pittsburgh and Boston star, who was with the Indianapolis Club last season, has so far refused to sign a contract.

Bill to Kill Sunday Baseball.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23. — Sunday baseball in Indiana would be abolished if a bill introduced in the Legislature today becomes a law. The bill would close all places of amusement and would prevent railroad excursions on Sunday.

PORES TO RUN FOR I.-A. A. C.

Winged Fist Organization Wins Distance Runner from Millrose A. A.

Charles Pores, the College Point youngster who earned a trip to San Francisco by winning the Sea Gate marathon on Monday, will represent the Irish-American A. C. at the expiration of his unattached year. This means that he will be wearing the Winged Fist in about a month, for it is now eleven months since he last represented the Sheridan A. C. of this city, which club he left when his folks moved to Long Island.

The Irish club won Pores after Mel Sheppard, coach of the Millrose A. A., had asserted positively that the little distance star would compete for his club. Lawson Robertson took Pores in hand after he had triumphed on Monday, and the boy definitely decided it would be for his best interests to represent the I.-A. A. C. He will accompany Robertson to Celtic Park today to get the lay of the land there preparatory to undergoing his first course of training under the tutorship of the Winged Fist coach.

Pores never participated in a distance race above 15 miles prior to Monday, and his showing was therefore all the more remarkable. Despite the claims of several persons, no one prepared the College Point boy for the Sea Gate contest. He expects to take things easy for a time and will judge his training and future races so as to be in the best of shape for the marathon at the Panama-Pacific Exposition next Summer, in which he will be a contestant.

The Irish-American A. C. is now planning to send Frank Zuna to the coast with Pores for the long-distance run. Zuna finished third in the Sea Gate race.

A. A. U. WARNS NEWARK H. S.

Must Not Permit Professional Boughton to Run Exhibition Mile.

Charles Boughton, the Newark schoolboy recently declared ineligible for admission into the Amateur Athletic Union, cannot give an exhibition mile run at the games of Central High School in Newark on Saturday, the local Registration Committee ruled yesterday, and if the school insists that he can, the A. A. U.'s sanction for the games will be revoked. No further sanctions will be issued to Central High School if the issue reaches the point where it is necessary for the Amateur Athletic Union to take this drastic action against the Newark school authorities.

At the last convention of the national A. A. U. a rule was adopted permitting professionals to compete at amateur meets provided the events in which money prizes were offered either came before or after the "simon pure" competitions. It was because of this rule, presumably, that the Newark school decided to permit Boughton, a Central High pupil, to give an exhibition in an attempt to lower the interscholastic mile record of 4:36.

But John Deignan, in explaining yesterday the attitude of the Registration Board, asserted that it was discretionary with the committee to say whether "pros" could compete at games with amateurs. In this instance, he said, there was an understanding when the sanction was issued to Central High that no "money chasers" would take part in the games. Then along came Boughton.

Manhattan Beats Niagara.

Manhattan College basket ball team increased its list of victories for the season by defeating a five from Niagara University at De La Salle Institute last night. The score was 39 to 26. The visitors from up State forced the local players to maintain their top speed throughout the forty minutes of play. Blaise of Niagara gave a splendid exhibition, recording seven goals from field. Caffrey, the Manhattan centre, tallied six field goals, and Downing five. In a preliminary game the Manhattan freshmen scored over La Salle Academy by a 19 to 13 count.

Kupchik's State Chess Title.

Chief honors in the annual championship tournament of the New York State Chess Association, conducted by the Metropolitan Chess League at the Brooklyn Chess Club, went to A. Kupchik, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, as the result of the play in the final round, yesterday. Kupchik defeated Eduard Lasker of Berlin. R. T. Black of Brooklyn, and Earl Simonson of Staten Island tied with Lasker for second, third, and fourth prizes, each having a score of 3 to 1 to his credit.

WATERBURY DRIVEN HARD AT RACQUETS

Singles Champion Finds Worthy Opponent in G. M. Heckscher, but Wins.

In one of the hardest and most exciting racquet matches ever played in New York Lawrence Waterbury, singles title holder, defeated G. M. Heckscher, yesterday in the second round of the Amateur National Racquet Championship tournament, which is now in progress at the Racquet and Tennis Club. The score was 10-15, 15-12, 8-15, 18-14, 18-16.

While two matches were played, this one was by far the more important, as it marked the first appearance of the champion in the competition. In Heckscher Waterbury had as an opponent a young player of great promise and one whom many thought had a chance of wresting the laurels from the title holder. The score indicates how near he came to doing it.

The contest was between a veteran, who knows every angle of the game, and a less experienced player who, besides being in perfect condition, had wonderful grit and was not really beaten until the final point had been scored by his adversary.

With the match at two games each and the score at 13 all set 5, Heckscher met with an accident, which might have had a slight bearing on the result. Waterbury made a tremendous drive for the forewall. The ball on its return glanced off the side and struck Heckscher on the back of the head, making a cut which brought blood. The latter leaned against the wall for a moment dazed. The game was immediately stopped and the players retired from the court. After first aid to the injured had been administered, Heckscher returned and resumed play.

Each game of the sensational match had its individual features, and the spectators were ever ready to applaud the brilliant playing of the two men. Heckscher opened the service and ran the score up to 6—1 before he was out. The champion did not seem to be able to get into his stride, while his opponent was very steady and did not appear in the least perturbed by the fact that he was meeting the champion.

Waterbury showed brilliant flashes now and then, but there was no sustained effort on his part, with the result that Heckscher took the game with comparative ease. The second game was furiously fast in the second game, both men going at top speed. Three times the score was tied, at 7, 9, and 11 all. Rally after rally of the most sensational order followed each other in rapid succession. This speed, however, soon began to tell on both players, and there were frequent calls for towels. Waterbury assumed the lead toward the end of the struggle, placing a number of service aces to his credit, which helped to give him the game. The players then took two minutes' rest.

This apparently was what the champion needed, as he went right after his opponent from the opening of the third game and had the score six-love before Heckscher really got started. At this point the latter took a brace, and, mostly with the aid of service aces, brought the score up to seven-all. Once more the terrific pace began to tell upon the champion, and he slowed down, Heckscher virtually playing him off his feet, the game ending at 15—8 in favor of the latter.

Waterbury appeared very tired at the opening of the fourth game, and missed a number of easy gets, while Heckscher seemed to improve as the contest went on. He took a number of chances and made some wonderful backhand strokes which scored, and at the same time elicited generous applause from the galleries. Waterbury brought the score up by degrees from 3—1 to 5—3, when he went out on a fault. From then on it was nip and tuck, each man scoring until the marker called 13—all. With this game to his credit, Heckscher would have been fairly sure of the match, but he was feeling the effects of the nervous strain, and when Waterbury came on with one of his brilliant flashes of play he carried his adversary along at such a speed that the latter was swept off his feet, and the champion won out, 18—14.

Before starting the fifth and deciding game, the players were allowed a four-minute rest. Heckscher once more assumed the lead, and soon had the game 2—love. He then went out on a fault. He further increased his lead to 6—2 in the next few hands. Waterbury kept varying his service, and by this means brought the score up to 7—all. The excitement increased as each hand was played. The champion fell down on an easy get at 9—7 and retired. Heckscher then brought the figures up to 9—all, each player scoring aces until the marker called 13—all.

Immediately after the announcement 18—all, Set 5, Heckscher met with his accident, and the game was stopped temporarily. On resuming play the champion took a fresh lease on life, and won out from 20—all to 25—16, after twenty-five hands had been played.

The second match was between S. G. Mortimer, Tuxedo, and Grenville Clark, New York. The former won in straight games, after giving an exhibition of whirlwind racquets. The scores were 15—7, 15—7, 15—3.

Second Round of Palmetto Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 23.—The second round of handicap match play for the C. Oliver Iselin Gold Cup today resulted as follows:

Prescott Metcalf (9) won by default from R. S. Emmet. (8.) J. Byers (3) beat Josiah C. Thaw, (6,) 5 and 3; Clarence W. Dolan (7) beat J. Dryden Kuser, (11,) 4 and 2; J. B. Taylor (2) won by default from T. G. Stevenson, (6.) J. C. Tappin (9) beat H. W. Deforest, (9,) 2 up; Thomas Hitchcock (9) beat F. R. Hitchcock, (14,) 3 and 2; George I. Scott (12) beat E. A. Thomson, (scratch,) 5 and 3; Maxwell Norman (12) beat William K. Vanderbilt, (13,) 1 up; H. La Montagne (11) beat W. A. Flagg, (scratch,) 3 and 2; C. Bohlen (3) beat Gifford A. Cochran, (6,) 5 and 4; L. Prinn won by default from Gouverneur Morris; Devereux Emmet (plus 1) beat H. S. Taintor, (12,) 3 and 7; Oliver Perrin (plus 2) won by default from Paulding Fosdick, (14;) A. W. Biddle (7) beat J. Beach, (9,) 1 up; Garrick Mallory (12) beat J. A. Murray, (11,) 3 and 2; George Bird (5) won by default from Guy Norman, (18.)

A. A. U. Senior Entries Close Today.

Entries for the senior national indoor track and field championships will close today with Chairman Frederick W. Rubien of the National Championship Committee at 21 Warren Street. The games will be held in Madison Square Garden on March 4, and will come as a climax to one of the most successful board floor seasons in the history of amateur track and field sports.

AMATEUR POOL TOURNEY.

Reynolds and Shoemaker Win Opening Games for Amateur Title.

The national amateur championship pocket billiard tournament opened yesterday at the Amateur Billiard Club, Broadway and Seventy-fourth Street, when two matches were played. In each contest the score was too one sided to be interesting. In the afternoon game Edward F. Reynolds, winner of the New York A. C. tournament, defeated I. S. Servine, 125 to 42, and in the evening J. H. Shoemaker, the present champion, won from J. G. Donnelly, the Harlem champion, 125 to 39.

Each match was of 125 balls duration and while the general play was fully up to the average of championship contests the winners developed strength that made their opponents appear of ordinary calibre by contrast. Open style of play prevailed in both matches, and this fact alone gave the contests some semblance of competition.

Shoemaker showed all his old-time form in his match with Donnelly, but two clean frames in the opening frames discouraged the Harlem player. The title holder continued his clever execution and drew away with every frame. After turning the century mark Shoemaker attempted bank shots, many of which he succeeded in making. Donnelly, however, felt he was playing a losing game, and while he made a plucky effort to overhaul Shoemaker his shots lacked the necessary confidence to establish him the winner. Shoemaker made high runs of 13 and 11 with 7 scratches, while Donnelly's best effort was 6 with 7 scratches. The score:

Shoemaker.—14 13 8 12 10 7 7 12 7 12 11 14 4. Total, 125. High runs, 12, 11. Scratches, 7.
Donnelly.—0 1 6 2 4 7 7 2 7 1 3 0 6. Total, 39. High run, 6. Scratches, 7.

The afternoon contest was quickly decided. Edward F. Raynolds proved to be in splendid form, and pocketed the spheres with little apparent effort. He was opposed by J. S. Lewine, but the latter was no match for the Mercury Foot cuist. Raynolds played in his top form, and made runs of 22 and 21, respectively. He brought off a number of combination and bank shots, and played cleverly for position. He secured an overwhelming lead in the first frame, and several times swept the table. In the fifth frame Raynolds had scored one-third or his points, while Lewine had amassed only 12. The Billiard Club representative made a much better showing in the next three frames, and held his more experienced opponent even. With the tenth frame Raynolds tallied 100 balls, while Lewine's total was 33. This average was maintained to the end, when Raynolds ran out an easy winner. The score:

Raynolds—5 13 11 13 9 6 11 6 12 14 8 12 5. Total—125. Scratches—2. High runs—22, 21.
Lewine—0 7 0 3 1 8 8 8 2 0 6 2 1. Total—42. Scratches—4. High runs—6, 4.

INMAN WINS EASILY.

English Champion Defeats Montgomery, 751 to 171.

Giving the most masterful exhibition he has shown in these parts, Melbourne Inman of England, English billiard champion of the world, last night at John Doyle's Academy took the first block of his match with John Montgomery, the acknowledged American title holder, by a count of 751 to 171. Inman has agreed to make 3,000 points to the block of 1,000 in four nights' play, which will be concluded on Friday evening.

The Englishman's play here with Willie Hoppe could not be classed with the type of game he played last night. His position play was perfect, and some of the shots he accomplished were marvels to the large crowd of spectators. Many women were present and are invited to attend the remainder of the matches, no admission being charged for them.

Montgomery was nervous in the early stages of the block, but in the early part of the block, but picked up considerable ground in the latter portion, especially when Inman became careless, after having gained an overwhelming advantage. It was very evident, however, from Montgomery's early playing that the game of English billiards is in its infancy in this country.

Inman recorded the high average of 34 8-22, running out his string in the twenty-second inning with a cluster of 14. In the tenth session he made his best run of 168, making all his counters in the pocketed red ball. His crowning work in this period was emblematic of his perfect knowledge of the game he was playing.

Montgomery gave flashes of form, but invariably after a short run he worked the ivories into impossible positions.

The twenty-fifth inning was Montgomery's most fruitful period, he making his highest run then of 43. He followed this in the next inning with 25. Score by innings:

Inman (white)—7 153 129 0 0 0 27 4 0 50 168 32 0 60 15 0 0 55 11 0 20 4 14. Total—751. High run—168. Average—34 8-22.
Montgomery (spot)—0 5 0 7 0 0 0 11 0 10 14 0 0 22 0 4 1 18 0 11 43 25. Total—171. High run—43. Average—7 17-22.
Referee—Thomas Butler.

New Three-Cushion Tourney.

A New three-cushion carrom national billiard tournament will be introduced next month under the auspices of the roomkeepers of Chicago. The tournament will begin March 6 and will be held in the Inter-Ocean Building in that city. The roomkeepers have contributed $2,800 to the tournament and the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company will add a $500 cash and championship trophy valued at $1,000. The seven prizes will be as follows: $1,000, $700, $500, $300, $175, $125, and $100. It is expected that these purses will attract the field of professional three-cushion players ever brought together in one tournament. There will be special prizes of $50 each for the best high run and best single average. The roomkeepers will assume all expenses, profits, and losses. The entrance fee will be $100. Entries will close on March 1 with Mr. Brownell, Secretary of the Chicago Roomkeepers' Association, 11b West Madison Street, Chicago.

Entries for Class A. Billiards.

Nine entries have been received by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players for the Class A championship, which starts at the Union League Club, Philadelphia, March 1. It was announced last night after the meeting of the Executive Committee at the Amateur Billiard Club that two of the players would probably default, leaving seven to compete for the title. New York will be represented by Edward W. Gardiner, present champion, and J. Fred Poggenburg, former international title holder. Philadelphia will have J. E. Cope Morton, Joseph Mayer, last year's champion, and Dr. W. E. Uffenheimer, E. L. Milburn of Memphis, Tenn., is the only Southern representative, while the Western players include Charles Hedden, Dowagiac, Mich.; Robert M. Lord, Chicago, and Corwin Huston of Detroit.

Hockey Club and St. Nicks on Ice.

The Hockey Club is out to maintain its spurt in the Amateur Hockey League race by beating the St. Nicks in the first league game of the week at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight. The St. Nicks are favorites for the contest, but the Hockey Club is conceded to have a good chance.

BEST FOX TERRIER IS MATFORD VIC

American-Bred Jean Defeats Sealyham Champions at Westminster Show.

Close competition, with several surprises resulting, marked the judging of a number of popular breeds at yesterday's continuation of the Westminster Kennel Club Show at Madison Square Garden. This was particularly true when the fox terriers, both wire-haired and smooth, the Boston terriers, and the Sealyham terriers were in the ring. The rivalry in these breeds, which is always keen, drew more than usual attention to the work of the judges, the ring being surrounded by a large gathering of fanciers, and, generally speaking, the awards met with popular favor, though the prestige of several champions was tred on none too gently.

Some dog from the fox terrier division is always looked upon as being a possible contender for the honor of being judged the best in the show, hence there was particular attention paid to the awards yesterday. George W. Quintard scored a victory over the notable winner, Champion Ruby Dazzler. The two came together in the open class, and after much careful consideration by the judges, Paignton got the blue, Dazzler being second, and the same order prevailed when it came to the winners' class. There was an opinion by some that Dazzler showed to the best advantage, and certainly he was in prime condition, the main point on which his kennel mate scored a victory seeming to be in the length of neck. With the bitches Quintard scored victories with Holmbury Reve and Cromwell Cheeky, which were placed in that order in the winner's class. Matford Vic was listed in the class, but not for competition. Quintard's most remarkable victory came in the smooth fox terrier division, when a puppy, Ridgeway Envoy, an American-bred dog, went through three first classes a winner, and then in competition in the winner's class scored over D. G. Reid's Rondo.

The real big honor, which went to the Quintard terriers, came in the judging of the best of the breed, and in this event the ring veteran Matford Vic, considered by many as the best fox terrier anywhere, scored a victory over Wireboy of Paignton.

In a strong benching of Irish terriers John G. Bates was remarkably successful in the high classes, his champion, Blarney Beau Brummel, taking the award in the winners' class dogs and his Blarney Belinda coming through to victory as the best of the opposite sex.

George W. Quintard's bulldog bitch, Woodend Joan, was successful in limit open and winners' classes and Robert Lobban's well-known Dedora Monarch was judged the best in dogs.

The second death among the show dogs was discovered yesterday, when W. E. Oakley's bulldog, Oak Well Mike O'Flanagan, Jr., a recent import, was found dead on his bench in the morning, heart disease being given as the cause. The summaries:

Great Danes.

Open, Dogs, Harlequin.—First, C. Ludwig's Ch. Ludwig's Predor; second, H. Elfers's Bismark E.; third, O. C. Harriman's Lawton Rex.
Open, Brindle.—First, H. Elfers's Maxim E.; second, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Vesarde; third, A. Guttmann's Zebra Wacker.
Open, Dogs and Bitches, (except brindle.)—First, C. Ludwig's Ch. Prinz von Weisenau; second, B. S. Marston's Fawn Jay; third, G. D. F. Leigh's Rolling Hill. H. Elfers's Winners.—First, Ch. Ludwig's Predor; reserve, Ch. Prinz von Weisenau.
Open, Bitches, Harlequin.—First, O. C. Harriman's Succabone Asta of Hildeburn; second, A. Guttmann's Lore; third, H. Howlich's Alma Herrlich.
Open, Brindle.—First, O. C. Harriman's Succabone Weda of Wulfstan; second, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Hekla; third, F. Hill's Ch. Hills Melba.
Winners.—First, Succabone Asta of Hildeburn; reserve, Hill's Tillie.

Newfoundlands.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, F. Smith's Earl of Suffolk.
Winners.—First, Earl of Suffolk; reserve, Sir Arthur.

Cocker Spaniels.

Open, Dogs, Black.—First, W. T. Payne's Ch. Midkiff Hermit; second, Cassills Kennels' Dark Deal; third, W. Brehms and W. Henry's Obo Henry.
Winners.—First, Ch. Midkiff Hermit; reserve, Dark Deal.
Open, Dogs, (any solid color except black.)—First, R. G. Weber's Brynwood Wildfire; second, Mrs. B. F. Lewis, Jr.'s Lansdowne Red Light; third, L. A. Nipe's Perfection Red King.
Open, Dogs, Particolor.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Obadiah; second, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Luck; third, Cassills Kennels' Fan of Cassills.
Winners.—First, Midkiff Ormyrye; reserve, Ch. Midkiff Martel.
Open, Bitches, Black.—First, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Ailsa; second, W. T. Payne's Ch. Now or Never; third, O. B. Hark's Pleasant Hill Hurrah.
Winners.—First, Pleasant Hill Jewel; reserve, Mepal's Ailsa.
Open, Bitches, Any Solid Color Except Black.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Maybell.
Open, Bitches, Particolor.—First, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Ume; second, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Lucille; third, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Cleodora.
Winners Other Than Black.—First, Mepal's Ume; reserve, Mepal's Lucille.

Bull Terriers.

Open, Dogs, Not Exceeding 35 Pounds.—First, W. E. Cable's Noross Conqueror.
Open, Over 35 Pounds.—First, T. S. Bellin's Hearmoor Ted; second, H. R. Herriman's Namirrah Duke; third, G. F. McFarland's Glenedyth Imperator.
Winners.—First, Hearmoor Ted; reserve, Dunbland Glad Eye.
Open, Bitches, Not Exceeding 35 Pounds.—First, Noross Kennels' Noross Morning Glory; second, W. E. Cable's Noross Lassie; third, C. W. Green's Brocton Modesty.
Open, Bitches, over 35 pounds.—First, S. L. Libby's Ch. Williston Rose; second, M. Cunningham's Anna Bradford; third, Noross Kennels' Ch. Noross Radiant.
Winners—First, Ch. Williston Rose; reserve, Anna Bradford.

Boston Terriers.

Open, Dogs, under 17 pounds.—First, Mrs. R. L. Brownell's Monte Cristo; second, Ryan & Block's Ryan's Little Boy; third, Squantum Kennels' Squantum II.
Open, Dogs, 17 and under 22 pounds.—First, Brookbound Kennels' Bixie Boy II.; second, L. and C. Rudginsky's Hooker's Dreadnaught; third, Mrs. J. A. Roach's Dexter.
Open, 22 and 27 pounds.—First, Mrs. W. R. Dunn, Jr.'s, Some Boy; second, Miss K. L. Lawrence's Pompy D.; third, H. I. Alexander's Bud de Oar.
Winners—First, Some Boy; reserve, Bixie Boy II.
Class 160.—Bitches, Puppies—First, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ralby's Ralby's Beautiful Girl; second, J. H. Goodwin's Goodwin's Fussy.
Open, Bitches, under 17 pounds.—First, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ralby's Ralby's Beautiful Girl; second, W. H. Dean's Dean's Lady Lulana; third, L. H. Graber's Graber's Maxine.
Open, 17 and under 22 pounds.—First, J. Dielobjer's Ratcella.
Open, 22 and not over 27 pounds.—First, C. C. Kamerer's Lady Dorchester; second, W. R. Mobley's Mobley's Baby Girl.
Class 468, Winners.—First, Ratcella; reserve, F. J. Heilborn's Heilborn's Queen.

Smooth Fox Terriers.

Open, Dogs.—First, G. D. Reid's Rondo; second, E. H. Ingwersen's Sabine Round-Up; third, G. D. Widener's Lord Sands.
Winners.—First, George W. Quintard's Ridgeway Envoy; reserve, G. D. Reid's Rondo.
Open, Bitches.—First, George Raper's Runswick Radiance; second, Mrs. C. Lomas's Dangling Plum; third, Ingwersen & Able's Viola Prentice.
Winners—First, Runswick Radiance; reserve, Dangling Plum.

Wire-Haired Fox Terriers.

Open, Dogs.—First, George W. Quintard's Wireboy of Paignton; second, George W. Quintard's Champion Ruby Dazzler; third, Thomas Coyne's St. Giles Young Slammer.
Winners—First, George W. Quintard's Wire boy of Paignton; reserve, George W. Quintard's Ruby Dazzler.
Open, Bitches.—First, George W. Quintard's Holmbury Reve; second, George W. Quintard's Cromwell Cheeky; third, D. S. Rikr's Champion Calder Bank of Cinderella. Winners—First, George W. Quintard's Holmbury Reve; reserve, George W. Quintard's Cromwell Cheeky.

NOW IT'S WILLARD'S TURN.

Big Texan Gets Into Limelight by Quitting Training.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 23.—Jess Willard, the big white heavyweight fighter who is matched with Jack Johnson, had a tiff with his manager in a hotel lobby here today and announced he would do no more training until Johnson should appear at Juarez for the fight scheduled for March 6 and now indefinitely postponed because of Johnson's non-arrival.

Willard said he feared he might become stale.

As to Johnson's whereabouts, it was intimated that he might have sailed from Havana yesterday for the west coast of Mexico, perhaps for Manzanillo, which town Gen. Villa expects to capture soon. This would give him access to Juarez without passing through Gen. Carranza's lines. Should Johnson have taken this route his best course would be across Guatemala, and it would occupy two weeks.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—All indications point to Jack Johnson, the heavyweight pugilist, abandoning for the present his intention to proceed to Tampico in order to reach Juarez for the proposed fight with Jess Willard on March 6. No reply came today to Johnson's cablegram to Gen. Venustiano Carranza requesting Carranza's permission for him to pass through the Constitutionalist lines, but despite this fact Johnson believes the difficulties of transportation to Juarez from Tampico would be insuperable.

The steamer Morro Castle, on which Johnson intended to proceed to Vera Cruz yesterday, but which postponed its sailing on account of the situation at Progreso, expects to sail tomorrow, the Mexican Consul having received authorization from Carranza to clear the ship for both Progreso and Vera Cruz. It is rumored here that Carranza will have a gunboat at Progreso to prevent the landing of any of the Morro Castle's cargo there or any attempt to seize the large consignment of ammunition on board the steamer consigned to Vera Cruz.

The boxing promoters here, of which there are three rival combinations, are now engaged in efforts to induce Willard to arrange a championship fight with Johnson in Havana at some time in the near future, probably the first week in June. Johnson, it is understood, offers no objection to a fight here, declaring that he had made all efforts to carry out his engagement to meet Willard in Juarez.

Minor Cases for Boxing Commission.

Matters of minor importance to the boxing world were considered yesterday at the weekly meeting of the New York State Athletic Commission. Mike Fleming, known in boxing circles as the Zulu Kid, was suspended for thirty days for violating a contract with the Irving Athletic Club. He agreed not to engage in any contest before his engagement with the club, but boxed at two other clubs before his scheduled bout at the Irving A. C. A complaint was registered against the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn for raising the advertised prices at the Williams-Wallace bout. The explanation of the club officials was satisfactory, and in future signs indicating the prices of seats in the different parts of the building will be displayed. The Federal A. C. was accused of selling seats for the Dundee-O'Keefe bout when there were none to be obtained. The club agreed to refund the money and no action was taken.

Silent Martin Stops Robertson.

Silent Martin gave Tom Robertson a bad beating at Brown's Gymnasium last night, and in the sixth round, when Robertson was almost helpless, the referee stopped the bout. Martin was the aggressor throughout. In the semi-final ten-round bout Eddie Kinsley of Newark outpointed Kid Wolf of Newark in eight of the ten rounds. West outboxed and outpunched his opponent decisively.

Dillon Outpoints Howard.

"Jack" Dillon of Indianapolis had the better of "Johnny" Howard of Jersey City last night in the feature ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn. From the first round both men showed an eagerness to mix blows freely, but Howard was less effective than his opponent. In the ten rounds there was but one which could be called in favor of the Jersey City boy, that was the fifth. In the seventh round Dillon dropped his opponent to his knees with a wicked left and right to the jaw, forcing Howard to clinch to save himself.

Bantam Championship of West.

DENVER, Feb. 23.—Last night at the Colorado Athletic Club in Denver a fifteen-round battle for the bantamweight of the West was fought between Harry Eagle Bramer and Bart Puryear to a draw. Bramer is the present bantamweight champion of the Rocky Mountain region, having won the title from Puryear four weeks ago, which led to the return bout of last night. Bramer is making arrangements to come East shortly.

Basket Ball Protest Goes Over.

A spirited hearing was held yesterday by the Basket Ball Committee of the High Schools Games Committee on the protest by Bryant High School of the Bryant-Erasmus Hall game, played on Feb. 4 at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, and which resulted in a victory for Erasmus Hall by the score of 23 to 14. Bryant's protest was based upon several points, the most important being that two Bryant players were unlawfully disqualified by Referee Model. For over two hours the committee wrestled with the problem, and last night took all the evidence submitted and will hold another hearing when Heerlein, one of the disqualified Bryant players, will tell his story.

COLLEGE HOCKEY TITLE FOR HARVARD

Yale Defeated, 3 to 1, in Hard-Fought Game for the Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23.—Harvard tonight won a clean title to the American intercollegiate hockey championship, barring one defeat by Dartmouth. Tonight's victory over Yale, by a score of 3 to 1, following a 4-to-2 upset of the Ells in Boston, ended the series between the old rivals. Harvard had command of the situation at all times, closing the first half with a 2-to-1 lead.

Capt. Claflin's absence caused the Crimson little inconvenience, for Yale was outskated and outplayed throughout. Wylde's wonderful goal stopping blighted Yale's game constantly, his twenty-seven stops, against ten for York of Yale, indicating not only how constantly the play was forced, but the incessant blocking of the puck by Wylde. In the second period York had only three stops, to eighteen for the Harvard defender.

The game was hard fought but clean, not a single penalty being inflicted and only one player retiring, Baldwin supplanting Baker in the middle of the second period, for strategic reasons.

Phillips scored for Harvard in 4:17, catching a rebound off the side of the rink for a diagonal goal. Sweeney two minutes later checked a poke from the stick of Wylde and rammed it back into the netting, tying the score. Fifteen seconds later, with the Yale team thickly clustered around the Harvard goal, the puck carromed off into the netting without individual credit. Midway in the second half Phillips drove a shot at York from one side.

SUBWAY MEN ALTER CABLE-CUT STORIES

Drillers Deny Descriptions of Conduit Puncture Given in Their Affidavits.

SIGNED WITHOUT READING

Commission Gets New Tangle on Time Fire Engines Went to Fifty-third Street Accident.

Counsel for the Hollbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, which is digging the Seventh Avenue Subway at Times Square, succeeded yesterday at the Public Service Commission inquiry into the alleged puncturing of an Interborough Subway cable by the corporation's workmen, in finding flaws in the affidavits on which Col. Hayward based his contention that this puncture was responsible for the fatal accident at 53d Street on Jan. 6. Calling the workmen concerned, three of whom were negroes and gave their testimony with hesitation, ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway made them deny several points in their affidavits.

Dallas McNally, a small, smartly dressed, and very dark negro, who was holding the bull point, which, according to the Interborough people, was driven into the cable duct, told of seeing a tiny puff of smoke, but denied feeling any shock.

Asked by Leroy T. Harkness, counsel for the commission, concerning the statement in his affidavit that the bull point had been burned off for an inch or two, the witness denied he had ever said it.

"I told him," he said, "that the point looked black to me for about an inch. He asked me if I would say 'burned,' and I said I didn't know."

Then McNally set the time of the flare-up in the Forty-second Street manhole at about 9 o'clock in the morning, whereas other witnesses have dated it at about 8 o'clock, just at the time of the blow-out in the splicing chamber at Fifty-third Street.

Didn't Read Affidavit.

James L. Quackenbush, of counsel for the Interborough, made McNally tell of going to the Hotel Biltmore to see Col. Hayward and to the District Attorney's office to see Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge, and then asked if he had not read over his affidavit. "I didn't read it," was the witness's reply. "I suppose it was correct."

McNally found fault with his affidavit because it made him testify to seeing the bull-point flutter and because it made him say that he had seen the I-beam uncovered seven inches from the top, whereas it was only from three or four inches.

"How big was the puff of smoke?" he was asked.

"About as big as a cigar puff."

"If the puff was so small, why did you hurry?"

"I haven't ever got against any electricity, but I've seen some that had."

After luncheon, as John H. Clarke, another negro, took the stand, the work at the Forty-second Street manhole came up. It was agreed that it would be well if it be left in the present condition until it had been examined. The Commissioners will hold a hearing at the hole at 10 o'clock this morning.

A Hat Full of Smoke.

Clarke gave his version of the incident thus: "Something blew up, you know, and there was a kind of blue blazes about two inches long. There was some smoke; just a little bit."

Mr. Harkness established that the smoke would have filled a hat, but not the room, and then he asked what color it was, the witness replied: "Sort of dark completed."

Then Clark introduced a new element into the story. He spoke of hearing the Fire Department go along Forty-second Street and turn up Seventh Avenue into Broadway. It was presumed he was referring to the call to the Subway accident, the alarm for which was not put in till about 9:30 o'clock. Asked to tell how soon after he had seen the puff of smoke he had noticed the fire engine, he said it might be twenty minutes.

Mr. Conway attacked Clarke about his affidavit and made him admit that there were several errors in it. Had he not sworn to it, he said, and added: "I ain't held up my right hand nowheres before today."

"Well did you swear to it?"

"I don't swear to anything till I hold my right hand up."

All Heard the Engines.

Mr. Harkness took up the Fire Department incident. Recalling all the workmen in succession, he asked if they had seen the engines go by. Lex Diggs, the foreman, said he had seen them about an hour after the puff of smoke, and Mr. Conway at once tried to offset that by making him say that it was not less than half an hour or more than an hour and a half, but he could not be more accurate.

John F. Donaldson, white, who was in the hole when the puff of smoke was seen, told Mr. Harkness that when the negroes had run away he had gone to the bull point as it stuck in the concrete and, taking hold of it with two pieces of board, lifted it from its hole. He thought it was only six inches in and about sixteen inches outside the hole. Moreover, the six inches included the earth which he had thrown around the bull-point when he had seen the smoke.

When his affidavit was brought to the attention of Donaldson, he denied that he had ever intended to say that he knew that the cable was punctured on Jan. 6.

The commission will resume taking evidence tomorrow morning.

HORSE GOT CITY WHISKY.

Hart's Island Overseer Explains Big Purchase for Hospital Use.

Martin J. Moore, the suspended Overseer of the Hart's Island Reformatory, was before Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, yesterday, to explain what had become of twelve gallons of whisky and thirty-six cases of vichy that he had ordered sent to the island "for medicinal purposes."

Commissioner Davis produced requisitions to show that the whisky and vichy had been ordered between July 1, 1913, and Sept. 1 last and the island hospital records to show that in the same time only sixty-nine ounces, or a little more than two quarts, of spirits had been dispensed to patients.

Mr. Moore said he never kept track of the exact supply of whisky on hand and denied that he ever offered it to callers.

"I wouldn't think of such a thing," he explained. "The department whisky is not good enough. In my opinion it is not fit to drink."

It was brought out that the whisky used on the island cost $1.88 a gallon, wholesale.

Miss Davis wanted to know what had become of the five gallons sent over last year when only three and a half quarts had been dispensed to sick boys. The witness replied that he didn't know, except that he had given a dose of whisky to a sick horse.

"For myself," he added, "I believe in plain water."

The hearing will be resumed next Friday at 9:30 A. M.

Boy Killed by Auto.

Vincent Rafael, 6 years old, of 354 East Fifty-fourth Street, ran in front of an automobile driven by Charles Schreiber of Ozone Park, L. I., at Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue at 7 o'clock last night, and was knocked down. Schreiber carried the boy to Flower Hospital, where he died two hours later of a fractured skull. Schreiber, who was driving carefully and within the speed limit, was not arrested.

M. A. SCHMIOT REARRESTED.

Steffens Says Alleged Dynamiter Was Promised Immunity.

Matthew A. Schmidt, wanted in Los Angeles on a charge of dynamiting The Times building, was arraigned, discharged and re-arrested in this city yesterday and Lincoln Steffens, a magazine writer, came to his support by spreading in the minutes of the case a protest in which he accused the California authorities of breaking a promise to abandon all efforts to punish Schmidt for the Los Angeles crime.

Schmidt had been arrested on suspicion of having been a confederate of the McNamara brothers in dynamiting the Los Angeles Times Building and killing a number of employes of that paper. He was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Corrigan in Essex Market Court in a short affidavit on suspicion of being a fugitive from justice, but was discharged after the Magistrate had examined the extradition papers. Schmidt was immediately re-arrested by officers from Los Angeles. The court permitted Mr. Steffens to put his protest in the record of the case.

"At the time of the settlement of the McNamara case in Los Angeles," said Mr. Steffens, "the then District Attorney, Capt. Fredericks, agreed with the McNamaras that if they pleaded guilty and submitted to the punishment meted out, all pursuit of Schmidt and the others involved with them would be stopped, as far as Los Angeles was concerned. I want it put on record that by bringing this man back, Los Angeles is breaking its word."

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Van Cott of Los Angeles and Jesse D. Hunter, Chief Detective of the Los Angeles District Attorney's office, represented Los Angeles, and Schmidt was represented by Charles Elmer Spedick, of 26 Court Street, Brooklyn.

RUN GAUNTLET OF FLAMES.

Former Inspector McLaughlin's Sons Are Burned About the Legs.

Fire in the home of former Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, 60 East Eighty-third Street, yesterday morning caused painful burns to two of Mr. McLaughlin's sons, Thomas, 24 years old, and Edward, 22. The fire began on the third floor while the young men were asleep on the fourth floor of the house. It had gained some headway before they were aroused, and to reach a lower floor of the house they had to run through the flames on the burning stairway between the third and fourth floors. In doing this each of them suffered burns about the feet and legs that were treated later by Dr. Goodman of Flower Hospital. The former Inspector and his wife were eating breakfast on the first floor when their sons ran in and apprised them of the fire. An alarm was sent in at once, and the firemen succeeded in confining the blaze to the third floor. The damage was estimated at $2,000.

HAS 1,000 GIRL MEMBERS.

To Open Bronx Branch of Y. W. C. A. Next Friday Evening.

The newest branch of the Young Women's Christian Association will be opened on Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the old Buckhout home, at 329 East 176th Street, corner of Tremont and Webster Avenues, the Bronx. George W. Perkins, President of the Board of Trustees of the New York City Association, who officiated at the opening of the new West Side Branch at Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street on Feb. 1, will present the keys at the opening on Friday night. The list of paid-up members already includes about 1,000 girls, who pledged their names during the campaign for the Bronx Branch several months ago.

On the Executive Committee are Mrs. Douglas Mathewson, Mrs. William H. Johns, Mrs. Charles F. McLean, Mrs. Harry E. Edmonds, Mrs. W. Reid Blair, and Mrs. Laura H. Parker. A reception will be held from 3 to 6 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

$1,000,000 FOR A COLLEGE.

William P. Herring Will Establish Institution at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 23.—William P. Herring, a retired paper manufacturer of this city, announced today that he intends to give his entire estate, totaling about $1,000,000, for the establishment of a college here. The institution will be known as Herring College.

Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown introduced in the State Senate today a bill providing for the establishment of such a college, it was stated here.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

While underlying conditions in the wheat market, as they pertain to the immediate cash situation, are not materially changed, a feeling of uncertainty has developed in the trade, and prices yesterday broke violently under heavy liquidation, closing with net losses of 5¾@7¾c. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 1,813,000 bushels, while total stocks in America decreased 2,858,000. In the local cash market, No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.60¾ and No. 2 hard at $1.64¾, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track, No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.67¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.63¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.59¼	$1.66¾	$1.08
July	..	..	1.31½	1.37¼	.97⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.65⅛	1.61	1.61	1.68¼	..
July	..	..	..	1.39¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.58	1.52½	1.52⅞	1.60½	.94⅝
July	1.28⅜	1.25⅝	1.26⅝	1.31⅝	.89⅝

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of the break in wheat and prices were weak and lower, closing 2¼@2⅝c below the final of Saturday. The visible supply showed an increase of 1,136,000 bushels, bringing the total to 41,246,000, compared with 17,537,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive. Export sales were reported of about 400,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅝	73⅜	73⅜	76⅝	66½
July	77⅞	75⅝	75⅝	78	66

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and prices were easier with wheat and corn, closing 1¼@2c net lower. Export orders were in the market, however, and total sales for the day were estimated at 1,250,000 bushels. The visible supply increased 34,000, compared with a decrease of 462,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 63c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 62½c; No. 4 white, 61½c; fancy clipped white, 65@66c; ordinary clipped white, 63½@64½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	58⅛	56¼	56¾	58¼		40⅝
July	54⅜	53⅛	53¼	54½		40⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market felt the influence of the decline in grain, and prices during the day were weak under active liquidation. Large stocks and an indifferent cash demand were also against the market, as packers continue to make product freely, and are inclined to sell. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000 head; estimated for Wednesday, 53,000 head; Kansas City received 15,000 head and Omaha 19,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Lard—						
May	$10.45	$10.30	$10.30	$10.40	$10.72	
July	10.65	10.50	10.52	10.67	10.92	
Ribs—						
May	10.10	9.75	9.77	10.07	11.52	
July	10.32	10.02	10.02	10.32	11.67	
Pork—						
May	18.25	17.52	17.52	18.22	21.62	
July	18.55	18.00	18.00	18.67	21.85	

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading was very active in the market for cottonseed oil, total sales for the day amounting to 32,500 bbls. Prices showed losses of 20 to 23 points from the final of Saturday. There was a partial recovery late in the session on covering, but final quotations were 10 to 20 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.50@7.00	6.90
February	7.00	7.00	6.60@6.85	6.90
March	6.80	6.73	6.75@6.70	6.95
April	6.80	6.80	6.77@6.83	6.95
May	6.84	6.75	6.85@6.84	6.95
June	6.87	6.80	6.86@6.80	7.05
July	7.03	6.89	7.02@7.03	7.12
August	7.15	7.03	7.12@7.14	7.25
September	7.20	7.17	7.21@7.24	7.33

COFFEE.

Business in the coffee market was comprised principally of switching from March and May into the later positions, and out of the total day's sales of 54,000 bags 43,000 were in the form of exchanges. Throughout the day a very steady tone prevailed in absence of pressure, and on more or less covering, and at the close values were 2 to 5 points net higher.

In the local spot market prices were nominally unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	....	....	5.51@5.52	5.46
March	5.50	5.48	5.51@5.52	5.46
April	....	....	5.61@5.62	5.56
May	5.70	5.67	5.71@5.72	5.68
June	....	....	5.73@5.74	5.70
July	6.75	6.74	6.74@6.75	6.71
August	....	....	6.83@6.84	6.80
September	6.90	6.88	6.90@6.91	6.88
October	....	....	6.98@6.99	6.95
November	....	....	7.04@7.05	7.01
December	7.08	7.08	7.11@7.12	7.08

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 34,413 packages; last week, 43,523 packages. Exports to Europe, 1,500 packages. Imports, 1,466 packages. The market has been very liberally supplied with most grades of fresh butter. In addition to current regular shipments, considerable stock has been turned here from other points, so that the arrivals are abnormally large for the season of year. The downward tendency was not checked until Thursday, when a little steadier feeling developed followed by a recovery of 1 cent on Friday, after which the market ruled steady to firm to the close. Business is now of fair volume, indicating larger consumption as a result of lower retail prices. The market is braded as with secondary grades; these are much easier bought than sold at the figures quoted. Very limited outlet for storage creamery, and prices are to some extent nominal. Renovated and ladles quiet, but held generally steady. Packing stock declined 1c, but the lower rates are attracting a little more attention at the close. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31½c; higher scoring, 32@c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 26@27½c; thirds, 24½@25¼c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 28@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 18@20c; packing stock, held, 19@ 19½c; current make, No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 17@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 42,200 cases. Following last weekly report, a decided scarcity developed and prices advanced sharply, reaching 29@29½c for firsts on Friday. A slight reaction occurred on Saturday, but there was a very close clearance, and on the holiday, Monday, the few express deliveries were quite promptly taken. At the close the early trading was fair, but later there has been more stock offering than could be promptly sold, and prices have fallen back, closing weak at the decline. Only a very moderate supply of storage eggs left, and these are working out slowly in the ranges quoted, with very few showing quality to exceed 16@18½c. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 26½@27c; extra firsts, 26c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 24@24½c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; checks, good to prime, dry, 18@19c. Refrigerator beat, 20@21c; undergrades, 15@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 31@ 32c; defective, 28@30c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 28@31c. Western, gathered whites, 27@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 27c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25@26c. Duck eggs, Baltimore, 27@28c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 23@25c; Far Southern, 20c.

DEMANDS BIG STICK FOR FOREIGN TRADE

W. S. Kies Tells Traffic Club We Must Guard American Business in Other Lands.

MEXICO IS A SAD WARNING

National City Bank Official Also Urges That Exporters Be Allowed to Combine.

The fear that American business and investments might suffer in South America and elsewhere, as they have suffered in Mexico, through the failure of the American Government to afford protection, is an important consideration which prevents business men at present from taking advantage of opportunities to extend our foreign trade, according to W. S. Kies, manager of the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank, who addressed the monthly meeting of the Traffic Club of New York at Hotel Astor last night. He said:

"If the United States is to become a material factor in the financial development of foreign countries, it is necessary that there should be a distinct policy announced on the part of our Government in connection with foreign investments.

"With the example of Mexico before us, and the tremendous losses already suffered there by American interests, encouragement to investors in this country to aid in the development of foreign countries, no matter how great the potential resources, is dampened somewhat. It matters little how large be the interest if the principal be lost, and unless the American investor is assured that his Government will protect his rights under equitable contracts honestly entered into with the citizens or Governments of foreign countries, little progress will be made in the development of promising foreign fields."

Mr. Kies said foreign trade would help the American consumer. He said that when a factory was running to its full capacity a far greater profit was made proportionately on the last 25 per cent. of the output than on the first 75 per cent., because the overhead charge was practically the same for producing the 75 per cent. as for the 100 per cent. Foreign trade, he argued, meant running more factories full blast in this country and lowering the cost of articles to producer and consumer. This, he said, was the answer to criticism of the fact that steel and other articles were sold at lower prices abroad than in this country.

Mr. Kies argued in favor of amending the anti-trust laws to permit corporations here to join in selling campaigns in foreign countries, in holding expositions in other countries, and in fixing prices in foreign lands. On the shipping question Mr. Kies said:

"If the people of this country agree upon the desirability of having a merchant marine, they must face fairly and squarely the problem that having one brings to them. No half-way measures or temporary expedients will solve this problem. If it costs us more to build ships than it costs other nations, and we still must have the ships—if, with our higher standards of labor, it costs more to operate ships than it costs other nations, and we still must have American goods carried under the American flag, then these differences in original costs and in operating expenses must be squarely recognized and provided for by adequate legislation—that is, by subsidies."

Fire in Desk in School.

Fire was discovered during the luncheon hour yesterday in a desk on the third floor of Public School 56, at 351 West Eighth Street, and an automatic alarm was turned in by one of the teachers. The blaze was extinguished with hand apparatus by the janitor and engineer and their assistants before it had spread beyond the desk.

MAY FIGHT TRADE BOARD.

Republicans, It Is Said, Will Oppose Nomination of Rublee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce today considered the five nominations to the Federal Trade Commission long enough to refer them to a sub-committee of five members, with instructions to report back to the full committee by the end of the week. The Democrats at first attempted to order an immediate full report on the nominations, but Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut, Republican, said that he would oppose every man named if such short cuts were attempted.

It seemed today that most of the nominations might be confirmed by the Senate before the end of the session, and that the others will be given recess appointment by the President. It was said this afternoon that Republican opposition would be strongest against Rublee of New Hampshire, who was campaign manager for the Democratic candidate that opposed Jacob H. Gallinger in his race for re-election to the Senate. Mr. Gallinger is understood to take the ground that the appointment is personally offensive to him, and his fellow-Republicans will rally to support his opposition.

FILES INCOME TAX PROTEST.

Merchants' Association Opposes Levy on Declared Dividends.

The Merchants' Association, it was announced yesterday, has made a protest to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo against two rulings of the Treasury with relation to income tax. The protest is based on a report by the association's Committee on Taxation and Public Revenue, as follows:

"A recent Treasury decision under the income tax law requires payments on dividends declared during the year covered by income returns, instead of upon dividends actually received during that year. In many cases dividends are declared about the close of the fiscal year but not actually paid until some time thereafter in the following year. Stockholders are frequently in ignorance of the declaration of dividends and until the actual receipt by them of such dividends are unable to comply with the requirements of the Treasury Department.

"Returns can only be made with certainty as to dividends actually received. The Government would suffer no loss by permitting returns to be based upon the last stated condition. It is an injustice under such circumstances to subject stockholders to penalty for their failure to report as part of their current year's income moneys not received during the current year.

"Your committee recommends that the association protest against the existing Treasury decision and endeavor to secure its modification.

"Another Treasury decision forbids deduction from income tax returns on losses incurred outside the ordinary course of business, but requires the inclusion of profits made outside of the business. The committee considers this requirement "manifestly unfair" and recommends that "urgent protest" be made against it.

SAVES STAMPING EACH BOND

Tax Payment Evidence May Be Affixed to Original Indenture.

The Guaranty Trust Company, in answer to questions sent to the Internal Revenue Department, has received word that under the law trustees of bond issues may put tax stamps on the indentures and not on the individual bonds. This will mean a decided economy of labor and time.

Heretofore retired bonds could not be destroyed during the life of the trust under which they were issued, such a destruction meaning also a destruction of the stamps, the only evidence of the payment of the tax.

Commissioner Osborn in the new ruling says that if the stamps are affixed to the indenture a notation of that fact should be printed upon the bonds.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Nine roads	$3,708,804	+$334,524
Sixteen roads	6,333,039	— 719,872
Total (25 roads)	10,041,683	— 385,338

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$144,145	$152,761	$8,616
Net aft. taxes.	47,848	49,428	1,580
Surp. aft. chgs.	8,045	10,119	1,074
Bal. aft. dep.	5,656	9,777	4,716
7 mos. gross	1,241,520	1,289,951	48,431
Net aft. taxes.	460,161	496,050	35,888
Surp. aft. chgs.	180,774	231,912	51,138
Bal. aft. dep.	156,104	229,483	73,379

BALTIMORE & OHIO for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	6,486,271	7,496,415	8,404,005
Net	1,532,478	1,570,085	2,100,015
7 mos. gross	53,624,706	61,063,261	60,853,343
Net	14,539,004	15,871,892	18,124,243

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gr. op. rev.	39,249,790	40,784,147	37,564,511
Oper. exp.	25,417,882	25,573,841	24,146,423
Net op. rev.	13,831,908	15,210,306	13,418,088
Accts. op. net	1,320,840	511,806	561,628
Tot. net rev.	14,182,750	15,722,106	13,979,710
Taxes	2,060,832	1,980,000	1,771,780
Oper. inc.	12,121,918	12,742,106	12,207,750
Other inc.	4,938,096	4,528,095	5,334,854
Total inc.	17,060,014	17,270,201	17,542,604
Int., rent., &c.	5,882,190	6,491,010	5,779,816
Balance	11,177,824	10,779,191	11,762,788
Add. & bet.	1,290,293	1,876,676	1,720,698
Surplus	12,468,117	12,655,867	13,483,486
Dividends	8,642,542	8,655,215	10,042,071
Surplus	3,825,575	3,970,652	3,441,415

Before deducting additions and betterment the surplus is equal to $1.42 per cent.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	785,351	927,020	138,669
Net aft. taxes.	217,191	299,329	82,138
7 mos. gross.	6,076,927	6,356,364	279,438
Net aft. taxes.	1,827,921	2,136,311	308,390

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY for January—

Gross	243,060	258,213	15,222
Net	118,430	115,619	*2,811
Surp. aft. chgs.	56,285	58,146	1,761

BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	20,312,537	18,934,912	17,809,375
Net	5,355,074	4,659,730	4,715,681
Interest	564,801	21,273	122,566
Dividends	3,900,089	3,600,040	3,900,040
Surplus	1,290,184	1,038,417	993,076

CENTRAL LEATHER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Total net earn.	6,715,131	6,269,079	7,735,301
Int. on bonds.	1,838,208	1,882,735	1,999,007
Balance	4,876,923	4,386,344	5,736,294
Preferred divs.	2,330,930	2,330,930	2,330,930
Balance	2,545,994	2,055,414	3,405,364
Common divs.	1,191,028	796,998	.....
Surplus	1,354,966	1,261,415	3,405,364
Previous surp.	6,437,828	5,176,412	1,770,497
Total surp.	7,792,795	6,437,827	5,176,412

COLORADO POWER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, reports gross earnings of $746,869, an increase of 7.8 per cent. over the preceding year. Operating expenses increased 16.9 per cent. over 1913, and gross income was $509,048, a gain of 5.2 per cent. Bond interest for 1914 was $206,276, leaving a balance after charges for the year of $302,772.

DOMINION POWER & TRANSMISSION CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	2,396,067	2,777,606	381,539
Expenses	1,390,947	1,456,962	66,145
Net	1,005,120	1,321,614	276,494
Interest	377,108	376,172	1,036
Main. and ren.	101,024	141,317	40,293
Surplus	526,991	762,325	235,534
Dividends	461,302	862,379	*56,013
Surplus	65,589	400,146	334,547
Previous surp.	935,861	1,006,715	40,854
Total surp.	1,001,450	1,406,861	334,401
Bad debts	1,056	.....	*1,056
Reserve	.....	450,000	450,000
P. & L. surp.	1,020,406	955,861	*64,544

*Increase.

HARWOOD ELECTRIC COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31:

Oper. rev.	429,903	388,274	*91,629
Oper. exp.	256,430	184,213	*52,221
†Net op. rev.	193,464	161,057	*39,907
Net. inc. for fiscal year to profit & loss.	84,056	73,458	35,402

*Increase.

†No allowance for depreciation other than reserve for depletion of coal stock banks and depreciation of office furniture and motor car equipment since organization of company, March 1, 1912.

MIDWEST REFINING COMPANY for the ten months from March 1, 1914, to Dec. 31:

Earnings from all sources	$3,565,736
Expenses	2,381,289
Net. earnings	1,184,446
Depreciation	453,750
Surplus	690,696
Previous surplus	47,736
Profit and loss surplus	738,325

UTAH POWER & LIGHT COMPANY for the year ended Jan. 31:

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$2,173,219	$1,827,393	$345,826
Net earnings	1,217,668	1,033,881	183,787

INCOME GAIN, $2,840,680.

Net Sales of B. F. Goodrich Company in 1914 $41,700,000.

The second annual report of the B. F. Goodrich Company, the New York corporation, issued yesterday, showed a net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $5,440,437, an increase over the previous year of $2,840,680. The year's net sales amounted to $41,764,068. A total of $2,068,500 was paid out in dividends, and 9,000 shares of the 7 per cent. preferred stock were retired at par. A balance of $3,177,909 was carried to surplus.

B. G. Work, President of the company, said in the report that the Société Française B. F. Goodrich, the French company, after ceasing operation for a few months, was again in operation and making a good showing.

Buys Louisville & Nashville Bonds.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have purchased from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company $7,500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, a part of a twenty-million-dollar issue to be authorized within a few days. The bonds cover the line built by the Lexington & Eastern Railway Company, a subsidiary, into the newly developed property of the Consolidation Coal Company. The proceeds will reimburse the Louisville & Nashville in greater part for its expenditure on the line into these coal fields.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Incorporated today:

Merchants' Central Building, realty, stocks, bonds, $250,000; J. A. Clarke, J. A. Corcoran, E. E. Adams, 354 Fifth Avenue.

Mitchell Kennerley, Inc., printing, publishing, bookseller, $135,000; A. Hooley, A. Jocelyn, H. McGrath, M. Kennerley, 33 West 59th Street.

L. S. & J. Corporation, realty, $40,000; I. H. Shapro, H. Jacobs, J. Newmark, 961 Sherman Av., Bronx.

Edmo Realty Co., brokerage, building materials, merchandise, $40,000; C. F. Sands, E. M. and A. Douglas, 285 Broadway.

Henry B. Pye & Co., Bronx, merchandise, real, personal property, $50,000; A. Rode Mermann, C. S., and H. B. Pye, 2,918 Third Avenue, Bronx.

Excellent Realty Co., realty, brokerage, $10,000; J. Schreyer, G. W. Kutscher, R. J. Robeson, 277 Broadway.

Projectophone Co., mechanical, electric devices for motion pictures with synchronized instruments, $10,000; F. H. Gerrodette, H. C. and A. K. Wing, 857 East 18th Street, Brooklyn.

Onondaga Dry Goods Co., Syracuse, department store, $10,000; R. Wormouth, S. B. Stroud, G. E. Ingraham, Syracuse.

The Northwest Jobbing Co., jobbing, commission, $20,000; B. Levine, C. Miller, M. W. Kapit, 2,604 Newkirk Av., Brooklyn.

The Hobart Co., Boonville, department store, dry goods, $12,000; M. D., G. E., and C. M. Hobart, Boonville.

The Bebell Realty, Construction and Builders' Supply Co., Queens, realty, insurance, brokerage, supplies, $10,000; J. L. Swift, J. F. D. and W. F. Bedell, 324 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

The Burns Publishing Co., $10,000; A. G. Loutitz, W. J. Doyle, K. Burns, 601 West 115th Street.

Hess & Chase, novelties, jewelry, ornaments, $10,000; P. Novick, H. Hess, S. M. Chase, 823 West End Avenue.

New England Animated Advertising Corporation, motion-picture advertisements, operatic, dramatic, $10,000; H. Dominitz, A. C. Griffin, G. M., Barlach, 360 East 195th Street, Bronx.

State Land Developing Co., realty, $10,000; J. Mancuso, F. Caraglia, H. A. Gold, 1,147 Tiffany Street, Bronx.

Universal Ornamental Iron and Steel Co., Bronx, contractors, iron, steel structures, $10,000; A. Lechtman, A. and B. Chaikovsky 2,166 Third Avenue.

Ellis Assets Corporation, realty, brokerage, insurance, $10,000; G. A. Beauvens, A. E. James, W. A. Ellis, 116 Nassau Street.

The Circle Dairy Co., Tompkinsville, dairy products, $6,000; H. J. Wellebil, T. M. McGrath, E. J. Bergman, 135 West 85th Street, Manhattan.

Central Transfer and Taxi Cab Co., White Plains, garage, livery, baggage, freight transfer, $5,000; W. A. Edward, A. and G. L. O'Brien, 8 Fairfield Street, White Plains, N. Y.

Aborn Hat Co., ladies' hats, manufacturers, $6,000; H. L. and S. Ladziu, 923 Barretto Street, Bronx.

Reyem Co., realty, $10,000; V. H. Schuyler, M. and C. and B. Meyer, 27 Cedar Street.

Progress Market, provisions, butcher, hotels, restaurants, cafes, $10,000; M. Ochs & Sons, same, $10,000; F., M. and A. Ochs, 928 Park Avenue.

Donnelly & Ricci, contractors, plastering, $10,000; E. J. Neary, D. T. Kelly, J. Donnelly, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Richard A. Cloke, Inc., clothing, tailoring, $10,000; H. J. Disbrow, A. J. Munson, R. A. Cloke, 55 Liberty Street.

Mellin Realty Co., Bronx, $10,000; B. Bressler, J. Carlin, E. C. Gibbs, 621 Beach Avenue, Bronx.

F. P. Proctor Larchmont Co., realty, construction, managerial, $5,000; L. H. Riley, G. E. Wallen, F. F. Proctor, Jr., 22 West 59th Street.

Flandreau and MacRoberts, Kings County, realty, brokerage, decorators, $5,000; C. A. MacRoberts, N. E. and E. T. Flandreau, 65 Lockwood Avenue, New Rochelle.

Multi-Color Art Co., printing, publishing, $5,000; E. Kendall Gillett, H. Ashton Wyckoff, W. A. Johnston, 220 West 110th Street.

Walters' Women's Wear, cloaks, suits, furs, $5,000; M. Quasha, B. Goldman, A. Salomon, 1,878 Seventh Avenue.

Opal Realty Co., realty stocks, bonds, $5,000; J. Simon, Simon and M. Frank, 100 West 119th Street.

Suda, Inc., Fabius, printing, publishing, advertising agents, $5,000; J. Friedberger, Sr., G. A. and S. J. Brann, Syracuse.

D. T. Curry, Inc., Roscoe, insurance, real estate, brokerage, $5,000; L. Schad, D. T. and E. Curry, Roscoe.

Leonora Realty Co., brokerage, managerial, $5,000; S. L. and M. R. Brooks, C. L. Jordan, 154 Nassau Street.

Capital increases: E. Ullman and Sons, Manhattan, $10,000 to $30,000; Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co., Manhattan, $2,500,000 to $2,700,000; Western New York Athletic Association, Buffalo, $12,000 to $20,000.

Capital reduction: Electro Bleaching Gas Co., Mannattan, $400,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Henry B. Pye & Co., Bronx; Grand Knitting Works, Brooklyn; the Federal Co-operative Co., Buffalo; Harry E. Thompson & Co., Manhattan; Parker Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

*

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Commercial & Travellers Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
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Desirable Information for those with Funds to Invest

is contained in our newly prepared pamphlet. It describes the fundamental features of bonds, notes and preferred stocks offering maximum safety consistent with good income.

Send for Pamphlet No. 142

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
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High Grade Municipal Bonds

are being rapidly absorbed, and offerings are becoming relatively scarce. We are particularly recommending to our clients the following municipals of which a limited amount is unsold:

	Income
Schenectady, N. Y.	4.15%
Rensselaer, N. Y.	4.30%
Hempstead, N. Y., Sch. Dist.	4.35%
Cuyahoga County, O.	4.40%
Nez Perce Co., Ida., Sch. Dist.	4.60%
King County, Wash.	4.63%
Santa Barbara, Cal.	4.75%
Los Angeles Co., Cal. Sch. Dist.	5.00%
Scurry County, Tex.	5.00%

We suggest writing us immediately for special circulars.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City.

S Facts S

In judging the value of an investment you should first secure all the facts obtainable.

It is the aim of our **Department of Service** to supply you with the necessary data upon which to base your opinions.

Write us regarding your investments.

H. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

United States Bonds

Our new handbook may be had on application

Harvey Fisk & Sons
Established 1885.
62 Cedar Street

Municipal Bonds of Highest Grade

We shall be glad to send OUR SPECIAL CIRCULAR "T" describing 15 different issues, which we own and offer for sale.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
14 Wall Street, — New York.
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

$100,000 Tampa, Fla., 5s
Due Dec. 1, 1962—Optional 1932
Price 103 and Interest
Yielding about 4.75%
Circular on application.
R. M. GRANT & CO.,
NEW YORK — CHICAGO
61 Nassau St. — 111 W. Monroe St.

Bonds for Investment
Harris, Forbes & Co.
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Recession Reflects Continued Caution in Respect to War Situation--Bonds Lower.

All the markets came in more pronounced fashion yesterday under the influence of the caution which the war situation has engendered. Stocks yielded further ground in pursuance of the course they followed all last week; bonds moved lower and the commodity markets, including cotton and wheat, conspicuously felt the pressure of liquidation. Offerings of securities from abroad helped to accentuate the falling off in prices.

This movement in securities represented only one of the important phases of the day's developments. Another was the renewed decline in foreign exchange rates, which carried some of them to new low levels, while sterling broke to within a fraction of its record low figure of last week. The decline in exchange reflected a movement which is very greatly in our favor—the rapid piling up of a great credit trade balance—but its effect is partially offset at the moment by the considerations which have for some time past prompted an attitude of unusual caution.

Another conference was held yesterday regarding the foreign exchange situation and its several phases were extensively discussed, but no definite steps were decided upon. It is probable that any public offering of securities which may grow out of the discussion will be deferred, banking credits being used meanwhile. Any formal step here, moreover, will wait on a formal request from the other side. This has not been received, but the renewed decline in exchange rates suggests that English bankers will not postpone indefinitely the taking up formally of negotiations which have been under way informally.

It is not because grave complications are expected that the stock market yesterday as on other recent days yielded to the relatively small amount of liquidation to which it was subjected. Rather has the movement of prices reflected recognition of the fact that in the present phase of the war situation even purely accidental occurences might assume grave aspects. It was distinctly reasuring, however, to note yesterday that while this fact is fully appreciated the market is disposed to look at events perfectly calmly. That was shown by the composure with which the news of the sinking of the Evelyn was received. The financial community clearly recognized that the circumstances surrounding that misfortune were not such as to bring into play the complications which have been feared as a possible result of the present status of the sea warfare. The character of the downward movement has shown very plainly that it had its origin in mere caution rather than in any acute apprehension. It has been a slow recession and at no time has the market shown pronounced weakness. The market has in fact fortified itself against the effects of the uncertainty of the situation by having receded to a level at which buying could be more readily encouraged than at the higher level at which stocks were lately selling.

The bond market reflects not only the general conditions which have brought stocks to a lower level, but also the fact that recent financing has placed a large amount of bonds in the market. A good deal of this financing has been for refunding purposes, but the advantage to accrue from the taking up of old issues has not yet been fully felt, for in several important instances the securities for which refunding has been arranged have not yet fallen due.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Income Tax and Credit.

Delay in the placing of expected loans here by Great Britain, either through the Bank of England or individual banks, has caused speculation in the Street in regard to possible means exclusive of loans that might be used by the English financial authorities to increase their funds. There are those who have read carefully recent utterances of David Lloyd-George and have found between the lines a method hinted at by the English minister which persuades them that a loan of great size will not be floated until something else has happened. The English income tax is higher than before the war, and there is no reason why it could not be raised again if the Government saw fit. Arguing from this premise, the followers of Lloyd-George's expressed views of England's finances predict that it will soon be advanced again sharply in so far as the tax applies to income from American securities.

Raised high enough, they say, it will tend to force the sale of American stocks and bonds, and the only market for them now is in this country. The owners will desire to shift their investments from those which make a small net return to others less burdened by the income tax. The sale of securities from England on the American market would work to ease exchange rates, and, if carried far enough, might do much to further the purchase of supplies without necessitating recourse to a loan. Theory and practice differ considerably and it remains to be seen whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer has any such plan in mind.

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War Risk Insurance Up.

The sinking of the American steamship Evelyn, loaded with cotton for Germany, and the destruction of other vessels by mines and submarines has brought advances in war risk rates of about 50 per cent. since the end of last week. Yesterday the war insurance on hulls and cargoes out of New York for Liverpool and Havre was 1½ per cent. As expressed on a percentage basis the advance has been considerable, but the upturn appears far less when compared with rates in force in the early days of the war. Last September war risk insurance to certain European poras was quoted as high as 3 per cent. Neither the advance of insurance nor news of lost vessels appear as yet to have retarded shipping greatly at American ports, according to the underwriters.

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The Price of a Ship.

Opponents of the Shipping bill have stated that in case the bill becomes law and the Government begins to buy vessels the purchase price of many will be far in excess of their normal value. This is presupposing, of course, that tonnage is still scanty in the North Atlantic trade at the time. Transactions in steamers which have been voiced about appear to bear out this statement. A small vessel was sold in this port last Fall for $150,000. Again the ship changed hands, this time at an advance of about $100,000. A third time she was sold, at a still higher price, and a fourth sale brought the figure up to $350,000. Under present conditions of extraordinary freight rates, it is said, the owner fourth in line thinks he made an excellent purchase. But he is considering only the vessel's earning power under conditions of war, and not when shipping returns to its former state.

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A Bit of Irony.

A touch of irony is to be detected in the relationship of many German investors to bonds and stocks of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. It is estimated that about 20 per cent. of the Bethlehem company's securities have made lodgment in Germany, chiefly of bonds. From one way of looking at the situation these investors have unwittingly helped finance the manufacture of war munitions now being used against the German armies and navy.

LONDON MARKET BUSY.

Tenders Made for British Treasury Notes—Russian Notes Paid.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The money market was busy today making tenders for £20,000,000 ($100,000,000) British Treasury bills and paying for £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) Russian notes. Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange were very restricted and confined to short term securities, a few oil shares and Japanese and Brazilian bonds. Mining stocks were in better demand, but the trading was limited.

American securities were dull and featureless during the forenoon. Prices were inclined to sag in the afternoon and the market closed easy.

Paris Trading Quiet.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 67 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 27 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Holders of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company's 6 per cent. five-year collateral gold notes, according to an announcement of the Protective Committee, will receive interest on these notes from Sept. 1, 1914, to March 1, 1915, at the rate of 7 per cent., payable at the New York Trust Company on March 1.

Whittemore, Pell & Co. of this city and A. H. Martens & Co. of Toronto have purchased jointly $700,000 City of Ottremont, Canada, three-year 6 per cent. notes, which will be offered to the public.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Receipts and expenditures for Feb. 20:

	Feb. 20.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$362,298	$10,533,094	$124,824,221
Ordinary	1,261,531	18,762,737	210,406,062
Cor. & in. tax	125,816	830,202	10,258,417
Miscellaneous	81,482	3,331,011	45,291,136
Tot. receipts	1,829,128	33,007,053	400,806,837
Expenditures	2,405,663	40,648,261	464,304,018
Deficit	606,570	13,641,908	$63,497,173

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅛@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew.
On call	2	1½	1½	2
	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.	
On time	2¼@3	2¼@3	3¼@3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾
6 months	3¼@3¾
Sixty to ninety days	3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 months	4 @4½
6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.80½	$4.79¼	$4.79¼
Cables	4.80¾	4.79½	4.79⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79¼	$4.79⅝
Paris	5.27½	5.27
Berlin	.82⅝	.83
Switzerland	5.50	5.49
Holland	.39⅞	.40⅛
Italy	5.76	5.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.78	$4.77¼	$4.77¼	$4.76½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $246,670,513; balance, $15,634,333; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $68,062.

The local banks have lost $1,101,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5@10c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 50c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $6.56¼ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 15-16d, up 1-16d; in New York, 48¾c, unchanged.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
6s, Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s, Sept., 1917	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4½s, March, 1963	104	104¼	104¼	104⅜
4½s, May, 1957	103⅝	104⅛	104	104⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957	103⅜	104⅛	104	104⅛
4½s, May, 1917	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101¼
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101¼
4½s, March, 1964	98⅝	99¼	98½	99½
4½s, March, 1963	98⅝	99⅛	98½	99½
4½s, Sept., 1960	98⅜	99⅛	98½	99½
4½s, March, 1930-60	98	99⅛	98½	99½
4s, May, 1959	95	95⅜	95	96
4s, Nov., 1956	95	95⅜	95	96
4s, May, 1957	95	95⅜	95	96
4s, Nov., 1950	94	95⅛	94½	95½
4s, Nov., 1955	94	95⅛	94½	95½
4s, Nov., 1936	94½	95⅛	94	97
4s, 1913-1919	99	99		
3½s, May, 1954-55	84	85	84½	85½
3½s, May, 1954	84	85	84½	85½
3½s, 1913-1918	99	99	99	99½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	222,781
Same day last year	186,458
Year to date	3,809,402
Same period last year	15,181,483
Average price and change 50 stocks	59.57 — .74
Same day last year	70.68 — .24

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	59.44	Feb. 23
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 21	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
27⅝	27¾	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	28	28	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅝
51¼	51⅜	14,050	Amalg. Copper	51⅞	51⅞	51	51⅛	— ⅝
36¼	36½	2,800	Am. Beet Sugar	36⅝	37	36	36¼	— ⅜
134	135	100	Am. Bk. S. & F. pf.	135	135	135	135	— 2½
25⅞	26¼	3,000	American Can	25⅞	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
	41½	600	Am. Car & Fdry	40	40⅜	40	40⅛	— 1½
110	113	200	Am. Car & F. pf.	112	113	112	112	— 1½
43	44¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44	— ½
24¼	25¼	500	Am. Hide & L. pf.	25	25⅛	24⅜	24⅜	— 1⅛
24½	25	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	24	25⅛	24	24⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅝	200	Am. Locomotive	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
30	33	100	Am. Malt pf.	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
00⅞	01	2,900	Am. Sm. & Ref.	01¼	01½	00⅝	01	— ⅜
99	100¼	50	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	99	99	99	99	
100¼	100⅜	1,450	Am. Sugar Ref.	101⅛	101⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— 1⅛
38½		97	Am. Tel. & Calle	58½	58½	58½	58½	
117⅜	118	1,250	Am. Tel. & Tel.	118	118	117¼	118	— ⅝
106¼	103⅞	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	106	106	106	106	— ¼
15½	18	100	Am. Woolen	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
25¼	25⅝	1,100	Anaconda Cop. Co.	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25⅞	— ⅛
92⅝	93	1,750	A., T. & S. F. pf.	93	93⅝	92⅞	93⅛	— ⅛
96	97	500	Atlantic Coast Line	97	97	96¾	96⅞	— 1⅛
100⅞	102	200	Atlantic Coast Line	102	102	102	102	— ¾
	65	2,200	B. & O.	65½	65¾	65	65	— 2
	67	735	B. & O. pf.	67½	67¾	67	67	— 1
54	54⅜	8,000	Bethlehem Steel	54⅝	54⅝	54	54⅜	— ⅜
102	104	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	— 1¼
83½	85¾	500	Brooklyn Rapid T.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
28¾	30½	100	Butterick Co.	30	30	30	30	+ ⅜
17½	18½	500	California Petrol.	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
50	50½	300	California Pet. pf.	50½	50½	50	50	— 1
156⅛	156½	2,300	Canadian Pacific	157	157	156⅛	156⅛	— ⅝
33⅛	32½	1,600	Central Leather Co.	33¾	33¾	33	33¼	+ ⅛
	402	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅜	40⅜	40	40	— 1
	11	200	Chicago G. Western	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
27⅞	28¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
84½	84¼	2,500	C., M. & St. P.	85	85	83⅜	84	— 1
123½	124½	100	C., M. & St. P. pf.	123¼	123¼	123¼	123½	— ⅝
123⅝	125	100	Chicago & N. W.	124½	124½	124½	124½	— ¼
21	22	380	C., R. I. & P.	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	
54	54⅛	500	Chino Copper	54¼	54¼	54	54	
25	29	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	25	25	25	25	+3
130	130¼	2,900	Lehigh Valley	130	130½	129½	130	— ¾
15	18	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	
113	114	400	Louis. & Nash.	114¾	114¾	114	114	— ⅝
	22¾	23	Maxwell Motors	23	23	23	23	— ½
59¾	60½	1,640	Max. Motors 1st pf.	59	60	58¾	60	+1½
22¾	23¼	500	Max. Motors 2d pf.	23⅜	23⅜	22	23	— ½
63¼	63⅝	5,200	Mexican Petroleum	64	64	62¼	63¼	— ¾
18¼	18½	600	Miami Copper	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
36	38	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	40	40	39	39	— 2½
107	110	250	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	110	110	110	110	— 2
10¼	10⅜	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
10½	10⅝	1,300	Missouri Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
47	48	510	Montana Power	47½	47½	46¾	47	— 1
119	120	400	Nat. Biscuit Co.	121	121	120¼	120¼	— 1½
47	48	300	Nat. Lead Co.	48½	48½	48	48	— 2
105¼	107½	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ¾
11⅞	12	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop.	12¼	12¼	11⅞	12	
57	59	200	N. Y. Air Brake	57⅞	57⅞	57¾	57¾	— 1½
82½	83	2,610	N. Y. Central	83	83	82½	82¾	— ¾
	45	2,785	N. Y., N. H. & H.	45½	45½	45	45	— 2
	22¼	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	22½	22½	22	22	— ¾
100	101	900	Norfolk & Western	100½	100½	100¼	100½	— ½
100¼	100½	1,465	Northern Pacific	100⅞	101	100⅛	100⅜	— 1⅛
2	3	100	Ontario Mining	2	2	2	2	
104¼	104⅜	2,271	Penn. R. R.	104⅜	104⅜	104¼	104¼	— ⅜
19	19⅛	900	Pittsburgh Coal	19	19	18⅝	19	— ¼
90	91	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	90	90	90	90	
	27⅝	300	Pressed Steel Car	27⅞	27⅞	27	27	— 1
151	153	151	Pullman Co.	151½	151½	151½	151½	— ½
16	16⅛	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
140⅜	140⅞	39,900	Reading	141⅛	141⅛	140⅜	140⅞	— ⅞
80	83	2,400	Reading 2d pf.	81½	81½	80	80	— 2
19	20	125	Rep. Iron & Steel	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅞
72	76	250	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	
1	1	250	Rock Island Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1½	1¼	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1	1½	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅞	4⅜	100	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf.	4	4	4	4	
12¼	12⅝	200	Seaboard Air Line	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
94	94	300	Seab. Air Line pf.	94	94	94	94	— 2
198	200	750	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	198	198	198	198	— 4
82½	82⅝	6,050	Southern Pacific	83	83¼	82⅝	82⅝	— ¾
	14	5,900	Southern Railway	15	15	14	14	— 1
	45	600	South. Railway pf.	45½	45½	45	45	— ¼
37	43¼	125	Standard Milling	43½	43½	43½	43½	— 1½
43¾	44	2,545	Studebaker Co.	44¼	44½	43½	43½	— ⅞
26¼	26⅝	4,600	Tennessee Copper	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	— 1½
124	126	700	Texas & Pacific	125½	125½	124¾	125	— 2¾
11½	13	200	Texas & Pacific	12	12	12	12	— ½
44½	44⅝	700	Third Avenue	45	45	44½	44⅝	— ½
95½	97	400	Twin City R. T.	97½	97½	96½	96½	— 2
	60	300	Underw. Typew.	55	55	55	55	— ½
117⅜	117⅝	15,125	Union Pacific	117¼	117⅝	116⅝	117½	— ½
	60		Union Pacific war.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
81	81½	300	Union Pacific pf.	81	81	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅝
45½	45⅝	200	United Cigar Mfrs.	45¾	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅞
50	60	50	Un. Dry Goods pf.	60	60	60	60	
25	27	100	Un. Rys. Invest. pf.	26	26	26	26	— ½
102	103	125	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	102	102	102	102	— 1½
41	41¼	28,700	U. S. Steel	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41	— ¾
103⅜	103⅞	315	U. S. Steel pf.	104	104	103⅝	103⅝	— ¾
49⅞	50¼	3,500	Utah Copper	50⅝	50⅝	49½	50	— 1
⅝	1	400	Wabash	¾	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1½	2	400	Wabash pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	16½	700	Western Maryland	17½	17½	16	16	— 2
60⅞	61¼	1,000	Western Union Tel.	61⅞	62	61	61	— 1
64⅜	65	2,000	Westingh. El. & M.	66	66	64¾	64¾	— 1⅜
88	89½	600	Willys-Overland	89	89	87	88	— 2
93¼	94	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	94	94	94	94	+1

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Wide Fluctuations in the Oil Stocks the Feature of the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 160,379 shares of stocks and $21,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 9,000 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 10,940; oils, 1,639, and mining, 147,780. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	17½	18	17¾	18
117	Kelly Sp. Tire	106½	106½	106	106
200	Man. Transit	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Marconi of A.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
23	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
400	Ritter & H. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,500	Corp. of R. & H.	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
200	Sterling Gum	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
400	Teb. Prod. com.	60	60	60	60
2,500	Un. Cig. Stores	9	9	9	9
500	Un. Cig. Stores pf., new	11½	11½	11½	11¾
3,000	Un. Profit S., new	3½	3½	3½	3½
300	†World Film	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

RIGHTS.

9,000	N. Y. Cent. rts.	½	½	½	½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
700	Anglo-Am. Oil, 10%	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
5	Buckeye P. L.	108	108	108	— ½
5	Continental O.	223	223	223	— 2
60	Illinois P. L.	130	128½	130	+ 1
72	National Tran.	31½	30	30	— 2¼
172	Northern P. L.	91	89	90	+ ½
150	Ohio Oil	133	131	131	— ½
25	Pierce O., new	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
85	P. P. L., w. i.	141	139	139	— 3
86	Prod. P. & R.	217	211	212	— 5
5	South. P. L.	210	210	210	— 2
5	South Pa. Oil	255	255	255	— 3
75	St. Oil of Cal.	280	275	275	— 3
63	St. Oil of Ind.	430	420	420	— 13
6	St. Oil of Ky.	252	249	250	+ 3
37	St. Oil of N. Y.	390	386	387	— 3
50	St. Oil of N.Y.	189	187	189	+ 1
35	St. Oil of Ohio.	430	425	425	+ 5
3	Swan & E. Co.	125	120	120	— 5
51	Union Tank L.	84	83	84	+ 1
125	Vacuum Oil	190	187	190	+ 2

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27,000	*Atlanta	28	28	25	25
200	Barnes King	2	2	1½	1½
13,700	Booth	37	37	31	33
100	Braden Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
20	Calaveras	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Canada Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	*Caribou Cob.	50	50	50	50
1,000	Cons. New. U.	¾	¾	¾	¾
3,000	*C. O. D. Con.	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,000	*Diamondf. D.	8	8	8	8
1,000	Dia. R. Butte	4	4	4	4
1,300	*Florence	60	62	60	60
500	Goldfield Cons.	1½	1½	1½	1½
23,000	Goldfield Mer.	26	27	23½	24
10	Gresne-Cananea	24½	24½	24½	24½
100	Halifax Ton.	37	37	37	37
100	Iron Blossom	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
32,800	*Jumbo Exten.	83	85	76	78
500	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,300	†Kewanas	21	21	15	19
2,000	*Lone Star	7½	8½	7½	7½
1,000	*North Star	15	15	15	15
5,000	*†Oro	10½	11	10	10½
100	*Peterson Lake	21	21	21	21
700	*Sandst. Kend.	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
15,700	Stewart	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
100	St. Silver-Lead	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	*Ton. Cash Boy	9	9	9	9
1,200	Ton. Extension	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
2,700	*Ton. Merger	40	40	39	39
1,000	*Ton. Mizpah	25	25	25	25
1,500	*Ton. R. Eula.	12	12	10	10
200	W. E. Consol.	52	52	52	52
3,000	*W. E. Exten.	3	3	3	3
500	†W.Kn. Cop. pf	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	N. Y. Cen. rts.	½	½	⅞	⅞
15,000	N.Y.S. 4½s, w.i.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
6,000	West. Pac. 5s.	33½	33½	33	33

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Feb. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 20. Bid.	Asked.
B.-A. Teb. Co., ord.	18½	19	18	18½
Electric Boat	35½	36½	35½	36½
Electric Boat pf.	55	58	55	58
Houston Oil	10	11	10⅜	11⅜
Int. Rub. Trust etfs.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Kelly S. T., n. i.	82	83	81½	83
Kelly S. T., n. 2d pf.	120	127	120	127
Leh. V. C. Sales Co.	156	163	158	163
National Cloak & Suit	53

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100 U. S. Finishing Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com.
100 Chicago Utilities Co. Pfd.
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25 Adirondack Elec. Power Pfd.
50 Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.

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SINKING OF SHIPS PUTS COTTON DOWN

The Evelyn Disaster and the Fear That Exports May Halt Cause 25-Point Break.

BARELY STEADY AT CLOSE

News from Abroad Tells of Thousands of Bales Piled at Ports for Shipment.

Cotton had what some of the delighted bears called a "good old-fashioned break" yesterday. An average of 25 points was clipped off the final prices of Saturday and the undertone at the close was described as barely steady.

Undoubtedly the sentimental influence of the sinking of the steamer Evelyn, together with fears that the export movement might be checked by the incident, had much to do with the heavy selling. There was liquidation from all quarters and there were times when the market seemed weak.

For awhile there has been a bearish element on the Exchange which has felt that it was unwise to attempt any bull movement at this time that might encourage the South to plant a full acreage. In addition to this, one of the members of a prominent international spot firm reached New York from Liverpool last Saturday and neglected to deliver his usual bullish opinion on the market. This was interpreted as evidence that his views were bearish and probably had considerable to do with encouraging the bear element on the floor.

There is also a feeling that the congestion at the leading Continental ports would militate against free exports for the present. It is said that at Genoa, for instance, fully 800,000 bales of cotton are piled up on the docks, awaiting shipment, and that it may be four months before consignees get their cotton. Practically the same congestion prevails at Gothenburg.

At Rotterdam, however, the facilities for handling freight are much better and there is no serious delay. At the moment shipments to Rotterdam appear to afford the best means for getting cotton to Germany, as the freight rate from Rotterdam to Bremen by rail is only 17c per hundred.

Yesterday was the first notice day for March contracts under the United States Cotton Futures Act. Notices were issued on 300 bales. At a meeting yesterday morning the Revision Committee of the New York Cotton Exchange made a report revising grade differences based on Saturday's quotations. There were no changes with the exception of the discount on good ordinary, which was placed at 204 points off middling, compared with the original difference of 200 points off.

It is interesting to note that with yesterday's exports the deficit under last year's clearances is now less than 2,000,000 bales compared with more than 3,000,000 bales barely six weeks ago. Savannah thus far in February has shipped 320,000 bales, while the previous record for any full month in any season has stood at 330,000 bales.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points decline, 8.35c for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows (closed barely steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.36	8.12	8.13@8.12	8.38@8.40
May	8.51	8.34	8.36@8.37	8.63@8.64
July	8.78	8.55	8.57@8.59	8.82@8.83
October	9.05	8.84	8.85@8.86	9.08@9.09
December	9.30	9.08	9.09@9.10	9.32@9.33
January	9.25	9.24	9.10@9.12	9.33@9.35

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	20,630	39,537	12,953
New Orleans	12,752	19,268	9,411
Mobile	854		45
Savannah	10,912	12,652	2,753
Charleston	1,406	3,075	492
Wilmington	874	592	1,110
Norfolk	2,036	2,488	635

Total port receipts 63,420, against 28,519 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,364	2,590	1,846
Memphis	2,057	4,878	3,226
St. Louis	518	4,208	3,547
Houston	14,783	22,214	7,591

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	16,000 to 17,000	23,117	7,144
N. Orleans.	9,500 to 11,000	2,469	250

Total exports yesterday, 38,324; so far this season, 4,962,036, against 8,955,388 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling.	1915.	—Stocks— 1914.
3,470	New Orleans	7.88	463,730	245,881
400	Mobile	7.60	51,104	41,382
1,706	Savannah	8.00	242,154	105,287
1,606	Galveston	8.30	543,678	409,747
	Wilmington	7.87½	57,932	24,229
2,232	Norfolk	7.88	73,060	60,279
332	Augusta	7.87	147,018	76,380
3,500	Memphis	7.76	227,961	184,227
	St. Louis	7.87½	36,099	32,238
6,961	Houston	8.25	200,812	177,364

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling three points decline at 4.97d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 50,000 bales, including 38,000 American. Closed quiet.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Works	100	102
American Light & Traction	313	317
American Light & Traction pf	107½	108
Adirondack Electric Power	12	14
Adirondack Electric Power pf	42	44
*American Gas & Electric	88	90
*American Gas & Electric pf	47½	49
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf	81	83
American Public Utilities	34	38
American Public Utilities pf	63	67
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	12	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	45	50
Cities Service	51	53
Cities Service pf	57	59
Colorado Power	13	14½
Colorado Power pf	87	89
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	56½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	82	85
Dayton Power & Light	27	32
Dayton Power & Light pf	82	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	80	81
Electric Bond & Deposit pf	45	55
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	68	71
Empire District Electric pf	50	70
Federal Light & Traction	17	20
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf		90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	51	54
Northern States Power	22	23
Northern States Power pf	80¾	81½
Ozark Power & Water	20	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	41½	43
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co	15	18
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	55	67
Southern California Edison	75	78
Southern California Edison pf	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	2	5½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17½	19½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8½	9¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	36½	38
United Light & Rys.	45	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	87½	88
United Light & Rys. 2d pf. com	64½	67
Utah Securities	12	14
Western Power	15	16½
Western Power pf	61½	62½

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.50	33.75	33.00	40.00
Lead	8.82½	8.81½	8.82½	8.87½
Iron, 2 +, dly.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	....	....	9.10	9.30
Antimony	21.00	22.50	20.00	21.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 14⅝@14¾c a pound, down ⅛c, in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	64	15	0	63	15	0
Copper, futures	63	0	0	64	2	0
Tin, spot	190	0	0	194	0	0
Tin, futures	188	0	0	191	0	0
Lead	19	18	9	19	13	9
Spelter	41	17	6	41	10	0

New York City and Other Municipal Bonds

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	67.13	66.62	66.70	— .43
Industrials	52.56	52.13	52.44	— .56
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Feb. 16	61.70	61.24	61.43	— .53
Feb. 17	61.61	60.71	60.76	— .15
Feb. 18	60.61	60.45	60.56	— .19
Feb. 19	60.92	60.40	60.44	— .12
Feb. 20	60.41	60.01	60.31	— .13
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	60.01	59.44	59.57	— .74

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Feb. to date	62.78	Feb. 11	59.44	Feb. 23	59.57
Year, 1914	78.14	Feb. 4	68.33	Feb. 26	70.49
Year, 1913	77.39	Feb. 20	71.15	Feb. 26	71.39
Year, 1912	78.61	Feb. 20	75.24	Feb. 1	75.24
Year's range					
to date	64.68	Jan. 22	59.44	Feb. 23	59.57
Year, 1914	78.80	Jan. 31	67.41	July 30	69.80
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.48	Dec. 9	69.64
Year, 1912	80.32	Sep. 20	75.24	Feb. 1	75.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.80

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	6	Mar. 15, '15	100	100¼	2.00
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.50
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.80
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅞	101	3.55
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '15	100¼	100⅜	5.10
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100¼	100⅜	5.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100¼	100⅜	5.80
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.20
Beth. Steel.	5	Jumeli, '15	100⅜	100⅝	3.13
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99½	99⅝	5.10
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	103⅛	5.55
Ches. & Ohio.	6	June, 1919	99	99⅛	7.65
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100⅛	4.75
Chi. Et. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96	7.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
C. F. Ry. & L.	6	May, 1918	99½	100	6.00
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	2.80
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.30
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	97⅞	97⅝	6.85
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.75
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1917	100	100⅛	4.15
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	97-	99⅜	11.75
Hock. Valley.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	99⅜	100	5.00
Lack Steel.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100¼	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅞	3.70
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	96½	97¼	6.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1 '19	98	99	6.20
Minn. Gen. El.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99½	5.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1915	88	91	37.50
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	3.00
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92	93	9.45
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1918	100¼	100⅜	2.25
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅜	3.70
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.75
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	98	98⅝	11.75
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec. 15, '15	100	100⅛	4.65
P. R. El. ev.	5½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.50
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	4.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	98½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98¼	6.90
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100	9.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '18	96½	97⅜	7.90
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101⅜	5.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	97⅝	98⅛	5.50
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	97¼	98⅜	6.85
West. E. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96	96½	6.80
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	99¾	100⅛	5.00
West States G. & El.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97¼	7.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.70	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.90	4.50
Buff., Rich. & P.	1914-'30	4½@6	4.70	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1915-'22	4½	4.90	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	4.85	4.70
Chi. N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Chi., I. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.88
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'20	5	5.15	5.05
Del. & Hudson	1925	4½	4.62	4.55
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.88
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'22	5	5.55	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.25	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.62	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.25	5.00
Penn. Gen. F't.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.30
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.35	4.95
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.88
Southern Ry.	1914-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.80
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½	4.65	4.50
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.25	4.75

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	112	119	112	119
American Cigar pf	97½	99	97½	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	65	73	65	73
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	145	155	140	150
J. S. Young pf.	105	108	104½	108
MacAndrews & F.	170	178	170	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	100½	90	100½
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	220	240	220	240
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	155	165	155	165
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	280	290	280	288
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	116½	119¼	118	119¾

BANKS IN LONDON MAY BORROW HERE

New York Financiers Again Consider Foreign Exchange Situation, Which Is Acute.

SLUMP IN DEMAND STERLING

Brokers Explain Sharp Decline in Yesterday's Rates by a Marked Drop in Demand.

The foreign exchange situation, with particular reference to the establishment of British credits here, was again discussed yesterday at a conference of bankers. It was said afterward that no overtures had come from London in relation to the placing of a large loan in this city, but it was understood that the bankers were aware that matters were coming to a head on the credit question. In quarters familiar with the situation it was believed that while the Bank of England might not soon take action on a loan so great as the $100,000,000 mentioned last week, individual banks in London were preparing to borrow in lesser amounts through purely banking transactions.

The need for some measures to offset our rapidly expanding credit in Europe through the sale of goods was displayed yesterday in sharp declines of exchange rates. Demand sterling, while not so low as the minimum of last week, showed at $4.79½, a loss of 1¼ cents to the pound from the closing price on Saturday. Italian, French, German, and Swiss exchange rates all established new low records for more years than men of longest experience in the Street could recall.

Reichmarks at 82¾ recorded a depreciation of 14 per cent. from parity with the dollar, and Italian lire at 5.76 were more than 10 per cent. cheaper than before the war. A week ago lire were quoted at 5.49. Franc checks, which closed at 5.27½, were relatively more steady than either reichmarks or lire, but touched a new bottom nevertheless.

Exchange brokers said the chief reason for the decline was a marked shrinkage in demand for exchange. Bills were offered in quantity throughout the day, and takings were persistently light. The urgent debts owing to Europe before the outbreak of hostilities were largely reduced when, during the early months of the Winter and subsequently, sales of American goods abroad far exceeded offsetting remittances to the other side that exchange was made far in excess of the consumptive demand here.

NEW 3D AVENUE DIRECTORS.

L. F. Strauss Chosen as Representative of Stockholders' Committee.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Third Avenue Railway Company yesterday Lyon F. Strauss and Edwin M. Burghart were elected Directors to succeed F. L. Babcock and Furgeson, resigned. Mr. Strauss represents the committee of stockholders which recently investigated the affairs of the Third Avenue and recommended the payment of a dividend. Mr. Burghart represents the George Ehret estate. President Whitridge said that the question of a dividend had not been raised at the meeting. No divided would be thought of for at least six months, he said.

The gross operating revenue for January was $872,164, a decrease over the same month last year of $8,509. The surplus was $28,183, making a total surplus for the seven months ended Jan. 31 of $526,417, a decrease over the corresponding period last year of $54,190.

Kearney Elected Wabash President.

Directors of the Wabash Railroad yesterday elected E. F. Kearney, who was recently appointed co-receiver with E. B. Pryor, as President of the road. Mr. Kearney was Vice President of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company. He will close his relations with the latter road within a few days and assume his new duties.

ACCEPTANCE BUYING BEGUN.

Reserve Bank's Purchases Expected to Increase Supply.

The Federal Reserve Bank yesterday began the purchase of acceptances as the result of the promulgation of regulations on the subject by the Federal Reserve Board and the fixing of the rate at 2 to 4 per cent.

Only a few bills were bought yesterday, and the amount was comparatively small; but it is expected that, now the bank has entered the market, its investments in this form of obligation soon will increase to a large amount, provided the market affords suitable acceptances to a sufficient amount. Heretofore the supply of such paper has been much below the demand on the part of banks and others, without the Federal Reserve Bank in the field.

One result of its entry is expected to be an increased supply of acceptances, for the regulations issued by the board tend to standardize them and give them more currency, as contrasted with other forms of commercial paper.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	14
Atlantic Refining	230	240	235	245
Borne-Scrymser	250	260	250	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	110	108	112
Chesebrough Mfg	650	660	650	660
Colonial Oil	90	100	90	100
Continental Oil	220	225	222	228
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	38	40
Cumberland Pipe Line	48	52	48	52
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	216	222
Galena S. Oil pf.	137	143	137	143
Galena S. Oil	164	167	164	167
Illinois Pipe Line	127	130	128	131
Indiana Pipe Line	95	98	96	100
National Transit	30	32	32	34
N. Y. Transit	217	225	217	225
Northern Pipe Line	87	90	90	93
Ohio Oil	130	132	131	133
Pierce Oil	12¾	13¼	13	13½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	78	80	78	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	210	215	215	222
Prairie P. L. (W. U.)	139	140	140	143
Solar Refining	235	240	235	240
Southern Pipe Line	205	210	208	213
South. Pena. Oil	252	257	257	263
So. W. Pena. P. L.	111	114	113	116
Standard Oil of Cal.	275	278	278	280
Standard Oil of Ind.	417	423	425	430
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	248	252	248	252
Standard Oil of Neb.	310	315	315	320
Standard Oil of N. J.	385	387	387	390
Standard Oil of N. Y.	187	190	190	192
Standard Oil of Ohio	420	423	420	423
Swan & Finch	110	120	140	150
Union Tank	82	84	83	83
Vacuum Oil	187	190	187	190
Washington Oil	33	37	33	37

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.03	Occidental Con.	.80
Belcher	.23	Ophir	.18
Best & Belcher	.06	Overman	.07
Caledonia	.12	Potosi	.01
Challenge Con.	.20	Sierra Nevada	.51
Chollar	.01	Savage	.04
Confidence	.12	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con Cal. & Va.	.14	Sierra Nevada	.12
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.51
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.02
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.30
Mexican	.41		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.67	Comb Fraction	.07
McNamara	.03	Florence	.94
Midway	.12	Midway M.	1.50
Mispah Exten.	.25	G'field Merger	.24
Montana	.48	Jumbo Extn.	.76
North Star	.14	Lone Star	.07
Rescue Eula	.10	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Merger	.38	Vernal	.04
West End	.53	Nevada Hills	.30
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.39
Atlanta	.26	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.32	Manhattan Con.	.02
C. O. D.	.05		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	8	9	Jackpot	6½	7⅛
Elkton	87¼	88¾	McKinney	31½	34
El Paso	170	175	Old Gold	..	1½
Findlay	2¾	3¼	Portland	110	118
Gold Dol.	4	5	Vindicator	125	125½
Isabella	16½	16⅝	R. B. H.	2⅝	3⅜

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AT USUAL RATE OF **4½%** PAID JAN. 1, 1915

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Feb. 13 earn from March 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A, Simple Mailing System.

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This Company not only serves Brooklyn families in their own Borough, but goes with the men of those families whose business is in Manhattan. Its office at Wall Street and Broadway is practically as much a part of the Main Office as if it were upstairs—private telephones, telautograph, and frequent messenger service cut out distance. Every form of business may be transacted there—money deposited, checks cashed, loans made, substitutions made in collateral, etc.

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Manhattan Office
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STATE OF NEW YORK
4¼ Per Cent Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMOUNTING TO

$27,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

Will Be Sold WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00, and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $8,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $4,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated March 1, 1915, due March 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4¼ per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of any or all of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $5,000,000.00 for the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1945.

Temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

**These bon

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

$20,000 STOCK

OF

Raincoats, Balmacaan Coats, Piece Goods

CHARLES SHONGOOD,

Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday, March 2, 1915,

AT 11 A. M., AT HIS SALESROOMS,

539-541 Broadway, N. Y. C.

A Desirable and Up-to-the-Minute Stock of

Above, Comprising:

700 Men's Balmacaan Coats, 2,500 Men's Double Texture Slip-On Coats, 1,000 Women's and Children's Single and Double Texture Coats, 100 Misses' and Children's Gabardine Coats, 2,000 Yards Cravenetted Tweed Cloths, 10,000 Yards Coated and Uncoated Cloths.

The above lot of merchandise is very desirable and sure to interest the entire trade. The goods were very slightly damaged by smoke and water at a recent fire at the plant of the N. Y. Mackintosh Co., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Will Be Sold in Large Lots to the Trade Without Reserve.

Entire Stock Formerly of the American Negligee Co., consisting of about 50,000 yards

SILKS, SATINS, CHALLIES,

Serges, Henriettas, Cassimeres, Linens, Ginghams, Batiste, Lawns, Crepes, Silk Stripes, Organdies, and Fancy Cotton Goods. Also a very fine assortment of

Laces & Trimmings, Ribbons & Notions, and all made-up garments,

consisting of Silk, Satin, and all wool challie.

KIMONOS and DRESSING SACKS, DRESSES, COATS, Etc.

Also a good selection of Maternity Dresses and over 1,000 House Dresses, all made by the above well known concern, in the very latest designs.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

sells Friday, Feb. 26, 1915,

commencing at 10:30 A. M., at my salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C., the above stock strictly without reserve.

For information Telephone Spring 4299.

Fire Underwriters' Sale. To-Day, Feb. 24, 1915.

At 10:30 A. M., at our salesroom, 46-50 Wooster St., City, we will sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern, salvage stock of

BERKOWITZ, 239 Grand St., City,

Inventorying about $10,000.00, consisting of

Wedding, Reception and Party Gowns, Suits, Coats, Dresses and Skirts; Silk, Lingerie and Lawn Waists, Corsets, Petticoats and White Goods, Children's and Infants' Silk Coats, Dresses and Slips, Caps, etc., etc.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Deposit of 25 per cent. from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY

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FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE TO-MORROW, FEB. 25, 1915.

At 10:30 A. M., at our salesroom, 46-50 WOOSTER ST., CITY.

We will sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern, salvage stock of

J. A. LAURIE & CO., Elizabeth, N. J.

ABOUT $10,000.00 worth of

HIGH GRADE AND WELL MADE CLOTHING,

SUCH AS

Serge, Worsted, Cheviot and Fancy

MEN'S SUITS,

Men's & Boys' Overcoats, Pants, Knee Pants, Boys' Suits. Also Derbys & Soft Hats.

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OF

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 Broadway, N. Y. C.

(Tel. 6680-6681 Spring.) Near Spring St.

To-day, Wednesday, Feb. 24th, 10:30 A. M., Special peremptory auction sale, without limit or reserve, large and select offering

Men's, Youths' and Children's

CLOTHING

CONSISTING OF

Men's & Youths' SUITS, TROUSERS, CHILDREN'S KNICKER AND NOVELTY SUITS, KNEE PANTS.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 Broadway, N. Y. C.

(Tel. 6680-6681 Spring). Near Spring St., will sell to-morrow, Thursday, Feb. 25th, 10:30 A. M.,

1,000 Trade Lots

Ladies', Misses' & Children's

WEARING APPAREL

for Spring and Summer Wear.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Friday, Feb. 26th, at 10:30 A. M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C., $20,000 Hand-Tailored, Fashionable

SNAPPY CLOTHING

removed from the leading manufacturers of **Fashions Model Clothing as STEIN, BLOCH & CO., and Other Rochester Concerns.**

FULL PARTICULARS LATER.

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This Day, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 10:30 A. M.

Many kinds, grades, and styles in Men's, Women's, Boys' and Children's Footwear, including fine factory samples. Regular Trade Sales every Wednesday and Friday.

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The entire equipment of Office, Showroom & Factory Fixtures & PLANT

Formerly of The American Negligee Co., consisting of 15 W. & G. High Speeds, 2 W. & W., 1 Buttonhole, 2 Union Specials, 1 Metropolitan Binder, 2 Singer Specials, 1 General Electric 2½ H. P. Motor, 24 Power Tables, 1 Ironing Plant, 15 very fine Cutting Tables, Chairs, Baskets, Time Clock, 1 Universal Cutting Machine, Traveling Trunks, Electric Fans, Cabinets, very latest Forms, about 10,000 Folding Boxes in all sizes, Fire Tanks, Railing, Patent Iron Shelves, etc., also 3 roll top and Bookkeepers' Desks, 5 very fine Filing Cabinets, 1 Safe, Tables and Chairs to Match, Settees, Carpets, Mirrors, 1 Addressograph Machine, very fine Partitions with Wallcases to match, Electric Chandeliers, Drops, etc.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

sells To-day, Wednesday, Feb. 24th, commencing at 11 A. M. sharp, on premises, 119 West 25th St., near 6th Ave., the above, strictly without reserve. For information Telephone Spring 4299.

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Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke,

AUCTIONEER. TEL. JOHN—2083.

TESTS OF TEA ENDED.

No Change in the Standards Is Recommended for Next Year.

The Board of United States Tea Experts, which has been holding its annual meeting at the Appraiser's Stores, has recommended to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that no change be made in the standards to govern tea importations in the year beginning May 1 next. The board also found that no essential changes are required in the working of the so-called Read test for detecting coloring or other impurities in imported teas.

The standards now in effect and to prevail until May 1, 1916, are as follows: Formosa Oolong, Foochow Oolong, Congou, Ceylon, (used for India,) gunpowder, green; Young Hyson, green; Japan, pan-fired; Japan, basket-fired; Japan, dust; Scented Orange Pekoe, (used for capers,) Scented Canton, and Canton Oolong.

As the result of recommendations made by the board to Secretary McAdoo, it is likely there will be a change in the manner of drawing samples of tea for inspection. At the present time such samples are drawn by Customs officers at all ports except New York and Chicago. At these two ports the officers are furnished by the importers with a sworn statement that the samples represent the teas from which drawn. The board suggests, at the instance of Supervising Tea Examiner Mitchell, that the samples here and at Chicago be also drawn by Government officers in order that the service shall be on the same basis at all ports. This will require five samplers at this port, and one at Chicago.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fancy Shoe Buttons Defined Under the Present Tariff.

In overruling a contention by the Rockland & Rockfort Lime Company the Board of General Appraisers held yesterday that barrel heads, having been shaped for a specific purpose and only suitable for that purpose, cease to be in the same class as lumber and become a completed manufactured article with a distinctive use. The importation in question consisted of 13,408 pieces, 17½ inches in diameter. They were assessed at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1913 as manufactures of wood. The importers claimed free entry as sawed timber.

Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. lost in protests relating to merchandise returned by Appraiser Sague as "trimmings," which was the descriptive word used in the invoices covering the goods. Duty was taken at 60 per cent. under the provision for trimmings. The importers urged admittance at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem as "fabrics with fast edges not exceeding 12 inches in width."

The status of fancy shoe buttons under the tariff of 1913 was settled by the board when a protest by Appelbee & Neuman was sustained. The exclusively by shoe manufacturers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The doll buyers of the Dry Goods Union will meet at 432 Fourth Avenue on Tuesday next.

A meeting of the hosiery and underwear buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance, 75 Spring Street, will be held on March 2.

Bidding was lively at the sale of the stock of Stuart & Embler of Newburg, N. Y., held by Van Praag & Co., 15 and 17 Greene Street, yesterday. Fair prices were obtained throughout. The dress goods and silks offered seemed to command the best prices.

THE STATIONERY STORE THAT'S "NOT STATIONARY" IS

The BIG STATIONERY STORE

If you've watched its rapid growth, you've no doubt said "marvelous"; if you haven't, then you should give us a "look in" at once—you will be surprised at the large stock, its high-grade merchandise, and its unusually low prices. The items mentioned below give you an idea.

THE HOTCHKISS No. 1

Automatic Paper Fastener

Recognized everywhere as the simplest and best made—easy to operate. Price elsewhere, $1.25 to $1.50. Our price

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HOTCHKISS STAPLES

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77 Nassau St. Between John & Fulton Sts.

We Retail at Wholesale Prices.

Stationery Catalogue Free for the Asking.

Your "MONEY BACK" always prevails at the Big Stationery Store

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By Adrian H. Muller & Son,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24TH, 1915.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET,
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.

5 shs. Girard National Bank of Philadelphia.
10 shs United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
$10,000 N. Y., Ontario & Western Ry. Co. Ref. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds. 1992.
$9,600 Keokuk & Des Moines Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. of 1923.
$1,000 Southern Rway. Co. 1st Const. Mtg. 5s, 1994.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
24 shs. Penn sylvania R. R. Co.
100 shs. Security Bank.
12 shs. Chelsea Exchange Bank.
25 shs. International Nickel Co. com. V. T. C.
$32,000 Eastern Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918; March, 1913, Coupons on
$8,000 Philippine Ry. Co. 1st 4s, Guar., 1937.
$3,000 Americana Company 6 p. c. Guar., Coll. Trust Sk'g. Fund Gold Notes.
$1,000 Evansville & Terre Haute Rwy. Sullivan Co. Coal Branch 1st Mtge. 5s, 1930.
25 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
$1,000 Robert Appleton Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds. Ctf. due April, 1918.
5 shs. Robert Appleton Co. pref.
50 shs. Detroit & Mackinac R. R. com.
$7,000 National Light, Heat & Power Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Series A Bds., 1935.
$10,000 Central of Georgia R. R. & Banking Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
All right, title, and interest of Kerr Adjustable Strap Co., Inc., in original contract dated Sept. 28th, 1914, between Chevrolet Motor Co. of Flint, Mich., and said Kerr Adjustable Strap Co.
$2,000 Bond & Mortgage, made by Maud Brévoort Barclay to Josiah W. Place, on demand with interest at 6 p. c. from Nov. 23, 1914, covering property situate in Town of Islip, Suffolk County, N. Y., and recorded in Clerk's office of said County on Dec. 2, 1914, in Liber 419 of Mortgages, Page 111.
100 shs. Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 2nd pref'd.
$1,000 Oregon Short Line R. R. Income "A" 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
300 shs. Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R. pref'd. Equitable Trust Co. Ctf. for St. Louis & San Fran. R. R.
$1,000 Illinois Central R. R. Refdg. 4 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1953.
$10,000 International Typesetting Machine Co. 6 p. c. Gold Notes due July, 1917, Guaranty Trust Co. Ctfs of Deposit.
25 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
500 shs International Typesetting Machine Co. common.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CAHN-COBLENS CO., Baltimore, Md., open for jobs cheap cotton waists, trimmed drawers, muslin gowns, satine petticoats, crepe kimonos, ladies' trimmed and cut knee pants, imported full-fashioned hose, and children's ribbed drawer bodies. Heilbron & Berger, 1,199 Broadway.

LINES WANTED—Southern trade. Salesman traveling South past 8 years, well acquainted, wants good lines waists and dresses, on straight commission; connect only with reliable firm; best references. W 69 Times.

READY TO WEAR MANUFACTURERS.—We purchase for cash all unmanufactured materials, silks, cottons, woolens, laces, embroidery, trimmings, &c., all materials you will not use, any quantity. W 43 Times.

WANTED FOR SPECIAL SALES.
Ladies', misses', and children's silk and cotton dresses, suits, waists, underwear, hosiery, sweaters, or fancy goods under regular price; jobs for cash. W 42 Times.

WANT TO BUY KID LEATHER FOR SHOE FACTORIES, FOR EXPORT. MR. J. KOREN, CARE OF MR. A. HEXTER, 137 WEST 86TH ST.

Silk petticoats, $9 a dozen; excellent quality messaline satine, $6 a dozen; new circular flaring silk petticoats, $13.50 to $16.50 a dozen. Manhattan Mfg. Co., 136 6th Av.

100 SILK DRESSES, latest materials and style, for sale at a sacrifice. Colonial Dress House, 18 West 21st St.

WANTED FOR CANADA,
good lines American manufacturers on commission; lines must be right to stand duty. Novelty, 709 Empire Building, Toronto.

CAHN-COBLENS CO., Baltimore, Md., open for jobs men's dress shirts and men's handkerchiefs. Heilbron & Berger, 1,199 B'way.

SALESMAN wants snappy line $7.50 to $16.50 dresses and costumes on commission for South. W 57 Times.

DESKROOM.—Petticoat and middy representative; Wilson Building preferred. Particulars, W 56 Times.

Jobber open for nice, snappy cotton dresses. Call all week with samples. 114 West 27th St., 9th floor.

Jobber is now looking at Summer samples of wash dresses. Call with samples, 36 East 22d St., fifth floor.

Cloak and suit department to rent in department store; busy location, F 302 Times Downtown.

Job of 200 serge dresses, assorted colors, latest styles; all sizes. Post & Co., 33 West 17th St.

JOBBER ready to place orders on silk and cotton dresses. Room 505, 43 West 27th St.

Wanted.—Contractors with own samples on ladies' cotton dresses. 30 W. 25th, 7th floor.

FOR CHEAP cotton and Japanese silk waists see Harper & Friedman, 119 Wooster St.

Jobber looking at coats and suits; snappy numbers. L. Botwinick, 15 West 24th.

Looking at cotton dresses $3 up; after 5 P. M. only. 12 East 32d St., second floor.

Jobs high-grade ladies' suits for cash. Perley Buying Association, 1,161 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3½@4 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Dress Goods Advances.

There is a distinctly firmer tone to corporation dress goods for Fall, due to the upward price movement of raw materials and dyestuffs. Yesterday the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company notified the trade that its entire line of worsted goods for the Fall season had been placed "at value." Late last week, it became known yesterday, the Pacific Mills, represented in this city by Lawrence & Co., advanced prices on several of its Fall numbers 2½ cents a yard.

***

Now Comes a Back-Lace Shoe.

The side-lace shoe for women has been caught up with and passed, for an enterprising Brooklyn manufacturer has brought out a woman's shoe that laces in the back. The original pair of these shoes of white kid with patent leather tips was made from the design of a prominent actress. It is said by the Morse & Rogers bulletin that several small orders have been placed for them by retailers on the strength of a description of their unusual points, the shoes themselves not being seen by the buyers. From the standpoint of wear the back-lace shoe is said to be practical, it being laced without difficulty by the wearer's putting the foot over the knee.

***

Percale Buyers Busy.

While retail buyers of the cheaper cotton dress fabrics have held off longer than usual this season, they are apparently trying to make up for lost time now. An active trade is reported in percales and in fancy and staple ginghams. Prints are none too active at the moment, but this is due largely to the fact that quite a good number of buyers covered their needs earlier in the season in an endeavor to beat an advance which has been set for a certain date by the printers and passed on later by the wholesalers. While the shortage of dyestuffs is causing some inconvenience to the trade, because certain shades are hard to get, it has not yet become a serious deterrent to buying so far as prints are concerned.

***

Resignation from Claflin House.

George E. Armstrong, Jr., who was for some time sales manager of the H. B. Claflin Company and who acted in a similar capacity for the H. B. Claflin Corporation since its organization recently, has severed his connection with the concern. A report that Mr. Armstrong was to be succeeded by Steve Hennessey, who joined the Claflin selling organization yesterday, was denied by Mr. Bontles, who said that Mr. Hennessey would serve the corporation as a general salesman and that Mr. Armstrong's successor had not been chosen. Mr. Armstrong's father, who died a little more than a year ago, was for sometime Secretary of the H. B. Claflin Company.

***

Information of Mexican Trade.

L. B. Holt, Special Agent of the Department of Commerce, who has been making a careful investigation of commercial conditions and possibilities in Mexico, has returned and will make his headquarters at the local branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 400, Custom House. E. F. Porter, in charge of that office, said yesterday that the information the agent has secured should be of value to manufacturers and business men who are interested in the Mexican trade situation. Mr. Holt will be here for one week, and the Department of Commerce hopes that a large number of American manufacturers and others will avail themselves of this opportunity to secure direct information.

***

Disagree Over Speculation.

Factors in the piece goods market disagree over the question of whether the present brisk buying along certain lines is being induced by speculation or an actual need of merchandise. With the situation as difficult as it is, the mills cannot afford to make a mistake in gauging the nature of the demand. Some believe that if a break in prices occurs, there will be some wholesale cancellations received, but others contend that conditions are fundamentally sound and that the buyers really mean business at last. There are vague reports going the rounds that immense stocks of overcoats are languishing in the hands of auctioneers for want of a favorable demand to dispose of them. Yet, to contradict this, is the lively interest that was shown in the openings of heavyweight goods.

***

Wash Goods Very Active.

A very active house business was done by leading wholesalers of wash goods in this market yesterday, one of the prominent houses reporting it as about the best day of the season to date. Black and white effects were well taken in in all kinds of goods. Printed effects were good generally, floral designs being especially favored. A good call was reported on rice voiles, beach cloths, silk and cotton novelties, and cotton gaberdines. Sand and putty shades continue in demand. Trading in white goods also showed improvement, with the call for cotton gaberdines, which are scarce, still the feature. Shadow-stripe voiles are meeting favor, and a novelty called a "snowflake" cloth, looking a great deal like a fabric on which quite a liberal sprinkling of snowflakes has fallen, is also taking well. It is very attractive.

***

Season for Comparisons.

The clothing manufacturers and piece goods buyers who "get around" this season will no doubt profit more by their activity than would have been possible at any other similar period. Comparisons of prices will show some very appreciable differences by which the buyers can benefit if they know where the lowest quotations are to be found. The reason for the rather unsettled state of the market is an obvious one. Some mills took on no army business, but reserved their wool for making up goods destined for the domestic trade. This wool cost them much less than it can be now bought for, and, consequently, they can shade their competitors' prices. A tendency on the buyer's part to cut loose from the mills, to which under ordinary circumstances he would give his business, has become manifest, and the "new account" business is growing.

***

Gray Goods Prices Soften.

There was no doubt in the local gray goods market yesterday that a period of lower prices had come, though as yet there have been no really sharp breaks. The easing off in prices that did occur was attributed to the softening of cotton prices under the disturbing influence of the threatened interruption of the export trade in that staple as presaged by the sinking of the Evelyn off the German coast. There was not a great deal of business done yesterday, the mills still being loth to let down the bars on contract goods, but it was said in certain quarters of the trade that the next week or two was very apt to see a great deal more activity on goods for the later deliveries than has been in evidence since the turn of the year. Sheetings and drills, the recent firmness of which had done much to sustain printcloth prices, also showed signs of easing off. The day's spot figures on printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

*Nominal.

HOW WOOL MUST COME IN.

That from Great Britain Is Subject to the Textile Alliance.

Applications for licenses to import wool to this country from Great Britain and Australia can now be made to the Textile Alliance, Inc., 45 East Seventeenth Street, on blanks which the organization furnishes for the purpose. So far as the Alliance is informed, wool on which licenses will be issued comprises merino wools, tops, noils, and blackface wool.

The importer agrees, in the form prepared for him to fill out, that prior to the delivery of the wools consigned to A. M. Patterson, President of the Textile Alliance, Inc., he will enter into the required agreements and undertakings, and, furthermore, consents to hold the organization and Mr. Patterson harmless from all liability. The agreement provides further that, on demand, there will be paid the cost of cables relating to licenses and a charge not exceeding 1 per cent. of the invoice value of the wool so imported, the charge to be fixed by the Directors of the Alliance.

The Alliance will open an office in Boston as soon as arrangements can be made. It was explained that, under this plan, there will be two important points for the wool buyers to observe. They must first satisfy the Alliance, and through the Alliance the British Government, that they are competent persons to import wool to this country and, after complying with this, the Alliance must, when the wool has been received here, receive satisfactory assurances that there will be no re-exportation of the staple. The announcement is taken to mean also that, no matter what evidences of good faith are given on the other side, the shipments must pass scrutiny by Mr. Patterson here. This will eliminate transactions which otherwise might be made independently of the Alliance. Under the construction at first placed by the wool dealers on the agreement between that organization and England this would have been possible.

AT LONDON'S WOOL SALE.

Americans in Attendance Bid Vigorously for Merinos.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The wool auction sales opened today with offerings of 11,000 bales. Owing to the vigorous American buying good merinos sold 5 to 7½ cents higher than the last series. Americans paid 10 to 11¼ per cent. for best Adelaide greasy. Other merinos realized par to 5 per cent. and crossbreds 5 to 7½ per cent. higher. The home trade were active buyers, while France purchased only sparingly. During the series about 155,000 bales will be available.

The Board of Trade unofficially intimated that a license for the exportation of merinos would be granted if there was a surplus when the needs of the Allies were supplied.

BANKS WITHDRAW PROTEST.

Tennessee Institutions Agree to Remain in Atlanta Reserve District.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A petition which has been filed with the Federal Reserve Board by banks in Stewart, Montgomery, and Robertson Counties, Tennessee, asking that those counties be detached from the Sixth, or Atlanta, District and made a part of the Eighth District, whose bank is at St. Louis, has been withdrawn. The petitioners notified the board that they had decided to give the present arrangement a trial, and the hearing set for Feb. 25, at which their claims were to have been presented, has been abandoned.

This was the last of the protests lodged with the Reserve Board over the work of the Districting Committee. The board began today consideration of the objections which have been presented at the several hearings. The strongest fight has been made by banks and organizations in Baltimore, who want the bank for the Fifth District transferred to that city from Richmond. Richmond is the home city of Controller John Skelton Williams, who, with Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston, made the selections.

The Baltimore delegates asked that Mr. Williams and Mr. McAdoo be excluded from passing on their petition as members ex officio of the Reserve Board, but it is understood that no suggestions to that end will be made to the two Treasury Department officials by the other members of the board.

SATISFACTORY MERCHANDISE

quickly secured through small advertisement in "Buyers' Wants" column, on the Business Page.

The Wear Well Waist Co., 15 West 24th St., writes:

We placed a three-line advertisement in the "Buyers' Wants" column of The New York Times offering to buy a quantity of crepe de chine—with the result that twelve concerns left satisfactory samples, while many more lines were offered.

Progressive business houses are employing the "Buyers' Wants" column on the Business Page as a Time and Money Saver for their Purchasing Departments.

45 Cents Per Agate Line
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Akron D. G. Co.; J. H. Vineberg, notions, laces; 72 Madison Av.
ALBANY—Perry & Son; P. Peary, shoes; Park Avenue.
ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ALBANY—Miss M. Murray, millinery; Martha Washington.
ANDERSON, Ind.—G. W. Gates Co.; G. W. Gates, ladies' ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ATLANTA—H. Mendel, dry goods; Albert.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblenz Co.; Miss Cohen, jobs satin petticoats, crepe kimonos; Miss Moses, cheap cotton waists; Mr. Fessell, millinery; Mr. Jester, men's dress shirts; Miss Budnick, gloves; Miss Kirschhoff, ladies' children's hosiery; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, dry goods; W. Applewhaite, hosiery, underwear; H. W. Reed, dress goods; 334 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. B. Henderson, cloaks, wraps; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, notions; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—Baumgarten Bros. & Co.; N. Liberles, piece goods; 340 Bway; Netherland.
BALTIMORE—Columbia Shirtwaist Co.; C. Cohen, shirtwaists; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblenz Co.; A. Goldsmith, men's boys' clothing; 1,195 B'way.
BALTIMORE—M. L. Bloom & Co.; M. L. Bloom, skirts, dresses; Wellington.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. E. Reed, dress goods; 334 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; S. B. Sonneborn, clothing; 32 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE—S. Fleischer & Son; S. M. Fleischer, hair goods; Knickerbocker.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Brager; M. M. Levy, clothing; Wallick's.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. B. Burke, domestics; 15 East 26th.
BALTIMORE—M. Kahn, clothing; Gerard.
BANGOR—N. Hamm, cer Bros., cloaks, suits; Miss M. Davis, dresses, waists; Brostell.
BATTLE CREEK—Universal Stores Co.; C. E. Blood, general mdse; Aberdeen.
BATTLE CREEK—Austin & Co.; E. D. Austin, china; Imperial.
BIDDEFORD, Me.—W. E. Yoniand & Co.; Miss M. M. Dougherty, corsets, infants' wear; F. J. Kimber, dress goods, silks; W. A. Lund, carpets; Albert.
BILLINGS, Mont.—Roe Dry Goods Co.; D. Roe, dry goods; Latham.
BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Miss E. Wood, millinery; 212 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. Loeb, laces, embroideries; 31 Union Sq.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Wilcox Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss M. Flynn, women's ready-to-wear, furn. goods; Imperial.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss J. L. McClusky, dresses; E. J. Feeney, white goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. W. Little, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. A. Bellyea, ladies' neckwear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. A. Bacon; J. J. Barry, linoleums; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Astor Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Goldstein, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, domestics; 432 4th Av.
BUENOS AIRES—Sloper Bros.; Mr. Sloper, metal animals, pincushion backs; 605 B'way.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; F. E. Hochreiter, clothing, furnishing goods, hosiery; E. Shanks, notions, handkerchiefs, fancy, toilet, leather goods; 116 West 32d.
BUFFALO—H. A. Weldrum Co.; F. M. Hoffman, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.
BUFFALO—J. L. Davis; M. W. Davis, dry goods; Longacre.
BUFFALO—Altman's; Mrs. A. Altman, clothing, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO—N. Adam & Co.; Mrs. G. Taylor, ladies' gloves; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO—E. Klein & Co.; R. Sutter, G. C. Klein, ladies' ready to wear; 129 W. 29th.
BURLINGTON—Miss M. E. Brady, millinery; Albert.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Miss M. E. Brady, millinery; Albert.
CARBONDALE, Penn.—Reise Bros.; E. R. Reise, M. L. Reise, dry goods; Grand.
CEDAR RAPIDS—L. Deneoke, Inc.; E. P. Damon, laces, embroideries, notions, gloves, fancy goods, umbrellas; 320 Church.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. B. Ertle, silks; G. Dykes, linens, white goods; Mrs. J. Nichols, millinery; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Russokor, yellings, ladies' neckwear; 115 Worth; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. M. Kelso, cotton goods; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; I. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. B. Norris, notions; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Zack, notions, gloves, laces, (basement); 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; J. Schlesinger, dresses, waists, skirts; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Gordon & Chapman; H. Gordon, furniture; Marie Antoinette.
CHICAGO—Schiff, Weinstock & Levy; M. M. Levy, cloaks, suits; B'way Central.
CHICAGO—Marshall, Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. D. Mandel, dry goods; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. A. Stahl, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Schiff, Weinstock & Levy; M. M. Levy, cloaks, suits; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.; M. Sesirow, jobs Spring suits; 7 W. 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. Volen, jobs, suits, dresses; 115 Worth.
CINCINNATI—Artistic Garment Co.; N. Beser, women's, misses' dresses, waists; Grand.
CINCINNATI—Browning, King & Co.; F. M. Cooper, clothing, furn. goods; 16 Cooper Square.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; M. Wickersham, linens, white goods; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; C. W. Sprowl, house furn. goods; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; L. Meiss, linens, ready-to-wear; 656 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; H. Alexander, domestics, dress goods; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; M. Hartman, Oriental rugs; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—C. Lachman, dry goods; Wallick's.
CINCINNATI—Artistic Garment Co.; N. Beser, women's garments; Grand.
CINCINNATI—M. Sanders, dry goods½ Breslin.
CINCINNATI—Bischof, Sterne & Stein; H. Stein, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—B. Brown, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—W. Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. C. J. Sesse, millinery; F. Radke, upholstery goods; Miss Oram, suits; Miss Gehring, misses' wear; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—P. H. Sampliner & Co.; P. H. Sampliner, women's, misses, suits; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—Scott-Griggs Co.; Miss E. McDowell, ladies' underwear, infants' wear; 4 W. 22d.
CLEVELAND—Printz, Biederman & Co.; J. R. Printz, A. Printz, woolens, trimmings; 7 East 20th.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. R. Post, corsets, bags; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; M. Well, notions; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; H. M. Morse, dress goods, silks; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; S. Samuel, laces, ribbons; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—Opper Cap Co.; S. H. Opper, uniforms, caps; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Jones, Witter Co.; S. B. Witter, domestics, silks; F. G. Barnes, dry goods; 54 Leonard.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—A. Kirven Co.; J. A. Kirven, laces, embroideries, novelties; 69 5th Av.
COLUMBUS—Z. L. White Co.; A. J. Scott, muslin underwear, corsets, housefurn. goods; Imperial.
COLUMBUS—Vance Winans Co.; H. E. Vance, H. B. Peters, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Clothing Co.; R. H. Brothers, clothing; 53 Union Square.
COLUMBUS—M. J. Federman; C. Melancon, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
CONCORD, N. H.—J. Fisher & Co.; J. Fisher, millinery; Albert Deen.
CORNING—Wing & Bostwick Co.; E. D. Bostwick, silks; F. G. Rexford, carpets; Flanders.
DANBURY—J. D. Plant & Bro.; Mrs. A. S. Kanouse, laces, neckwear, yellings, corsets; Hoffman House.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Weiss Bros.; G. M. Weiss, furn. goods; 116 West 32d.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; A. Meis, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; D. V. Davis, domestics, white goods, linens, flannels; 2 Walker.
DERRY, N. H.—Derry D. G. Co.; Gallagher, dry goods; Albert.
DENNISON, Texas—J. W. Madden Co.; T. E. Lackey, men's clothing, furn. goods; 22 W. 21st; Aberdeen.
DENVER—Armstrong-Turner Millinery Co.; L. S. Pennington, hats; 621

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Moses Miller and William Baruch of Port Chester, N. Y., and Charles W. Atwater of New York City were admitted to practice.

No. 3—P. F. Williams v. U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs; cause remanded.

143—J. B. Gleason v. H. K. Thaw.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; cause remanded.

144—U. S. v. U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. of Baltimore—Judgment of Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, and judgment of Circuit Court of U. S. affirmed; cause remanded.

145—Joplin Mercantile Co. v. U. S.—Judgment affirmed, cause remanded.

276—U. S. v. Midwest Oil Co.—Decree reversed, cause remanded.

107—Southern R. R. v. R. R. Commission of Indiana.—Judgment reversed, with costs; cause remanded.

147—Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. v. C. M. Slavin—Judgment reversed, with costs; cause remanded.

148—Lohman, Stern & Co., Ltd., v. S. Gumbel & Co., Ltd.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

454—H. E. Meeker of Meeker & Co. v. Lehigh Valley R. R.—Judgment reversed, with costs; cause remanded.

439—H. E. Meeker v. Lehigh Valley R. R.—Judgment of Circuit Court of Appeals reversed and judgment of District Court of the U. S. modified by eliminating allowance of $2,500 as attorney's fee.

386—U. S. v. L. J. Smull—Judgment reversed, cause remanded.

113—P. A. Miller v. F. P. Wilson, Sheriff, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

382, 383—W. Bosely v. J. P. McLaughlin, Labor Comm'r of Cal.—Decrees affirmed, with costs.

151, 152, 154, 155, and 156—Wright-Blodgett Co., Ltd., v. U. S.—Decrees affirmed, causes remanded.

138—American Car and Fdy. Co. v. Agnes Kettelhake—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

130—Iowa Central R. R. v. L. M. Bacon—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

99—Globe Bank & Trust Co. of Paducah, Ky., v. Y. Martin; 100—First National Bank of Paducah v. same; and 101—Old State National Bank of Evansville, Ind., v. same—Decrees affirmed, with costs, causes remanded.

102—A. Y. Martin v. Globe Bank & Trust Co. of Paducah—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

419—George N. Peirce Co. v. Wells Fargo Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, cause remanded.

513—Rail & River Coal Co. v. W. D. Yaple—Decree affirmed, with costs.

581—Penna. Co. v. U. S.—Decree affirmed.

134—Jay Fox v. State of Washington—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

456—Mutual Film Corpn. v. Industrial Comm. of Ohio—Decree affirmed, with costs.

457—Same v. same—Decree affirmed, with costs.

597—Same v. George H. Hodges, Governor, &c.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

490—U. S. v. L. & N. Co.—Judgment affirmed.

493, 494—U. S. v. Erie R. R. Co.—Decrees affirmed.

160—A. A. Truskett v. F. D. Closser.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

452—U. S. v. Terminal R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis, and

572—Terminal R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis v. U. S.—Modified and affirmed.

866—Evens & Howard Fire Brick Co. v. U. S.—Decree affirmed.

495—Olympia Mining & Milling Co. v. A. G. Kerns.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

371—D. R. Wilder Mfg. Co. v. Corn Products Refg. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

121—Paul Heyman v. W. P. Hays.—Reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

122—Southern Operating Co. v. W. P. Hays.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

144—Washington, Alexandria & Mount Vernon R. R. v. Edward A. Downey.—Dismissed per want of jurisdiction.

145—W. J. Brolan v. U. S.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

148—Southern Express Co. v. Emil J. Stahl.—Judgment reversed, with costs, case remanded.

535—F. H. Anderson v. N. O. Hultberg.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

501—Jones National Bank v. C. E. Yates;

502—Bank of Staplehurst v. same;

503—Utica State Bank v. C. E. Yates, and

504—Thos. Bailey v. same.—Motion to reassign cases for April 5 next granted.

676—D. A. McDougal v. E. McKay.—Reassigned for argument with No. 196.

275—E. Roberts v. W. Underwood—Motion to advance for argument with 199 granted.

480—Feibe Lbr. Co. v. E. N. Neal.

712—F. W. Ellis v. Interstate Commerce Commission; and

707—International Harvester of N. J. v. U. S.—Motions to advance granted, cases assigned for Monday, April 5 next.

768—Pacific Mail Steamship Co. v. Ed. Schmidt.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

763—L. Leonhardt & Co. v. Southern R. R. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

788—City of Philadelphia v. Welsbach Street Lighting Co. of America.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

797—Boston Elevated R. R. Co. v. P. Boylston Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

798—C. Dunbar v. Orleans-Kenner Elec. Ry. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

39—U. S. v. L. & N. Co.—Motion to reform decree and mandate submitted.

813—O. P. Newman v. U. S. et al., ex rel. W. A. Frizzell.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

477—Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Ste. Marie Co. v. L. Alexander.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or to place on the summary docket submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

439—S. C. Scotten v. C. E. Littlefield.—Motion to reform decree submitted.

735—Ashepoo Fertilizer Co. v. W. H. Townsend.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

106—J. Lansburg v. M. M. Parker.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

802—A. Y. Jameson v. U. S. Farm Land Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

822—Pocahontas Distilling Co. v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

787—A. A. Nicrosi v. J. B. Nicrosi.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

4, (Original)—North Carolina v. Tennessee.—Motion for the appointment of Commissioners, &c., submitted.

679—Oregon & Calif. R. R. Co. v. U. S.—Suggestion as to date for hearing of cause submitted.

491—H. Nelson v. R. G. Wood.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

813—O. P. Newman v. Wm. J. Frizzell.—Motion to dismiss submitted by defendant.

780—M. G. Cohen v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted.

498—E. V. Johnson v. F. E. Riddle.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

538—Kansas City Southern R. R. Co. v. S. E. Leslie.—Motion to dismiss or affirm and for damages, submitted for defendant.

712—Seaboard Air Line v. W. B. Tighman.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendant.

778—Norfolk Southern R. R. Co. v. W. G. Forebee.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on the summary docket submitted.

668—F. T. Rounds v. Cloverport Foundry and Machine Co.—Submitted.

536—Chun Kim v. S. W. Backus, Commissioner of Immigration.—Reassigned for argument Monday, April 5, next.

843—American Surety Company of New York v. G. S. Schultz.—Argued. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Feb. 24: 509, 559, 710, 715, 678, 280, 676, 594, 775, and 127.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—R. 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Nashawena Mills v. London Biograph Co. Warner-Godfrey.

DISTRICT COURT — Learned Hand, J. — R. 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Barker v. NY Motor Cycle Co.
Summers v. C RR of N J
Brown v. Gen Elec Co.
Higgins v. Penn RR.
Barbagallo v. same.
Musmeci v. Wilson & Sons.
Gillette v. Press Pub.
Posnanski v. NY, NH & H RR.
Schmansky v. Penn RR.

Sawczcuk v. Mason & Hanger.
Koladyoz v. same.
Werbinsky v. Penn. Cement Co.
Matt J. Ward v. Goelet.
Derks v. Pullman.
Stein v. Conti Pub Wks.
O'Neill v. Swift & Co.
John S. Boyd Co. v. I. D. Cohen & Co.
Gross v. Chance.
Lewis & Kitchen v. City of Rochester.

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—R. 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. US v. West Transit Co. US v. 6% Syrup.

DISTRICT COURT—Evans, J.—R. 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Arpo v. McCall Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Bldg.—At 2:30 P. M. Equity calendar.
Nicholas Power Co. v. Baird Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Motion Calendar. At 2 P. M.

Bleakley v. E. J. McLoughlin Co.
Doty v. A. H. Chambertain.
Osborne v. Edsy R Co.

Miller, trustee v. Sire (2)
Maires v. Northside M & M Co.
Kolwaitis v. L. V. RR.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Day calendar:

Re Empire State Surety Co.—Buffalo Housewrecking Co.
Re same.—Richmond Radiator Co.
Powers v. Powers.
Re Gurnee.
Re Kellogg.
Re Odell.
Re Affleck.
Re Roberts.
De Cordova v. Sanville.
Town of Hempstead v. Bd of Tax Com.
Re will of Phipps.
Colombo & Southern Ry Co. v. Blair.
Re Reed.
Re Hendricks.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Re Abbott (Zeraga Ave.)
Rosenthal v. Harris (2.)
Re NYC (Ramis Ave.)
Price v. Van Tuyl.
Burns v. Burns.
Wells v. Shea.
Hewes v. Norton.
Foster v. Posner.
Suydam v. Suydam.
Dudley v. Dudley.
Re Walker (Marine Mfg & Supply Co.)
Brown v. Freifeld.
Schutmann v. Harris.

Kiley v. Rich.
Boehm v. L. I. RR Co.
Maushekian v. Knight.
Canavan Bros Co. v. Elkan Re Co.
Horowitz v. Smith.
Re Koenig (Gingold.)
Re same (Cooper-smith.)
Magnini v. Viacars.
Debonet v. Firechman.
Baun v. Urchit Cornice, Skylight Wk, &c.
Michaelis v. Rapp.
Gauled v. Schwab.

Idaho-Montana Mines Co. v. Miller.
Matter of Com of Pub Wks.
Rosenbaum v. Sternberg.
Iskander v. Iskander.
Cutler v. Taylor.
Lummis v. Loewe.
Kenny v. Toplitz.
Schieffelin v. Komfort.
Risien v. Pan Amer Tr Co.
Re Madhan Piano & Org Co. v. Heiser.
Re Francis Marion, Inc.
Reingewurtz v. Melville, Jr.
Crowhurst v. Kresge Co.
Counett v. Goodwin-Gallagher S & G Co.
Schwartz v. Lamberti.
Mullen v. C Frees Const Co. (2.)
Goldenburg Bros v. Kuper.
Wallace v. CNY.
Cutler v. Allavena.
Gold v. Cohen.
Darragh v. Memorial Com, G A R, &c.
Deutsch v. Thompson.
City R E Co. v. Frey.
Strook v. Stern.
Weitzman v. B Altman & Co.
Equitable Life v. Farrell.
Du Bois v. Schreiner.
Bremer v. Sarasohn.
Mirman v. Warburg.
Re Moses (Paulding Ave.)
Scandore v. Scandore.
Miller v. Miller.
Lasky v. Perova.
Re Schuck (Parker St.)
Re Ochsner (Magenta St.)
Pescia v. Ins Co of St Fenn.
Pescia v. Globe & Rutgers F I Co.
Richter v. Lindemann.
Edwards v. Post.
Schumacher v. Amer Union F Ins Co.
Phillips v. Amer Un Fire Ins Co.
Roth v. Robertson.
Mutual Indep Dem Club v. Woods.
Re Conlon Elec Wash Co.

PART II.—Page, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Gilbert v. McNulty.
Union Tr Co. v. Littlefield.
Schleich v. Schleich.
Skolnik v. Skolnik.
Mallet v. Mitchell.
Meyers v. Meyers.
Man Ry v. Sondern.
Hanlon v. Hendrick.
Bachmann v. Musical Courier Co.
Devine v. Melton.
Pichler v. Pichler.
Deans v. Deans.
Bour v. Bour.
Hanley v. Vechten, Waring Co.
Nacht v. Nacht.
Patzko v. Patzke.
Weisberg v. Weisberg.
Abrams v. Abrams.
Kern v. Kern.
Weinhandler v. Weinhandler.
Prefrred cause:
Wright v. Northrop, General calendar:
Case on v. Wright & Son (Columbia).
Miller v. Ball.
Fagan v. Bradley Cont.
Connolly v. same.
Selevan v. Smilkstein.
Wolansky Displ F Co.
Biggs v. Well v. Brown.

PART III.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Norton v. White H El Co.
Yacoucci v. Int R T.
Lyles v. Terry & Tench.
Jarna v. Ward Baking.
Yavny v. Ward Bak Co (2 acts.)
Efron v. Cons Tel Co.
Bradier v. Silverman (2 acts.
Morrison v. Lloyd Phyfe
Horowitz v. Bosner.
Meyers v. Starrett.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART V.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Pool v. Pitts Con Co.
Bollinger v. Albright.
Monjo v. Hook.
Shenan v. Lah Val C Co.
Rosen v. Aaronson.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cassara v. NY Rys.
Cawley v. Thompson-Starrett Co.
Lane v. B H R R.
Smith v. Pitts Cont Co.
Lippmann v. Gaillard (2 acts.)
Hayes v. Central Union Gas Co.

PART VII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

MacDonald v. I R T.
Killoran v. Cauldwell-W. Mendel v. 20th Century B & N Y Exp Co.
Kleiner v. Voges.
F Vitkus v. Clyde SS Co.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Liebson v. Heckman.
D'Anna v. Stevens Const Co.
Holden v. Bronx Bldrs Mach Co.
Schochet v. Cohen.
Beckerman v. Shapiri.
Dietrich v. Haffen Brew Co.
Seid v. Higgins (2 acts.)

PART IX.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gottlieb v. Linch.
Grussano v. NY Rys.
Thebner v. same.
Blackemore v. Linch.
Wiktor v. Belt Line Ry Corp.
Wiktor v. same.
Bosyo v. Pisani.

PART X.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Greenwood v. Clement.
Schiappacasse v. Wolf Norton Co.
Winn v. Pitts Cont Co.
Miller v. Ball.
Fagan v. Bradley Cont.
Connolly v. same.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Andrews, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Purdy v. Pitts Con Co.
Greenfield v. Schuyler Amuse.
Fekete v. Mann Top & Body Co.
Gerbin v. 5th Av Coach.
Kampourakis v. Consolous

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.: Sexton v. Granite Springs Water Co.
Spencer v. Williams.
Adelman v. Indelli & Conforti Co.
Orenstein-A-K Co. v. Reeder.
Stanchfield v. Miller.
Young v. NY.
M J Keans & Co. v. Koch.

Halmowitz v. Josephson.
Fast v. Ros.
Rossbach v. Mansfield Tire & Rub Co.
Diamond v. Sherashefsky.
Murphy v. Schwan.
Oleana v. Martin.
McGovern v. Assets Realization Co.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ehhrich v. Cohen-Brown Co.
Vania v. Mass Bonding, &c. Co.
Saltz v. Maistre.
Redding v. Juhl.
Mesting v. Pins.
Astor Mtg Co. v. Tenney
Bruce v. Certigul Mining & Co.
Hoyt v. Stoutenberg.
Billups, Jr. v. Wilson.
Brokaw v. Brown.

Lobel v. same.
Tannenbaum v. Cook.
Castellano v. Funkett.
Granis v. Int R T.
Francini v. M Nocenti Co
Barsky v. Bradley Con.
Mahaffy v. NY Rys.
Siegel v. Miller.
Blumenthal v. Schaffner Con Co.
Kooner v. Newy.
Pearlman v. Schaffer.
Rubenstein v. Beadleston & Woerz.
Carney v. Holbrook, C & R.
Gravlutz v. Savage.
Erich v. Wortheimer.
Roething v. NY Rys.
Franko v. Barkei.
Berg v. same.
Stekler v. Motor Taxi C Co.
Stelmak v. NY Rys.
Wersall v. Sweet.
Rudolph v. Boomaker.
Singer v. Donnelly.
Buisenbach v. Schermerhorn. (2 acts.)
Union Table, &c., Co. v. NY Rys.
Rodgen v. Winkler.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fee v. Stowe Con Co.
Fox v. CNY.
Leszynsky v. Lawrence.
J Balahan Co. v. CNY.
Burke v. Bishop.
Strauss v. Cunningham.
Sheffermann v. Employers L A Corp.
Arkema v. Wiese.
Holland v. Holden Paper

Internatl Tr Co. v. Lesser.
Same v. D Lesser.
Hudson Mantel, &c, Co. v. McCormick.
Coleman-Krause v. Thurner.
White Co. v. CNY.
Malchow v. Casualty Co of America.
Clear.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

West Presby Ch, W 23 St. v. Trustees of Pres. Emp Dev Co. v. Title G & Trust Co.
Joseph v. Hersig.
Kraus v. Toel.
Daniels v. Koplik.
Leyin v. Weil.

Reis v. Mulligan.
Weisberg v. Clinton St T
Anderton v. Davis.
Holland Hold v. Shulof.
Tullis & Blanchard v. Holmes.
Rosenfeld v. Rosen.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Patrick Walsh,
Joseph Tans,

Charles C. Riley,
Amelia Levin,
John H. Ducey.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will—Margaret Sollinger. Estate of Mary E. Banks.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Washburn v. McNamara
F F Co.
Kleiber v. Hansen.
Gutzenheimer v. Dalberg.
La Cour v. Decking.
Schack Mfg Co. v. Wilson.
Rozzaro v. Dastasio.
Times (Building, &c, Office) v. Rose.
Wile v. Bartgis.
Scott v. Legation Rty Co
Thomas v. Kull.
Stolov v. Vogel.
In re Sappanace.
Thomas v. Kull.
Loring-Andrews Co. v. Brittingham.
De Koven v. Story
Friele v. Thorn. (2.)
Gottfried & Steckler v. Lubetkin Bros.
Polstein v. Gen Acctd, &c, Corp.
Gullek v. Investors Est Corp.
Lord v. Crane.
Tonkonogy v. Nas Elec R R.
Courlskey v. B H R R.
Galetto v. Lindenmeyer.
Tugger v. N Y C R R.
Mokrin v. B R T Co.
Lalance & Grosjean Mfg Co. v. B H R R.
Freyhan v. Kurtze.

Cohen v. Rothenberg.
Elliott v. Cooke.
Trop v. Friedberg.
Corella v. Volk H Co.
Hooven v. Milla.
Grossfield v. Brody.
Britt v. Hamburg-Am L. Madigan v. Calianan.
Kaufman v. Post.
Plymouth Rubber Co. v. Dafin Chemical Co.
Tompkins v. Braun.
Hyman v. Muller.
Gorey v. Horkheimer, (2)
Engelberg v. Marcell Dress Co.
Henry v. Bacon.
Bresel v. Rosenbluth.
Block v. Jones.
Arnold v. N Y Rys.
Hutchinson v. Stumpp.
Luana Corp v. Feist Tr Co.
Minturn v. Dutton.
Jonick v. N Y Rys.
Kleinstein v. same.
Potop v. same.
Wisner v. same.
Morowitz v. same.
Quinn v. same.
Kane v. same.
Brown v. same.
Berger v. same.
Baiter v. same.
Kossoff v. same.
Nussbaum v. same.
Leavitt v. Nat. Sec Co.
Ryan v. Rosenthal.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.

Adams, Jr. v. Weiman.
Bromberg v. Gleiberman
Cohen v. N Y Rys.
Sasloff v. N Y Rys.
Schwartz v. Ehret.
Weiss v. Gluck.
Martiecco v. Tiebin.
Coffey v. Browning.
La Barge v. Hudson Nav Co.
Nev-a-Hone Razor Strop Co. v. Schwartz.
Bacho v. Clarke.
Taylor v. N Y Rys.
Cernak v. Nat Fireproofing Co.
Pirst v. Kushner.
Cappellotti v. I R T.
Ross v. Greenberg.
Glassman v. Rubin.
Bows v. Quicksilver Mining Co.
Livecchi v. N Y Rys.
Williams v. Plant.
Williamson v. Aeolian Hall Co.
Wolk v. Empire Imp Herring Co.
Schwartz v. Weissman.
Randolph v. NY, NH RR Courier Co. v. Rys.
Vendetto v. Union Ry.
Becker v. McLoughlin.
Levy v. Eagle Sp Water.

Nolan v. Nolan.
Silverman v. Pitts L & Trust Co.
Ferguson v. Ferguson.
Blackwood Rity Co. v. Donohue.
Zam v. Techt.
Mutual Tr Co. v. Schmitt
Kaiser v. Hennessy.
De Vinne v. McGarry.
Wolfson v. Richter.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.

Godfrey v. Ivy Courts Realty Co.
Rubber Trad Co. v. H W Balls, Inc.
Kass v. Cohen (2 acts.)
Montani v. Kirby.
Evans v. Hickson.

Nat Cement, &c, Co. v. Colon.
De Florez v. Astley.
Davis v. Calhoun Con.
Levin Bros Co. v. Stolo Bldg, &c, Co.
Clear.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Baum v. Rosenberg.
Illus Postal Card & Novelty Co. v. Markoff.
Boneparth v. Joachim.
Am Ass'n of M Mates, &c v. Terry.
Masterton v. Masterton.
Cross & Brown Co. v. McDonald.
Lehman v. Spies.
Diem v. Sicfert.
Stoker v. Ficklen.
Stow v. Mackay.
Newburger-Morris Co. v. Talcott.

Ward Lumb Co. v. Keyes
Sammis v. Gray.
Hanson v. Hanson Fur. Sea Island Mills v. Salomon.
Cohen v. Harris.
Evans Film Mfg Co. v. Pros M P Co.
Terr v. Birch. (2 acts.)
Halperin v. Mfrs Piano Exchange.
Brandt v. Davis.
Spritz v. NY C R R.
Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Re Samuel Kopper (Adrance Trucking Co.)—Alex. Tausky v. Rs Abramson (Fisch)—Thomas A. McGrath, Mst. Sav. Bank v. Indorsky—James A. McDonogh, Hosmer v. Agricultural Ins. Co.—Jerome F. Donovan, Harburger v. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.—Jerome F. Donovan, Smith v. Carey—Walter L. McCorkle, Chapootian v. Boyajian, Twin Bros.—John J. Friedman, Chapootian v. Boyajian—John J. Friedman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Geo. R. Satterlee v. Richard B. Miller—Wm. H. Hayes. Equitable Trust Co. v. Equality Const. Co.—William J. Lynch. Same v. Alice McBain—William J. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—George Rathgeber v. Louise Hellriegel—P. Tecumseh Sherman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Demarest v. Carr.
Fitzgerald v. Reese.
Kurtzka v. Galiani.
Fege v. Pege.
Sargent v. Sargeant.
Joseph v. Joseph.
Stolz v. Stolz.

Hagen v. McLaury Marble Co.
L H Lang Co. v. Phil & Reading Rway.
Condit v. Freudenmacher.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.

Neuberger v. Michaelson.
Natale v. Puntingello.
Schwartz v. Rogers (2 acts.)
Kelly v. Curtis (2 acts.)
Frank v. Frank.
Lorenz v. Lorenz.
Menaker v. Menaker.
Jacobs v. Jacobs.
Chalovsky v. Chalkovsky.
Jacobson v. Jacobson.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Motion calendar:

Estates of:
Lizzie Donohue,
Robert Crocco,
Thomas M Durkin,
Joseph Wagner.
John Arkin,
Nellie Carney.

Esther Green,
Timothy Powers,
Jacob Wanek,
Margaret T Young,
Mary Miller,
Nicholas O'Connell,
Mary Green,
Gesine Christina Hasagen.

Wills for probate:
Hyman Cohen,

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—Contested will: Ernest Sporman.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Zudek v. Fusrin.
Faerber, Silberman & Co. v. Rogosin.
Kraus (I R T Co.) v. Baruch & Burstein.
Allesor Co, Inc. v. Healy Terens.

Mileo v. Faggello.
Kroeger v. Stommel.
Ackerman v. Ackerman.
Gilbert v. Maus.
Rabinowitz v. Rabinowitz.
Wasserman v. Edgar Imp Co.
Universal Motor Tr Co v. Grable.
Re Morgan, (Crosney.)
Ginsberg v. Ginsberg.
Yeoman v. Fagan.
Reiser v. Reiser.
Lewis v. Herrmann, (2.)
McKeon v. Lachner Co.
Evers v. Paladino.
Halprin v. Coster.
Barr v. Barr.
Kiselpid v. Waterbury Co
Hamill v. Underhill.
Yates v. Aylmer.
Zaleskie v. Products Mfg Co.
Lorentzen v. Stagemann.
Lazansky v. Pincus.
So Bklyn Co-op B & L Assn v. Moffat.
Syeuberg v. Jergen.
Moran v. NY Rys.
Menzer v. Goldfeder.
Boshirst v. Boshirst.
Cosell v. Childs.
Astons v. Astons.
Marcus v. Lee.
Eagle Oil & S Co. v. Herman & ano.
Kirkpatrick v. Larzer.
Re Neustadt.
Wylie v. Wolff.

$20,000 for Injuries from Bolt's Fall.

Emil Rosse of 51 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood, L. I., received a verdict of $20,000 damages in Part XII. of the Supreme Court yesterday against R. Hoe & Co. Rosse was employed as a bolter in their plant at 504 Grand Street, and on March 14, 1913, was injured by the falling of a bolt. He was laid up for several months, and has been unable to work since the accident. A suit was filed, with Jeremiah A. O'Leary representing the plaintiff, before the workmen's compensation law became effective, and the case was brought to trial before Justice Andrews on Friday. A motion of the defendant's attorneys to set aside the verdict as excessive was denied.

for trial thereof, will be assigned on Friday, if not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

St. John (Stainkilbet, Auer v. Hunsinger, McBride.
Janow (B H R R, Wiener (Britton Truck Co.
Taggart (B H RR.
Lamond (Nassau RR.
Bates (same.
Nash (same.
Smith (L I RR.
Lafata (same.
Lovarro (C I & B RR.
Kenning (Norman Cont'g Co.
Santoro (Gas Engine Const.
O'Loughlin (Bohack & Co.
Bliman (CNY.
Wolff (Nassau RR.
Kusevich (Adams Pdy.
Wall (Necker.
Stroar (Isl Cit R E Co.
Van Fleet (James.
Loesch (L I RR.
Mascia (Italian Soc M A of St Biagio.
Lyons (Brooker.
Lavina (Juditsky.

Cox (B R T Co.
Uberoll (Crowell.
Pearsson (Carpenter, Bexley & Harrick et al.
Duffy (Nassau RR.
Hoyt (B H RR.
Koppel (Go Bklyn Ry Co.
Gold (Markowitz.
Slavis (Auditors Co et al.
Horckler (L I RR.
Boardman (Nat Sash & D Co.
Treis (Donald SS Co.
Klein (B. Q Co. & Sub RR.
Wingard (So Pac Co.
Albrecht (Bauer.
Clifford (Ritty Assoc.
Hendrickson (B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Wilson (Seaboard Con Co et al.
Kilgallen (Grillo et al.
Erb (B. Q Co & Sub RR.
Kenny (Int Ferry Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Mayo—Un Cit Rity Co.
Daniels (Rich Hill Fdy
Furieng (Nassau RR.
Patriarch (Lawrence.
McKenna (Hornitz & S
Behmeke (Nassau RR.
Deffray (Martin.
Hart (Transit Dev Co.
Weisberg (B, Q Co & S RR.
Minichiello (O'Brien Con.
Ryan (Feldman.
Anderson (Coney I & B RR.
Holtnofsky (NY San U Bear (Kaplan.
Wait (H R RR.
McGuinness (NY Rys.
Paulanski (Bliss Co.
Leach (Firge Co.
McVey (Atr Bas Ir W.
Adams (Byrnes et al.
Ferrante (Kuick Ice.
Moshenough (Radley Steels Con Co.
Webb (NY Rys.
Wiadinka (C I & B RR
Ripkin (Nassau RR.
Wandell (CNY et al.
Gavenni (B H RR.
Valentine (Padula.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5873.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketchem, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary Samenfeld.
Stahley A Morrill,
John C Tracy.

Adm of:
Rachel Brannenberg.

Acct in estates of:
James F Morrow,
Oliver O Jackson.
Morris McCole,
Frank Hogan,
James Whiteide,
Herman Foppes,
Richard E Golden,

James Judge,
Dora P Harlin,
Elizabeth E Paul,
Harry S Moul,
Bridget Carlin,
Gibson infs.

Estates of:
Margaret Scott,
Celia Skinner,
Margaret Keenan,
Kenneston infs.
Francis Maloney,
Henry Gescheidt,
John Fallen.

County Court.

PART IV.—Dike, J.

Conklin (Cody.
Koch (Nass El RR.
Lundgren (Bliss & Co.
Teseriero (Sullivan.
Luban (B H RR.
Di Lorenzo (same.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Gaffney (H H RR.
Ginsberg (Krakower.
Budly (Rosenfeld.
Sperber (Wax.

Us Title Co. v. Egbert.
Lutz (B H RR.
Wahl (same.
Casey (Metzler.
Quaintance (Griffin-White Shoe Co.

Goldstein (Burros.
Lutz (B, Q Co & S RR et al.
Epstein (Nass El RR.
Blacher (Lutz.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Mills, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

People v. Lounsbury.
People v. Pierpoint.
People v. Jacobs.
People v. Conway.
People v. Mayer.
People v. Herrschaft.
People v. Anton.
People v. Leitner.
Porter v. NY, NH RR.
Conway v. Naylor Bros.

McAuliffe v. Lincoln Steele Fleming Co.
Ruppell v. NYC & H R R.
Hyde v. Garvey.
Shields v. NY, NH R R.
W B Tibbitts Co. v. Gonterman.
Ryan v. Bettelheim.
Pfeh v. West Elec R R.
Malsch v. NY, NH RR.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Sledzenski v. Dunwoodie Country Club.
Tobin v. Yonkers Elec L & Power Co.
Mule v. Bradley Con Co.
Applegate v. Taylor.
Jennings v. same.
Monti (N Y, N H & H R RR.
Brown v. Krimko.
Garry v. Page & Co. (2 acts.)
Noworeski v. NYC & H R R.
Oglesby v. Cochran.
Harris v. Steinach.
Lacativa v. Galardi.
Galgano v. Russo.
McLaughlin v. Baker.

Highest number reached on regular call, 575.

Yacewicz v. Gollick & Smith.
Pettis v. Healy.
Strecky v. Nat Conduit & Cable Co.
Sinarelli v. Holbrook, C & R Co.
Austen v. Mastron.
Fayon v. Harriman.
Zepiela v. Howard.
Allen v. Rinehart & Dennis Co.
Bancasastro v. Hastings Pavement Co.
Carpenter v. Wagner.
Hemming v. Stalnach.
Harda Co. v. Keith Teetsel.
Steurer v. Clark.

County Court.

Platt, Co. J.
Costello v. Smith.
De Henry's v. Thomas.
Oldakowaks v. Schneider
Stuart v. Healy.
Paschke v. Reilly.
Zebroski v. Shelley.
Gingaras v. Brown.
Curran v. Donovan.
Rainsford v. Smith.
Fauser v. Schmidt.

Rose & Hibbard v. Eberspacher.
Gnap v. Bottger.
Boening v. City Yonkers
Westerfield v. same.
Lounsbury & Sons Co. v. Gwachinni.
Seiffert v. Alexander.
Seymour Coal Co. v. Rassler.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Wendler v. Coleman.
Kjellmark v. same.
Cruickshank v. Comstock.
Kuritzky v. Amato.
Mosher v. Smith.
Ranari (N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Sanford v. Witt.
Fusaro v. Clapetta.
Tocco v. Tartaro.
Goldblatt v. Schneider.
Gengenbach v. Village of Elmsford.

De Lilio v. Underhill Br Co.
Gen Motors Co. v. Yardley.
Hiler v. Ebling Brew Co
Stumpfel v. Nelson.
Vinokur v. Ellis.
Lucas v. Guinzburg.
Von Frankenburg v. Phillips.
Jambo v. Feldman.
Nat Surety Co. v. Jones.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

It is requested that the name of trial counsel be filed with the clerk in Part I.

Attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8, calendar rules, Queens County.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

Renner (NY Rys.
Seaman (B H RR.
Ryan (NY & Q Elec L & P Co.
Bisyk (Astoria L, H & P Co.
Reilly, an infant (NY & Q Co Ry Co.
Gunstensen (B H RR.

Selder (same.
Forrista (I R T Co. & Q Co & S RR.
Whalen (L I RR.
McIntyre (Atl Blau Gas Co.
Gordon (Gorham Co.
Freitag (B H RR et al

Remainder of calendar passed to tomorrow.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to "he New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Showers Wed. Thurs. fair and cooler, fresh s. shifting to w. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy and cooler Wed., preceded by showers. Thurs. fair, fresh w. winds.

Fla.—Showers in the Peninsula, cloudy and cooler in n. w. Wed. Thurs. fair, moderate w. winds.

Ala.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs. fair, moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Miss.—Fair Wed., cooler in s. e. Thurs. fair, moderate n. w. winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., light to moderate variable winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Wed., and probably Thurs.; warmer.

Utah—Cloudy Wed. Thurs. probably showers.

Okla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer.

Tenn.—Fair Wed., cooler in e. Thurs. fair.

Ky.—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs. fair.

Ohio—Cloudy and colder Wed. Thurs. cloudy, fresh s. w. and w. winds.

Ind.—Cloud

BOSTON WANTS SUNDAY.

Delegation Goes to Philadelphia to Invite Him to the Hub.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—This was Boston Day at "Billy" Sunday's Tabernacle, seventy-five preachers and influential business men arriving from New England to attend his services. Tomorrow morning they will call at the Sunday house in Spring Garden Street and formally invite the evangelist to go to Boston for a campaign.

The Boston men, decorated with badges reading "Sunday Campaign Committee," had the place of honor the rostrum of the Tabernacle. The Rev. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church of Boston, made the opening prayer at the afternoon meeting. The Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers of Tremont Temple, Boston's big Baptist Church and incidentally the largest church in New England, was in the delegation.

So, too, were George Richards, ex-Mayor of Malden, Mass., who is Chairman of the Boston Campaign Committee, and the Rev. Dr. John L. Campbell, pastor of the Cambridge Baptist Church, which is attended by thousands of Harvard men.

"It's great to see you men," Sunday said. "Boston's a long way away, quite a distance from here, and I'm honored by your coming."

The Bostonians weren't a bit shocked—or they didn't look so—when Sunday let loose his "slang," and his afternoon sermon was full of it. They applauded vigorously when he was talking on civic righteousness, particularly when he exclaimed:

"No man is a good citizen of Boston or Philadelphia or any other city unless he's upright, knows what civic righteousness is, and lives up to the best in his conscience in public affairs just as in his private life. It's all the same to God whether you live on the Commons, on Beacon Street, or Commonwealth Avenue, in Overbrook, or on Chestnut and Walnut Streets."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1915.—Present: Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge. —In the matter of J. FRED PIERSON, JR., and CLARENCE E. FELL, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of J. F. PIERSON, JR., & Co., Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 20816.

An order having been granted herein on the 15th day of January, 1915, requiring all creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts, and all other persons, firms, or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets or the proceeds thereof, or asserting any alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein which are or may be in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver herein, to show cause why they should not file any and all such claims which they or any of them may have, with the Special Master to be appointed for such purpose, and why the claims so filed, if any, should not be referred to said Special Master for hearing testimony and report, and why, in default of the filing and proof of such claims at a time and place and in a manner which this Court may direct, said creditors, persons, firms, or corporations, and any and all of them, should not be barred, foreclosed, and enjoined from making or asserting any such claim or claims;

And on filing the said order to show cause, dated January 15, 1915, and upon the petition of Ralph Wolf, the Receiver herein, verified January 13, 1915, and upon all the papers and proceedings had and taken herein, and proof of the due service of said order to show cause and said petition by the publication of said order in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, (to wit, January 15, 1915, and January 22, 1915,) and by mailing a copy to each of the creditors or other persons interested herein, at their respective addresses as the same may appear on the books of the said alleged bankrupts; and after hearing William M. Parke, Esq., one of the attorneys for the Receiver, in support of said motion; and after hearing William Lesser, Esq., attorney for Reinhardt, a claimant, and Martin Charles Ansorge, Esq., attorney for the alleged bankrupts, and R. A. Mansfield Hobbs, Esq., attorney for Schneider, a creditor, and Goldman, Heidenheimer & Unger, Esqrs., attorneys for Van Thyn and Vriesländer, creditors, and others, having appeared upon the return of said motion;

Now, on motion of Stanchfield & Levy, Esqrs., attorneys for the Receiver herein, it is

Ordered, that all creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts, and all other persons, firms, or corporations either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets or the proceeds thereof, or asserting alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, which are in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver herein, be and they hereby are directed to file duly verified statements in writing of any and all such claims which they or any of them have, with Hon. Peter B. Olney as Special Master, at his office at 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 19, 1915; and it is

Further ordered, that any and all creditors or other claimants claiming specific bonds, stocks, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, and any and all creditors or other persons asserting preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, who shall fail to file their claims to the said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or to the general assets of the estate herein, asserting their right, title, and interest therein to or before the 19th day of March, 1915, be and they hereby are forever barred from making any claim against or asserting any right, title, or interest in or to the said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets of the estate herein, or the proceeds thereof, in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver herein; and it is

Further ordered, that the determination of all right, title, and interest, if any, in and to any or all of the stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or to the general assets of the estate herein, be and the same hereby are referred to Hon. Peter B. Olney, who is hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose, to hear and determine the rights of such creditors and claimants; and the said Special Master is directed in all respects to determine, adjust, and adjudicate the right, title, interest, equities, claims, and liens therein and thereto, and to report to this Court his determination thereon; and it is

Further ordered, that the limitation of time within which to file claims as aforesaid shall include only claims to property which is now in the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver, or which prior to March 19, 1915, shall come into the possession, custody, or control of the Receiver, or of the Trustee, if a Trustee is elected or appointed herein prior to March 19, 1915; and it is

Further ordered, that service of this order be made upon each of the creditors or other persons interested herein, by mailing a copy of this order to each of them at their respective addresses as the same may appear upon the books of the alleged bankrupts, and, if any addresses are contained in the schedules herein which do not appear in the books of the said alleged bankrupts, by mailing a copy thereof to the creditors or other persons at such addresses on or before the 15th day of February, 1915, and by publishing a copy thereof in The New York Times and The Daily Trade Record, once a week for five successive weeks, and twice during the week beginning March 15, 1915, the publication each week to be on different days of the week; which shall be and is hereby declared to be sufficient service thereof; and it is

Further ordered, that the Receiver herein, or the Trustee hereafter to be elected or appointed, may apply for such other and further relief in the premises as may be necessary or proper. J. M. MAYER, D. J.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the GENERAL ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors of THE METAL BED CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, this day, Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 609 W. 43rd St., Gate No. 1, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of iron lined tubing and brass tubing of different diameter, brass bed trimmings of various kinds, machinery for the manufacture of brass beds, desks, chairs, fixtures, etc.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Assignee.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., INC. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 8th day of March, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 128 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of harness, saddlery, blankets, stable equipments, leather goods, show cases, fixtures, etc.

MORTIMER B. BERNSTEIN, Assignee.
MAX ASH, Attorney for Assignee, 55 Wall St., New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of H. P. READ LEAD WORKS, Alleged Bankrupt.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, auctioneers, sell today, Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 10:30 A. M., at 484 Quincy St., Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of an unusually large stock of plumbers' supplies, horses, wagons, &c. G. FRED LEFORNEE, Receiver.
ELON S. HOBBS, Attorney for Receiver.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Percival Kuhne Gives Madison Avenue House for Apartment—Y. W. C. A. Purchase in Harlem—Big Downtown Lease—Tall Building on Small Broadway Lot Near Times Square.

Percival Kuhne, of the banking firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, is the buyer as announced yesterday of the six-story Chagornac apartment at 5 and 7 West Ninety-first Street, sold last week through William B. May & Co., by Harold C. Mathews.

In part payment Mr. Kuhne gave the four-story dwelling at 710 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-third Street, covering a plot 20 by 70 feet. The new owner contemplates altering the house into stores and apartments.

West Side Flat Sold.

The five-story flat at 174 West Ninety-seventh Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, has been sold by George A. Hampton for Mrs. Anna C. Burke to an investor. The plot is 25 by 100.11.

Y. W. C. A. Increases its Harlem Holdings.

The Young Women's Christian Association has acquired title to the two old brownstone dwellings at 276 and 278 Lenox Avenue. The abutting property at 72 to 76 West 124th Street is owned by the association and it is understood that the site will be improved with a new structure as the organization has outgrown its present quarters. Horace S. Ely & Co., and H. S. Lines purchased the property for the association from J. J. Spowers.

Buyers for Harlem Dwellings.

O'Reilly & Dahn sold for Amy Levy to a client for occupancy 41 West 113th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 18.5 by 100.11, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Florence L. Minor has sold to Ethel Donahue 143 West 123d Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100.11, near Seventh Avenue.

New Owner of Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House.

The Gersten-Cramer Amusement Company is the new owner of the Lexington Avenue Opera House erected by Oscar Hammerstein over a year ago. The building occupies a plot 50 feet on the east side of Lexington Avenue and 100 feet on Fifty-first Street. The total investment for the land and building is estimated at about $1,000,000. The new owning company was recently incorporated with Frank Gersten as the head. The sale price is reported as $820,000.

Tenement Property Sales.

The Friend estate has sold to a client of Fred Oppenheimer for investment 165 and 167 East 108th Street, two five-story brownstone flats on a plot 38.8 by 100.11.

William H. Dickson has sold for John T. Golden to a client for cash 514 East 119th Street, a four-story single flat, on a lot 20 by 100.11.

West Side Church Sold at Auction.

To satisfy a judgment of about $54,000, the property of the United Presbyterian Church at 14 West 108th Street was sold at public auction yesterday by Henry Brady. It was struck down to William A. Martin, the plaintiff in the action, on a bid of $42,000.

Tall Building on Small Broadway Plot.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story building to cover a small plot 20 by 80 feet, at 1,562 Broadway, on the east side, adjoining the Palace Theatre. The façade will be of brick limestone and terra cotta in the French renaissance style. George B. Burnett is the owner. The F. H. M. Co., Inc., is the lessee. James C. Green is the architect, and has placed the cost at $65,000.

$100,000 Walker Street Lease.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Gilbert F. Peublein of Hartford to the James G. Shaw Blank Book Company, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $100,000 the building 72-74-76 Walker Street, corner of Cortlandt Alley. Extensive alterations, including sprinkler system, new stairways, new floors, elevators, &c., will be made from plans of Frederick Putnam Platt.

W. C. Wittke, Secretary of the James G. Shaw Blank Book Company, referring to the lease, stated: "Our firm has been in existence 75 years. Our trade is scattered from coast to coast. In selecting 72-76 Walker Street for a permanent home we did so in the belief that as Canal Street is the one point on Manhattan Island where all four subways, present and proposed, will have stations it will necessarily be the most accessible location of all when these subways are completed. Liberal free rental inducements and moving allowances were offered us to move uptown, but the natural advantages of the site we have selected outweighed all inducements offered."

The premises just leased were vacated a few weeks ago by Calhoun, Robbins & Co. The property was purchased by Mr. Heublein through the Charles F. Noyes Company, and he is also interested in the ownership of 412 Broadway, in the same block, recently leased to the Cobb-Macey Dohme Company by the same brokers.

Bronx.

Antonio Trezzo has purchased from Emma Ackerman 520 Wales Avenue, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 100, between Dexter and 149th Streets.

Herman Keller has sold to Henry Schweizer 868 East 163d Street, a five-story new-law house, on plot 49 by 100, between Prospect and Stebbins Avenues.

John A. Steinmetz has sold for Walter Bertenburg the five-story flat at 2,131 Prospect Avenue, on lot 37.6 by 100.

Buys Flushing House.

A house and lot on Washington Place, near Parsons Avenue, Flushing, was sold at foreclosure for $6,166.42, being the total amount of the lien. The plaintiff was Mary E. Underhill and the defendant Edward H. Mount, administrator of the estate of the late Florence E. Mount. The property was purchased by Mrs. Helen M. Clegg.

Westchester County.

M. A. Broderick sold the frame dwelling, 17 Morsemere Place, Yonkers, on a plot 50 by 100, to Albert W. Mason, for Mrs. Isabel Husted. Also the up-to-date three-family house at 38 Purser Place, Yonkers, to Henry N. Shade, for Mrs. Cecelia B. Schopen.

New Theatre for Washington Heights.

P. H. Lynch is reported to have leased for a long term from John Whalen a plot on the north side of 160th Street, between Broadway and Fort Washington Avenue, for improvement with a moving-picture theatre and stores. The building, for which plans are being prepared, is estimated to cost $100,000. The theatre will accommodate about 3,000 persons.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for ten years the store and basement in the Ball Realty Building, 36 and 38 West Thirty-seventh Street, to G. W. Faber, Inc., wholesale importers of cigars and tobacco. The firm has been in the Wendall Building, 1 Beaver Street, for the last thirty or forty years.

William A. White & Sons have rented the store and basement at 156 Reade Street to the Shenandoah Produce Company.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have rented the store and basement at 40 West Twenty-eighth Street, to Harry A. Bunyard for the seed and bulb business.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Fish & Marvin have leased for the Summer, furnished, the country estate of Bradford Rhodes, on Quaker Ridge, at Scarsdale, N. Y., to C. J. Liebmann of the firm of S. Liebmann & Son of Brooklyn. There is a large colonial residence and outbuildings on the property, which is one of the finest in the Quaker Ridge section.

Moves Into Equitable Building.

The renting department of the Equitable Office Building Corporation has moved from 27 Pine Street to the tenth floor of the new Equitable Building, in order to facilitate the inspection of offices by prospective tenants. The main arcade is practically completed, and several elevators are in operation. The building will be ready for occupancy early in April.

$75,000 Brooklyn Apartments.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for two high-class apartment houses to be erected on the northeast corner of Dorchester Road and East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, for the Brooklyn Union Building Corporation as owners, to cost $75,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET

By Henry Brady.

108th St, 14 West, s s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 75x100.11, three-story church; W. A. Martin against First United Presbyterian Church et al; Lachman & G., attorneys; Alex Thain, referee; due, $53,123.47; to the plaintiff for $42,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

36th St, 163 East, n s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 20x82.3, four-story dwelling; A. A. C. Montague against L. A. Carter et al; G. H. Montague, attorney; Hal Bell, referee; due, $4,900.74; taxes, &c., $233.50; subject to prior mortgage of $18,000; to the plaintiff for $22,633.

125th St, 532 West, s s, 332.6 ft e of Broadway, 20.6x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; J. H. Lambert against E. F. Walton et al; Friend Hoar, attorney; J. E. Duffy, referee; due, $5,587.55; taxes, &c., $630; subject to prior mortgage of $22,650; to the plaintiff for $22,439.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 123 West, n s, 285 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; C. H. Lowerre, Jr., et al., executors, against E. G. Dupont et al.; Thompson, K. & W., attorneys; J. A. Wolf, referee; amount due, $16,888.18; taxes, &c., $219.15.

117th St, 147 West, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; Philipp Specht against Henry Rosenberg et al.; Salter & S., attorneys; L. L. Morrell, referee; amount due, $6,267.65; taxes, &c., $611.15.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

153d St, 445 West, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 132.3x—x188.4x99.11, six-story apartment house; also 153d St, West, n s, 432.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x41 to St. Nicholas Av, x69.5x—; 153d St, West, n w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 25.1x41x32.9, gore, vacant; G. V. Sheridan against M. R. L. Building Co. et al.; J. S. Rosalsky, attorney; F. C. Leubuscher, referee; due, $36,410.28; taxes, &c., $937.45.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Cannon St, 128, e s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, five-story brick tenement and stores; Isabella Schwab et al. against Barnet Shapiro et al.; Hirsch, S. & L., attorneys; D. A. Spellissy, referee; due, $23,147.72; taxes, &c., $1,247.31.

Mercer St, 33 W, s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100, six-story loft building; New York Savings Bank against C. M. Busch et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $41,611.44; taxes, &c., $372.10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Stebbins Av, 1,006 and 1,008, e s, 188.9 ft s of 165th St, 50x89, five-story flat; Mary Herbron against Michael Ginto et al.; Reed & P., attorneys; Abraham Oberstein, referee; due, $8,139.92; subject to two mortgages aggregating $28,500.

By Henry Brady.

Morris Av, 1,068, e s, 350 ft n of 165th St, 20x95, three-story tenement; E. D. Rodman against Adelphine Hymes; E. H. Miller, attorney; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $8,079.67; taxes, &c., $488.

By George Price.

187th St, 527 East, n s, 25 ft w of Bathgate Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Rudolph Wallach Co. against E. T. Maloney et al.; Aug. Weymann, attorney; J. A. McEveety, referee; due, $2,521.49; taxes, &c., $670.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Pitt St, e s, 150 ft s of Delancey St, for a one-story sales booth, 99.11x3.11x99.11x3.8; P. Soringer, 37 West 21st St, owner; S. Levingson, 101 West 42d St, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

East Houston St, 253, to a five-story tenement; estate of Isaac Sprung, 126 West 118th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, 1,562, for a twelve-story office building, 20x80. G. B. Burnett, Hotel St. Denis, New York, owner; F. H. M. Co., Inc., lessee; J. C. Green, 2 Columbus Circle, architect; cost, $65,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 133, e s, 50 ft n of Grand St, 25.2x63.10x irregular; James Somarindyck to Jessie M. Somarindyck, Trustee, at Colorado Springs, Col., Jan. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, w s, 100.11 ft n of 52d St, 20.11x15.9th Av, e s, 100th St, w 207th St, 199.10x100; John N. Golding to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, in trust, (mtg $25,000,) Feb. 19.....$1

BROOME ST, 476 and 478, n s, 50x100; also Wooster St, 62, e s, 24.11x100; Francis W. Pollock, referee, to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, Feb. 20; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$60,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 60 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75; Lewis S. Goebel to Adolph Mahler, 154 Grand St, Brooklyn, (mtg $6,750,) Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HUDSON ST, n w corner of 10th St, 107x100x140.3x106; Edward J. Schaeffler, son of Joseph F. Schaeffler and grandson of Frank Schaefler, to S. Schaefler, 695 Broome St, (mtg $60,000,) B & S & C A G, Feb. 1; attorney, John C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St. 51

5TH AV, 1,405, e s, 50.5 ft n of 115th St, 25.3x100; Samuel Josephson and another, 312 Manhattan Av, (mtg $23,000,) Oct. 3, 1914; attorney, Max Arens, 271 Broadway.....$1

115TH ST, 41 West, n s, 468.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.10x100.11; Jimy Levy to Hy Bennett, 124 East 91st St, (mtg $10,500,) Nov. 20, 1914; attorney, T. F. Fay, 27 William St.....$100

123D ST, 143 West, n s, 459.11 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x100.11; Florence L. Minor to Ethel Donahue of Roseville, N. J., (mtg $11,000,) Feb. 19; attorney, Thomas C. Riley, 149 Wall St.....$100

134TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43x99.11, (mtg $43,500;) 143d St, n s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, (mtg $36,000;) 143d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, (mtg $44,000;) 144th St, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, (mtg $44,000;) Laura Hoertel to Joseph Rosenthal Realty Co., 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, Feb. 20.....$1

Bronx.

BARKER AV, e s, 34 ft n of Johanna St, 33x100; Joseph Conrad to Anton Ranc, 214 East 4th St, (mtg $1,600,) Feb. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anton Ranc to Peter Conrad, 1,407 3d Av, (mtg $1,600,) Feb. 18; same attorney.....$1

BEACH AV, s, 101.5 ft e of 156th St, 41.1x irregular; John J. Silver, referee, to Herman C. Kudlich et al., executors, 119 West 57th St, Feb. 29; attorney, H. C. Kudlich, 233 Broadway.....$9,500

CRIMMINS AV, 329 and 331, w s, 48.8x80; Daniel C. Armstrong et al. to Moss Estate, Inc., 60 Wall St, (mtg $31,500,) Feb. 15; attorneys, Cravey & Fitz, 60 Wall St.

FOX ST, 651 to 655, n s, 81.3x125; Checchina Carucci to Gussie Friedman, 1,342 Clinton Av, (mtg $68,000,) Feb. 19; attorney, S. S. Friedman, 587 Tremont Av.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, 294.2 ft n of Briggs Av, 27.9± irregular; Wm. H. Wright & Sons, Inc., to Florence M. Wright, 2,549 Valentine Av, (mtg $5,180,) Feb. 3; attorney, Wm. H. Wright, 351 East 141st St.....$1

LOT 85, map of William C. Duncan; Rosa Constanzo to Rose F. Ofrus, 218 East 14th St, (mtg $900,) June 30, 1914; attorneys, Hilliquit & L., 30 Church St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Rose F. Ofrus to Vera Hilliquit, 46 West 131st St, (mtg $900,) Jan. 30; same attorney.....$1

LOT 168, same map; Frank Cristalli to Raffaele Ardii; 112 Washington St, Weehawken, N. J., Feb. 15; attorneys, George J. McEwen, Summit and De Mott Sts, West Hoboken, N. J.....$1

LOTS 120 TO 122, Map 194, lots Ellen M. Hennessy; Ferber Contracting Co. to Frances R. Harris, 796 Jackson Av, (mtg $2,760,) Feb. 15; attorney, S. N. Freedman, 55 Liberty St.....$100

LOTS 410, 425 and 462 to 466, Map Westport, Benson Estate; Chas. W. Lindsley to Abram Sebring, 135 Washington Park, Brooklyn, Jan. 14; attorneys, Remsen & P., 60 Wall Street.....$1

LOT 28, Block D, map of Dore Lyon; Norbert Robillard to Conrad Elbert, 1,447 Zerega Av., Feb. 23; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av..$100

WALES AV, e s, 225 ft s of 149th St, 25x100; Emma Ackermann to Antonio Trezza, 283 Pleasant Av, Feb. 19; attorney, S. A. Cotillo, 95 Liberty St.....$1

137TH ST, n s, 203.2 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 12.6x100; Mary Nolan to Helen Shea and another, 827 East 227th St, Feb. 15; attorney, Herman Borsey, Jr., 368 East 138th St.....$100

188TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Bathgate Av, 95.100; Hubert E. Rogers to Moss Estate, Inc., 60 Wall St, Feb. 16; attorneys, Creevey & R., 60 Wall St.....$1

207TH ST, n s, 241.1 ft s e of Woodlawn Road, 53.2x42.2x114.4; Luthera M. Bolster to Alton A. Bolster, 369 East 183d St, Feb. 23; attorney, Alton A. Bolster, 369 East 183d St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 760 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100, leasehold; Aaron Rosenstein to Louis W. Morrison, 2 East 45th St, June 9, 1914, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 60 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75; Adolph Mahler to Lewis S. Goebel, 338 West 87th St, Feb. 11, due Jan. 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,750

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Feb. 11, due Jan. 1, 1920; same attorney.....$5,000

40TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Louisa O'Connell to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Feb. 23, 1 year; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$2,000

84TH ST, n s, 517 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; Ruth Drucker to Clarence S. McKune, 10 East 40th St, Feb. 23, prior mtg $15,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Rosendale & Dodd, 52 Broadway.....$4,100

Bronx.

BARKER AV, e s, 34 ft n of Julianna St, 33 x100; Joseph Conrad to German-American Building and Loan Association, 1 and 3 3d Av, Feb. 18, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

CARPENTER AV, w s, 174.6 ft s of 226th St, 24.7x105; Victor Gerhards to Elias Donkowitz, 755 Jennings St, (prior mtg $3,750,) Feb. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Rudolph Lowenthal, 1,321 Boston Road...$1,500

CRESTON AV, n w corner of 194th St, 95x117.4; August F. Schmidt to Lion Brewery, Nov. 17, 1914, demand; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$4,349

LOT 196, map of Century Investing Co.; Eugene Stratton to Daisy Preatel, 633 Bergen Av, Feb. 23, due Feb. 23, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. J. Kahl, 233 Broadway.....$2,400

LOT 34, map of W. F. Duncan; Francesco Romano to Henry C. Merritt, 431 East 51st St, Feb. 17, prior Jan. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, William J. Merritt, Wilcox Av, Throgs Neck, N. Y.....$500

OLINVILLE AV, w s, 650 ft n of 200th St, 25x100.3; Victor Gerhards to Elias Donkowitz, 755 Jennings St, prior mtg $4,500, Dec. 30, 1914, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Rudolph Loewenthal, 1,321 Boston Road.....$1,000

163D ST, s s, 149 ft e of Prospect Av, 49x100; Herman Keller and another to Henry Schweizer, 852 East 163d St, Feb. 19, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry Schweizer, 852 East 163d St.....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 118, all; San Felese Realty Co. to Raffaele Clibrizzi, 65 Thompson St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1915.....$2,280

EAST BROADWAY, 234, all; American Savings Bank to Nathan Mondschein, 119 Prospect Av, 10 years from Feb. 19, 1915; attorney, Irwin Orr, 203 Broadway.....$1,800

GRAND ST, 393, store and basement; Jacob Bernstein to Herman B. Bauman, 401 Grand St, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Sol Erlin, The Times Building.....$2,300

2D AV, 1,982, 8 rooms on second floor; Bertha S. Wilkus to Morris Altman, 300 East 102d St, 5 years and seven months from March 1, 1915; attorney, Lewkowitz & S., 299 Broadway.....$336

5TH AV, 150, store; Harry Wolpin to Lillie Siegman, 2 East 120th St, 13 years three months from Jan. 15, 1915; attorney, Lind & Orr, 46 Cedar St.....$1,625

5TH ST, 619 East, 5 rooms, ground floor; Herman Bauman to Israel Fleiss, 619 East 5th St, 5 years one month from April 1, 1914.....$786

47TH ST, n s, 144.10 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100, all; Titus E. Eddy et al., executors, to Ralph Lowenhein, Rockville Centre, L. I., 20 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, R. W. Maloney, 309 Broadway.....$5,750

Bronx.

161ST ST, 821 and 821 East, (probate error;) John H. Beschen to M. W. Zipkin, 850 Longwood Av, and another, 5 years from March 1, 1915; attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 299 Broadway.....$432

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 641; Flintoff & Malat, Inc., against Samuel Woolverton, Trustee, owner; Christopher Maxwell, contractor.....$1,266

67TH ST, 316 East; Joseph Tino & Co., Inc., against August Braun, owner; E. & J. Russell Co., contractor.....$112

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of 165th St, 98x 158; Berger Mfg. Co. against Marvin Operating Co., owners; Young Men's Hebrew Association, lessee; Fitzpatrick Contracting Co., contractors.....$20

WEIHER COURT, 15; Anthony M. De Rose et al against Michael Almano, owner and contractor.....$18

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

14TH ST, 120 to 122 East; Jacob Rubin et al. against Caroline B. Condit et al., Feb. 9, 1915 (by bond).....$110

27TH ST, 148 East; Nathan C. Solomon against Fannie Levy et al., Nov. 12, 1914.....$155

45TH ST, 7 to 11 West; Harry Alexander against Forty-fifth Street Realty Co. et al., Feb. 27, 1914.....$601

110TH ST, 5 and 7 West; F. Borgia et al. against Louis W. Morrison et al., Jan. 16, 1915, (by deposit).....$417

110TH ST, 9 and 11 West; Louis Fishman against Louis W. Morrison et al., Dec. 3, 1914, (by deposit).....$155

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Efron against same, Nov. 14, 1914, (by deposit).....$107

110TH ST, 5 and 7 West; Elchenbaum Bros. against Louis W. Morrison et al., Jan. 16, 1915, (by deposit).....$396

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

101ST ST, 416 East; Central Trust Company of New York against Jennie Silver et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.

163D ST, 131 West; New York Trust Company against David N. Carvalho et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

115TH ST, 9 East; Marcy M. Plum against Meyer Jarmulowsky et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. A. Silberberg.

124TH ST, 422 East; Equitable Trust Company of New York against Alice McBain et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murray, Prentice & Howland.

124TH ST, 420 East; same against Equality Construction Company et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Murray, Prentice, & Howland.

Bronx.

FOX ST, n s, 281.10 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125; Fanny Greenbaum against Nathan Lesser et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Greenbaum.

JESUP AV, e s, 1,184.7 ft s of Featherbed Lane, 75x110; Commercial Trust Company of New York against Dennis J. Killian, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Campbell, Moore & Amerman.

LOT 191, map of 211 lots, being portion of Downing estate at Van Nest Station; Charles J. Wacker et al. against Anna Svell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

SCHOFIELD ST, n s, adjoining land of New York City, —; Truman A. Jewell against John F. Barry et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hayes & Kerngood.

SILVER ST, s s, between land of A. Arnow and land of William Adee, 76x100; Charles F. Halsted, as trustee, against Thomas B. Watson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Burke.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$10 CASH

Balance $5 Monthly

No interest on deferred payments.

IMPROVED LOTS

BoroughQueens

(4TH WARD)

PRICE $590 UP

(Lowest price in Greater N. Y. for property of equal desirability.)

NEW YORK SUBURBAN LAND CO., 84 West 33d St., New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE.

Colonial All-Year Home—on the Water

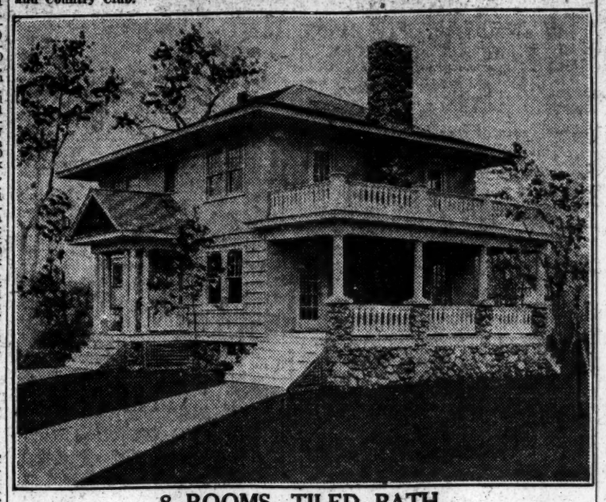
100 Feet Water Frontage. Plot 100 by 150 Feet.

Ready to Live In Now. Price $6,200. Easy Terms.

$4,000 can remain on mortgage; balance, $2,200, on terms arranged to suit.

VERY CONVENIENT TO EXPRESS STATION. 44 MIN. ON LACKAWANNA R. R.

Magnificent views overlooking lakes; surrounded by beautiful homes; delightful walks and drives. All sports, both Summer and Winter, afforded by beautiful lakes and Country Club.



8 ROOMS, TILED BATH.

Central hall, very large living room, with open fireplace. Dining room, breakfast room, butler's pantry, kitchen. Four exceptionally large bedchambers, tiled bath, fine clothes and linen presses—ample storage. Huge veranda, open terrace, and sleeping porch. A fine, unusually well built, livable house, with Craftsman interior and every up-to-date convenience, including absolutely pure water; front and back stairways, perfect heating plant, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood. Established social centre; schools, churches, select social organizations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. For further particulars address

WALTER S. RAIT, Telephone 1521 Cortlandt. 170 BROADWAY, N. Y.

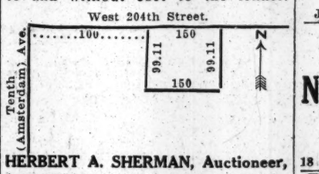
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale.

Three 5-story APARTMENT HOUSES in course of construction. Next Friday, Feb. 26th,

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.

$50,000 of the purchase price may remain and be secured by purchase money bond and mortgage, in form suitable to the lender; purchaser to pay all costs and expenses incident to preparation and recording therof; also to furnish a policy of title insurance of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. to and without cost to the lender.



HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer, TAFT & SHERMAN, Attys. for Plff., 15 William Street, N. Y. City. Phone 5865 Broad.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. AUCTIONEERS 95 LIBERTY ST

The Time to Buy Real Estate Is When Some One MUST SELL.

Auction Offerings:—

TUESDAY, MARCH 2D, at 12 noon, at 14 Vesey St.,

Block Front

East Side of Front Street From Pine to De Peyster Sts. 7-Story Loft—57 x 81.5. John H. Rogan, Esq., Referee. Sanford, Rappalo & Kennedy, Attys.

SAME DAY, at 12 noon, at 3,208 Third Av.

Large Vacant Plot

East side of 181st St. nr. 180th St. Size 250x143.05xirreg. George B. Hayes, Esq., Referee. Geller, Roiston & Horan, Attys

SWEDEN IS ANXIOUS TO KEEP OUT OF WAR

Head of General Export Association Says Nation Wishes to Preserve Neutrality.

FEELS SCARCITY OF SHIPS

His Country Has Big Interest in Panama Canal—Predicts Prosperity for United States.

John Hammar, Director in Chief of the General Export Association of Sweden, an organization which numbers about 1,000 manufacturers and merchants of that country who do business with the outside world, is now at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Hammar has come over to see how conditions are in the biggest neutral country in the world, and he said after a day's looking about downtown that business appeared to be going on here pretty much the same as it was at home.

"Our association is a sort of National Chamber of Commerce," he said last night, "although we make a specialty of the export trade. It is thirty years old, and was founded by the present King. We have a splendid Foreign Minister in Mr. Wallenberg, who, besides being very cool and clear-headed, is respected by all parties, and he has come very strongly to the front in the present crisis of the world's affairs.

"I believe the effect of the war commercially upon us has been about the same as here. In some instances we have suffered through not being able to get goods shipped out promptly. But our factories have been kept fairly busy. Had there been no war, this Winter would have witnessed a great boom in Swedish industries.

"We have had a big trade with Germany in raw materials, and this has been fair since the beginning of the war. The main difficulty about it has been getting shipping facilities. There has been a scarcity of ships, and the freights have been high. Then the insurance on war risks has been very high. To England we have been in the habit of shipping large quantities of wood pulp, paper, and butter. We encounter much the same shipping difficulties we have had in our trade with Germany, but still we have tried to do our best. We have lost several ships by mine explosions, and often it is difficult to get crews.

Sweden Preserves Neutrality.

"Naturally all Sweden is very anxious that we shall not be drawn into war. The Government and the people are trying to preserve strict neutrality, and our newspapers seem to feel that it is of the utmost importance that nothing shall be done which will tend to make our neutrality a meaningless word.

"While our trade with the United States has been affected to some extent by the war, owing to the fact that the ships take longer time for voyages, I believe this is keeping up fairly well. Our local business is in a fairly good condition.

"I was much interested in looking about downtown today. I have been here several times before, the last time in 1912, when I attended the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce. Then some years ago I lived in New York for two years, so New York is really almost like home to me. I gathered the impression today that everybody was rather cheerful.

"We in Sweden make our guesses about the length of the war, just as you do over here, and I dare say we arrive no nearer the answer. But personally I am of the opinion that it will end much sooner than many seem to expect. Personally I hate war. It is a crime. It is not like the old days, when men met face to face and fought one another, and the best man was the victor. Nowadays it is just mowing down men with machinery. War in the making does not necessarily bring a man's valor into play as it did in the days of Charles XII. and Gustavus Adolphus. I suppose courage is necessary, but the sort of courage that has to be displayed makes no appeal to the imagination.

"In Sweden we are very proud of our building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and I am glad to say that I had something to do with the propaganda that led to the appropriation for that structure. I know if it had not been for the war there would have been many Swedish visitors in San Francisco this year. Even now, should the war end in anything like reasonable time, there will be a rush of them. Anyhow, there will be some coming. In the Panama Canal Sweden feels tremendous interest. Many of our ships will use it. It not only shortens the route to the Far East for us, but it also enables our vessels to get in on the Pacific Coast.

Subvention for Association.

"Our association supplies all sorts of information regarding Swedish commerce and industries and collects information for its members relative to the commerce of the world and the trade opportunities in various countries. The association enjoys a subvention from the State.

"If would be difficult to predict how long it is going to take the commerce of the world to recover from the blow that has been dealt it by the war. There will have to be a great deal of reconstruction of trade interests; perhaps an entire realignment. Of course, the industries in the belligerent countries will have been thrown all out of gear, so many operatives having been killed off. Still, I think there is hope that the period of reconstruction will not necessarily be so long as after the Franco-Prussian war, when it took business a full two years to get ready for the boom that came. Times have changed, and it is to be hoped that the recuperative powers of the war-stricken countries are greater than they were then.

"I cannot see how you can fail to have good times in the United States. Here you have all kinds of raw materials, you have the machinery, and you have the money necessary. If the United States can manage to keep out of the war, there is no doubt that you will profit in the most tremendous business you have ever had.

"The question of the neutrality of the exportation of arms from Sweden has never come up," said Mr. Hammer, in answer to a question. "We are not large manufacturers of implements of war. It is wrong to say that Sweden is overwhelmingly pro-German. The individual sentiment of the people is about evenly divided. Still, our aim is absolute neutrality.

"I have come over here principally to get a rest and to look around. Still I shall do anything I can to foster closer commercial relations between Sweden and this country, and shall be glad to be of service to American exporters and importers, believing that I shall be able to get from them as much help as I can give."

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

COHEN, HARRIS, (Jan. 20;) personalty, $4,500; all to widow, Ida Annie Cohen.

FEENEY, MARY A., (Nov. 19, 1914;) personalty about $200; $500 and diamond ring and diamond bracelet and residue to Mable Feeney, niece; $300, diamond pin, and piano to Florence Cantwell, niece; $200 and diamond locket to Nellie Cantwell, niece; music box and cabinet to Lena Jaeger, friend.

FORBES, MARGARET, (June 24, 1914;) personalty about $200; $100 to James M. Gifford; $100 to daughter, Esther; uncertain amounts to Kenneth McAlpin Forbes and Elizabeth Brown Forbes Green.

QUACKENBUSH, LAMBERT S., realty lawyer, (Feb. 17;) no estimate of estate given; income from $20,000 for life to son, Daniel McL., then to daughters of testator, equally; $1,000 to Bertha Quackenbush, daughter-in-law; residue equally to six daughters.

SPECKEL, JEANNE GERMAINE, (Feb. 7;) personalty over $5,000; all to five children equally.

VOLKEL, MAGDALENA, (Jan. 7;) personalty $17,400; household effects, jewelry, &c., to daughter Minnie; residue equally to Minnie, Jean, son, and George, grandson.

WHITE, MARIA, (Nov. 25, 1914;) personalty, $300; to Maria M. Cruse, $50; Bessie Rice, unknown amount.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The area of low pressure that was central over Missouri Monday night has advanced northeastward, and Tuesday night its centre was over Lake Michigan, whence a trough of low pressure extended south to the East Gulf States.

This low pressure system has been attended by general rains in the Mississippi Valley and all districts to the eastward except the North Atlantic States, and snow in the Middle Missouri and extreme Mississippi Valleys and Northern Michigan. Rain has again fallen in the Pacific States except Southern California.

The temperature has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and risen in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. Temperature readings continue much above the seasonal average over northern and eastern sections of the United States.

Indications are that there will be rain and snow in the region of the great lakes and rain in the Atlantic States Wednesday, followed by generally fair weather on Thursday.

In other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair, except that rain will continue on the Pacific Slope.

The temperature will fall Wednesday in the region of the great lakes, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States and Thursday in the Atlantic States. It will rise Thursday in the Mississippi Valley and the plains States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong east to south; Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic Coasts, fresh south, shifting to west.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Wednesday. Thursday fair, cooler.

Western New York—Local rains Wednesday, colder at night. Thursday partly cloudy and colder.

Northern New England—Rain Wednesday. Thursday partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	19	39	4 P. M.	13	43
6 A. M.	16	39	7 P. M.	12	43
9 A. M.	18	43	9 P. M.	11	43
12 M.	14	46	11 P. M.	10	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 16; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.21 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.—Loss.
1:40—322 Spring St.; not given.....Slight
2:20—1,258 Amster. Av.; George Meyers.....Slight
3:42—1,648 Wash'n Av.; Shire Berman.....Slight
5:45—406 W. 23 St.; United Cigar Stores Co.....Slight
7:55—60 E. 83 St.; William McLaughlin..$300
9:35—100 W. 76 St.; Schultz & Harmond Co.....Slight
11:35—355 W. 44 St.; Helen Collins.....Slight
P. M.
12:50—331 W. 18 St.; Public School 56..Slight
1:10—320-343 E. 53 St.; Horngahl Co..Slight
1:40—1,220 Lex. Av.; D. Goldberg....Slight
1:42—3,059 Decatur Av.; Mrs. Rowan..Slight
4:00—543 E. 87 St.; P. Boyer.....Slight
4:40—752 10 Av.; Marion Buckley.....Slight
6:10—Nale Av. and Arden St.; not given.....None
6:25—111 E. 120 St.; Max Diamond...Slight
6:30—11 Wash'n Pl.; Bodek & Kasiner.....Not given
7:15—39 Charles St.; John Guidella.....$100
7:45—128 Ludlow St.; Nathan Sorsher..Slight
7:50—283 St. Ann's Av.; Joseph Greenberg.....Slight
8:20—66 Greenwich St.; John Correlo..Slight
8:25—49 E. 9 St.; Sunfield & Co..Not given
9:45—134 Goerck St.; Max Shapiro.....$25
10:50—101 W. 96 St.; Mrs. Evans.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Orders Feb. 17 relating to Capts. C. H. Hitton and G. Ordway and Lt. Col. F. G. Mauldin, C. A. C., revoked. Lt. Col. Mauldin will, on expiration of leave, report to comdg. officer C. D. of San Francisco for duty.

Capt. W. E. Murray, C. A. C., to service in Q. M. C., March 2, vice Capt. F. S. Long, Q. M. C., relieved.

Orders Feb. 18 relating to 1st Lt. J. A. Shannon, 11 Cav., revoked. He will be assigned to a troop on expiration of leave.

2d Lt. W. W. Vautsmeier, C. A. C., aviation student, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly in aerial flights.

Maj. P. C. Stevens, Q. M. C., to Governors Island, N. Y., report to Col. J. W. White, C. A. C., President of an army retiring board there, for examination.

Leave: 1st Lt. H. A. Dargue, S. C., 3 months.

Navy Orders.

Lt. L. W. Townsend, the Delaware, to the Sacramento.

Ens. R. J. English, the Tonopah, to D-3.

Chf. Bosn. F. Emery, Newport (R. I.) Station, March 22, to Asiatic Station.

Machst. G. Kirgesner, receiving ship at San Francisco, to the St. Louis.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Maryland, at Mazatlan; New Orleans, at Magdalena Bay; Glacier, at Guaymas; MacDougal, Drayton, Fanning, Burrows, Trippe, Jenkins, Patterson, Jarvis, and the Paulding, at Cienfuegos; Utah, Florida, Michigan, Solace, and Yankton, at Guantanamo; Connecticut, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Vermont, at Guacanayabo Bay; San Diego and Iroquois, at San Diego; Hannibal and Leonidas, at Punta Gorda, Nicaragua; Orion, at Philadelphia; North Carolina, at Alexandria; Benham and Castine, at Key West; Des Moines and Celtic, at Port-au-Prince; Petrel, at Mobile; Jason, at Bristol, England; Proteus and Cincinnati, at Olongapo; Galveston, at Shanghai; Cummings, at Santiago de Cuba; Paducah, at Tunas de Zaza, Cuba; Tecumseh, at Norfolk, and the Wyoming, at La Paz.

Sailed—Cleveland, Mazatlan to sea; Warrington, New York Yard, for Guantanamo; South Carolina and Minnesota, Philadelphia for Guantanamo; Texas, Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Cyclops, Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Hector, Bremerton for Honolulu; Macdonough, Charleston for Key West; Perkins, Charleston for Newport; Chattanooga, Salina Cruz for Acajutla; Osceola, Tunas de Zaza for Guantanamo; Kansas, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay; Rocket, Norfolk for Indian Head; Denver, San Francisco for San Diego; Tonopah and E-1, Fernandina for Key West; Benham, Key West for Guantanamo, and the Annapolis, Mazatlan for La Paz.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 12 P. M., Feb. 20; Patrol. Wm. Wiedersheim, 77, at $700 a yr., appointed Feb. 15, 1890.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Feb. 24; Lieuts. J. D. Martin, 39, to 154, to prects. indicated from 166; Max Neumaier, 39; E. C. Moser, 146; R. R. Nugent, 153; Sergts. to 165 from prects. indicated: Jas. Brady, 151; Martin Burke, 153; J. J. Dwan, 164; Stephen Mimlon, 158; E. D. Fraser, 174; T. P. Cummings, 172.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. H. Mc-Williams, Jr., 15th, to Det. Bur., 8 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 22; J. F. Buckley, 15th, to Det. Bur., 24 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 26; P. H. Sweeney, 39th, to Det. Bur., 5 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 25; H. Noar and J. A. Kilgallon, 39th, to Det. Bur., 10 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 26; H. Sommers, 63d, and A. Snyder, 156th, to Det. Bur., 10 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 25; G. Jones and M. Kennedy, 89th, to Det. Bur., 3 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 23. To Det. Bur. from precincts indicated, for 10 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 26: T. Mills, 5; W. L. Ihnken, 60; H. F. J. Butts, 81; D. J. A. Mahoney, 35; A. F. Ackerman, 81.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. G. F. Mahoney, 148d, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., March 1; H. Hagemeyer, 160th, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 22.

Sick leave: Sergt. A. G. Ramey, 28th, 90 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 21.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. F. Lohmeyer, 33d, from 2:20 P. M., Jan. 15, during disability.

Dismissed, 11:25 A. M., Feb. 23: Patrol. A. J. McDonald, 42d, (intoxication.)

Death: John Collins, with Dept. of Finance, Jan. 5.

Fire Department.

The following-named prob. firemen will report to the Medical Board, 157-159 E. 67 St., at 10:30 A. M., Fri., Feb. 26: J. A. Green, Eng. 24; F. Smyth, Eng. 29.

Retired 8 A. M., Feb. 24: T. F. Reilly, Eng. 49, at $700 a yr.

Prob. firemen appointed fireman 8 A. M., Feb. 24: A. Brush, Eng. 11; A. L. M. Hanfman, Eng. 54; H. A. Quinn, Eng. 206; E. H. Ryan, Eng. 207; T. J. Fahey, H. & L. 21.

Special leaves without pay: J. V. Bruton, H. & L. 42, 24 hrs., 8 A. M., Feb. 22; Lieut. J. J. Byrnes, H. & L. 45, 12 hrs., 8 P. M., Feb. 23.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Alumni of P. S. 149, Brooklyn, will hold a meeting on the evening of March 6 at the Recreation Centre, Sutter Avenue and Vermont Street, in that borough.

The Executive Committee of the Association of Men Principals and Teachers will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. today at 302 Madison Avenue.

Mayor Mitchel will make an address at the annual dinner of the alumni of the University of Pennsylvania on Saturday evening at the Hotel McAlpin.

Men teachers in the seventh and eighth year elementary school classes will hold a meeting at 3 P. M. on Saturday at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue, to discuss the Silverstein law's salary provisions.

Fire drills are being held in the Board of Education Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue.

At the Board of Education's meeting this afternoon the Committee on By-laws and Legislation will submit a report in opposition to the plan for a board of nine members.

President Churchill has suspended from duty Paul A. Ajas, janitor of the Bushwick High School, and it is expected that at the meeting today the Committee on Care of Buildings will submit a report approving Mr. Churchill's action. It is alleged that Ajas, whose annual salary is $3,000, paid only $1,000 of the $12,000 appropriated for the help, who keep the school in order.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for fire telegraph expert. There is one vacancy in the Fire Department at $3,000 a year.

A practical examination for automobile machinist will be held on Feb. 26 and March 2 and 4 at the Pratt Institute, 213 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

An examination for supervising nurse has been ordered. The minimum age is 21 years. There is one vacancy for male nurse in the Department of Public Charities at Sea View Hospital. The salary is $900 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for March 2 a competitive examination for designing engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $2,000 to $3,000 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general and technical education and general and special engineering experience.

Applicants must furnish evidence that they have had not less than five years of irrigation engineering experience, of which not less than two years were spent in the preparation of original designs of irrigation structures, or in the examination or review of similar submitted designs. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGES.—Good first mortgages solicited; $375,000 to loan at 5% on my appraisals to 60% of valuation. James E. Clark, 1,019 Flatiron Bldg.

Wanted—To borrow $150,000 at 6 per cent. for three-year term; security, first-mortgage real estate. L 81 Times.

$2,000,000 building loan money; 33d to 59th, Lexington to 7th Av. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Mortgage money, 4½%; quick results. Send applications. Irving Bachrach, 74 East 92d.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

All the houses to rent at Edgemere and Far Rockaway. Write for full particulars. Andrew McTigue Co., Far Rockaway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will lease, manage, purchase property; long experience. Irving Bachrach, 74 East 92d.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—329 East 68th St.; 3-story, high-stoop house; modern in all respects; in the Shermerhorn block of private dwellings; rent, $1,000.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 3d Av., cor. 68th St.

Attention, Owners! Will fill vacancies and reduce expenses if you let us manage your property; references. Wm. Bettmann, 2,232 7th Av. Phone 3823 Morningside.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

LOFT TO LET.

Large, light loft, 16,500 square feet; sprinklered; lowest insurance rates; 8th floor. 589 4th Av., City.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

At 450 4th Av., sublease; splendidly equipped for publisher, advertising agency, &c.; large or small quarters; tenth floor.

Private office and desk room in lawyer's suite, 51 Chambers St.; facilities; moderate rental. Apply Felt, 45 Broadway.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

354 4TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST. Floors, offices, and show rooms.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Office space, telephone, occasional typewriting, for accountant, near 23d St.; one other party only. Davis, 170 5th Av.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.

707 and 783 North Broadway, in the "River View Colony," two-story dwellings; high class: low price; newest improvements; beautiful location; terms to suit. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.

6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all modern improvements & steam heat; fine shade; near trolley & stores; $2,800, $100 cash, $20 month. Chas. P. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Sacrifice equity in lots at Forest Hills Gardens; finest location. Owner, 434 Lafayette St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 401 Times Building, New York City.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.

In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage to build. Edward S. Mercer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd, Haworth, N. J.

RENT or BUY in Ridgewood, the clean, progressive, pension-governed "All Homes" Village; 30 daily trains. Write for booklet and particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Beautiful fruit farm, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement; price, $6,000; sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; sold on easy terms. Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

BARGAIN.—$6,000; easy terms; 8 rooms; 35 min. on Lackawanna. Box 302 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

HOG FARM.—260 ACRES, ON STATE Road; only 47 miles from N. Y.; 2 streams; a lake; 325-foot modern piggery; 10-room dwelling; barns, silo, orchard, woods, &c.; $15,000; easy terms. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 14 ROOM HOUSE, on water front at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. HOPTON, 542 8th Av., New York City.

Farms.

Farm of 345 acres, with buildings worth $25,000, in charming village; this is the biggest high-class farm bargain of the year at $12,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investment. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, to rent, by retired business man and wife, 5, or 6 room house, with porch and yard; moderate rent; within radius of 40 or 50 miles of New York City. W 59 Times.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 109 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av. SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $35 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 8970.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway. 1 room, bath, $260; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $46 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L" and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A congenial gentleman wanted to share housekeeping apartment two or three months, during absence my family; not expensive, and convenient location. Address Fifty-fifty, L 77 Times.

610 West 116th St.—Furnished 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette apt.; very light and sunny; 10th floor; immediate possession; rent, $40 per month. Tel. Morningside 3040. Thompson.

Tastily and comfortably furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath; best location on Washington Heights. Apartment 33, 3,375 Broadway, corner 162d St.

70th St., 226 West.—High-class apartment, 3 rooms and bath; furnished; long lease; party going South. See Superintendent. Telephone 9080 Columbus.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Stevens & Hudson, 162 West 72d St.

Find Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; $8-$9 weekly; all improvements.

East Side.

Between 5th and Madison Avs., on 48th St., in modern elevator building, an unusually fine and handsomely furnished apartment of three large rooms and tiled bath; rent, $100 per month, or would dispose of all or part of furnishings and transfer lease advantageously. Telephone Murray Hill 1906.

Spacious apartment, 5 rooms and bath; magnificently furnished; complete household equipment. 8 Washington Square North.

Apartments, two rooms, bath; restaurant; hotel service; $40 monthly up, $12 weekly up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

THE MONMOUTH,
2,035-7 5th Av., (adjoining corner 122d St.) High-class apartments, 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light, telephone, and shower; rents, $53 to $40. Apply Superintendent.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

106-110 Central Park West, south corner 71st.—Six to nine rooms, $1,300 up.

176th, 500 West.—Sublet 5-room corner apartment, overlooking park; elevator. Apt. 62.

East Side.

A.—331 East 17th St., (Stuyvesant Square.)—An apartment of 12 rooms, with all improvements; entire parlor floor and basement; house accommodating but three families; reasonable rent.

FIRM L. J. CARPENTER,
25 Liberty St. 3d Av., corner 68th St.

34th St., 147 East.—Desirable apartment, two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $36. Folsom Brothers, (Inc.,) 172 East 34th St.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

WHERE IS THIS HOTEL?

Only One-half of Rates Charged Elsewhere!

It is not in Brooklyn, Staten Island or the Bronx. No ferry. Twenty-eight minutes from Broadway. Attractively furnished, sunny rooms; steam heated, electric lighted; private tiled bathroom with every room. Two people can have room, including delicious table board, for $20, $22, and $25, depending on location of room. Large suites for families. Modern family hotel; social life, dancing, &c. Send postal for beautifully illustrated booklet. Box L 56 Times.

New York City.

DR. KNIPE, physician and trainer, 85 Franklin St., Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.
"36 Minutes from Broadway."

You can secure a Parlor, Bedroom, and Private Bath, with unexcelled table service in a dining room seating 150, in an exclusive, beautifully furnished, and homelike apartment hotel for less than you are paying now. Rate for two persons only $25 per week. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken, and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel only one block away. Write for booklet. *W. T. READE, Prop.*

41 South Willow St., Montclair, N. J.—Good accommodations; in fine location; excellent references.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

A young man, recovering from typhoid, wants pleasant room with congenial family within 30 miles of New York; give rate. Walter, F 309 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; also room and board.

West Side.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; running water; excellent table board; telephone.

53D STREET, 64 WEST.
Single room; table guests.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; excellent board; electricity, telephone; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; private bath; electricity; suit particular people desiring finest accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting and private bath; table guests; reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive, large, well-heated parlor suite, bath; other rooms, private bath; excellent board.

72D, WEST, Vicinity.—Select vacancies; private homes. Claremont, Morris, 80 East, 42d.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large double room, with bath; second floor; superior cuisine.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large, small rooms with, without bath; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house offers two large rooms, exquisitely furnished, en suite, single, adjoining bath; also heated single room; superior cuisine; electricity; table guests.

78TH, 161 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, small rooms; table excellent; Subway; references; reasonable.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small, warm rooms; conveniences, bath; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; superior board; refined home; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—Large, beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; conveniences; excellent Southern cooking.

80TH, 4 WEST.—Fine rooms, with every convenience, to rent with board.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

85D, 5 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; suite, singly; private bath; steam; electricity.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Room, person or couple; private family; board; references; Subway. LEONARD.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 25, (157th Subway West.)—Pleasant outside room. Apt. 4.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location; 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $9-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L" or Trolley to South Ferry.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th Subway; beautiful house, with grounds, billiards, dancing.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 220 East 18th St.—Near Beverly Station, Brighton line; detached house; large grounds; single or connecting rooms; garage; excellent board. Phone Flatbush 2120 W.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED—Good Jewish homes in the Bronx, Harlem, Brooklyn, Washington Heights, Queens, and other suburban localities in which to board Jewish children from 3 to 5 years of age, at the rate of $10 a month. Apply by mail only to Hebrew Infant Asylum, Kingsbridge Road and University Av.

Wanted, private baby boarding house; Japanese baby, month old. Call, write, 205 East 60th St. Phone 6805 Plaza.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room, running water; references.

86TH 58 EAST.—Physician's office; elegant parlor floor; private house; all improvements.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 E. 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. New 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounges. No tipping. Running water in every room. Single rooms $4 to $8 weekly. Rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

MADISON AV., 348, (44th—27 East 45th.)—Double, single rooms; well furnished; conveniences.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST, — Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelors.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid front room; private shower bath; electricity; steam; select residence.

58D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; large, small room.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; ONE FLIGHT; MEALS OPTIONAL; REASONABLE.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, adjoining bath; suitable two; reference.

72D, 138 WEST. — SPLENDID, LARGE ROOM, WITH PRIVATE BATH AND DRESSING ROOM; EXCEPTIONAL RATE; CHOICE LOCATION.

73D ST., 253 WEST.—Furnished room, with dressing room; breakfast optional; reference.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms, shower, electricity; references.

74TH, 154 WEST.—Private family, large room, private bath; high-class references; owner.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortable room; private house; electricity; Telephone 8255 Columbus; single, $6 weekly.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room; every convenience and comfort; gentlemen.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; opposite Subway; reasonable; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms, adjoining bath; Subway, elevated.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome, large room; private bath; steam; electricity; telephone.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; pleasant, single room, adjoining bath; private residence; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one medium; every convenience; see, appreciate; reference.

80TH, 142 WEST. — Elegantly furnished rooms, private baths; medium, small; electricity, steam, telephone.

80TH ST., 144 WEST,
SELECT AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large front room, well furnished; all conveniences; Summer rates; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small room; en suite, single; good board; moderate.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, singly or en suite; quiet, homelike; reasonable.

87TH, 207 WEST. — Handsomely furnished two-room sunny suite; excellent opportunity; reasonable. Lyons.

86TH, 837 WEST.—Large room with dressing room; unusually attractive; also hall room; most desirable location, near Riverside.

86TH, 349, (West End Av.)—Medium sunny room, adjoining bath; private home.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; beautifully furnished; breakfast.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house, beautifully furnished, large rooms, private baths; other rooms.

93D, 131 WEST.—Very attractive room, with alcove; private house. Riverside 2064.

93D, 255 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with bath; private house; reasonable.

95TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished corner room, adjoining bath; shower; private family; breakfast optional. Linn.

96TH, 25 WEST.—Private house; large, sunny front room; private bath; electricity; parquet floors; suitable one or two gentlemen; references.

96TH ST., 38 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single or en suite; moderate; meals exceptional. Mrs. Fick.

97TH, 84 WEST.—Two large rooms, newly furnished; moderate terms. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

102D.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, $5. Telephone 4529 Riverside.

104TH, 135 WEST.—Private family; clean, airy, quiet room; modern; $5. Goodrich.

110TH, 200 WEST,

FIND $50,000 STOLEN GOODS IN SILK STORE

Aaron Aaront and Son and James Brody, a Brooklyn Customer, Arrested.

OWNER IDENTIFIES STOCK

How Shipments Disappeared After Delivery to Railroads Still a Mystery.

Detectives Oliver and Fennelly of the Burglary and Loft Squad, who for weeks have been searching for thieves who stole thousands of dollars' worth of silks, were watching the store of James Brody, a silk dealer at 17 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, when Joseph Aaront, son of Aron Aaront, a dealer who has a store at 43 Bond Street, Manhattan, drove up and delivered two big bundles. They waited until the young man had gone away and then raided the store, placing Brody under arrest and seizing the bundles. Investigation showed that they contained silk worth $2,000, for which Brody had no bill.

A telephone message was sent to Detectives Dowling and Golden, who hurried to the Aaront store, and when Joseph Aaront arrived they arrested him and his father. A search of the store, the detectives say, revealed silk worth $50,000, much of which they believe was stolen. Brody and the Aaronts were arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods and were locked up at Police Headquarters.

On the silk which young Aaront delivered to Brody was found the stamp of the United Piece Dye Works of Lodi, N. J., and the information was obtained there that it was dyed for the Silk Finishing Company of America, of which Samuel Eiseman of 120 East Twenty-third Street is the representative. Eiseman identified the silk as some his company had shipped on Feb. 20 to a firm in Salt Lake City. Other consignments had been lost, he said, and he believed had been taken from the boxes after being shipped from the works. Just how the trick was accomplished he could not explain.

Eiseman looked over the other bundles of silk found in Aaront's place in Bond Street. The markings had been removed, but he expressed the belief that some of it had been stolen from his company.

Other silk firms which have lost shipments recently will be asked to send representatives to look over the silks. The police stored it all in a room and sealed it pending a further investigation.

WOMAN BEATEN BY THIEVES

But She Puts Them to Flight Before They Get Her $400 Earrings.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when Mrs. Yetta Flashberg returned yesterday afternoon from a shopping trip to her home at 267 Sheffield Avenue, East New York, where she lives with her husband, Abraham Flashberg, of Flashberg & Glackel, cloak manufacturers, of 142 and 144 West Twenty-sixth Street, and their six children. On her way up to her apartment on the second floor Mrs. Sarah Clackel, who lives on the floor above, called to Mrs. Flashberg, and told her that about an hour before two men had been in the apartment and had been trying all the doors, saying that they were looking for a family named Fischel.

Mrs. Flashberg unlocked her door, and went straight to the kitchen to prepare luncheon for her six-year-old daughter Gertrude, who was soon to return from school. It was fifteen minutes later before she had occasion to go into another room. When she entered her bedroom she saw two young men standing there.

Before she could utter a cry for help the men sprang upon her. One of them beat her about the face and head with a blackjack, while the other stifled her cries. They then tried to tear from her ears a pair of diamond earrings valued at $400, and when they were prevented by her struggling they attempted to gag her. After a few minutes Mrs. Flashberg got free long enough to give one loud cry, whereupon the men fled down the stairs with her following.

At the top of the steps Mrs. Flashberg fainted and rolled down the steps into the hallway, where those who answered her cry found her. Both of her assailants were still in sight, but they eluded the pursuers. Dr. Kollach of the Bradford Street Hospital was called, and he treated Mrs. Flashberg for bruises about her face and head. A search of the apartment disclosed that nothing had been stolen. The Willoughby Avenue Detective Branch was notified, and Detectives McKeown and Ryan were assigned to the case.

85 MILES AN HOUR IN AIR.

New Military Flier Rises 1,000 Feet in a Minute in Test.

Several of the most successful flights of a military tractor ever made occurred yesterday at the Hempstead Plains aviation field. Albert S. Heinrich in his new American-made biplane was the flier. Every part of the machine was built by Mr. Heinrich in the United States of domestic materials. The motor—the first air cooling rotating motor to be used on a military machine—was made by a Washington concern.

The chief value of the tractor is its speed, and this was strikingly demonstrated. The aviator and a passenger went along at rates varying from forty-four to eighty-five miles an hour, and in one ascent the tractor rose 1,000 feet in one minute. Mr. Heinrich carried several passengers—one at a time—during the afternoon, Henry Thompson, former Commissioner of the Water Department, being among them. A few of those who watched the flights and afterward spoke enthusiastically of them were Howard Huntington, Secretary of the Aero Club; Douglas Houghton, Sidney F. Beckwith, and F. J. Toulmin.

WESTWARD HO! BY WAGON.

Staten Island Prairie Schooner Is Going to San Francisco.

Driving up to the City Hall yesterday in an old-fashioned prairie schooner drawn by two horses, John Urflinger and William Stevens obtained a letter from Mayor Mitchel to deliver to Mayor Rolph of San Francisco.

The odd trip across the continent is being made in the interest of Staten Island business men, who want it advertised that Staten Island is the gateway of the Eastern Coast, just as San Francisco is supposed to be the gateway of the Western.

The schooner was driven about Manhattan yesterday, and today a trip will be made through Brooklyn. Tomorrow at noon Charles J. McCormack of Richmond Borough will start the wagon on its long overland trip to the Western city, where it is due to arrive before the Panama Exposition ends.

Alleged Boy Firebugs

Frank Matillo, 14 years old, of 5 Van Dam Street, and his chum, Joseph Tempon, 15 years old, of 59 Thompson Street, were arrested last night by Detectives Fitzpatrick and Donohue of the First Branch and charged with making three attempts to burn the house in which the Matillo youth lived. The Matillo boy, according to the detectives, said he and his companion wanted to "get even" with Joseppe Chaso, lessee of the building, for not letting them keep a pigeon coop on the roof.

$100,000 HELD SEIZED ON BURGLARY CHARGE

Wrecked by Drugs, Young Actor Says He's Son of Late F. V. Fletcher of Bangor, Me.

Roy V. Fletcher, 28 years old, who said that he soon would receive $100,000 as part of his share of the estate of his father, Frank V. Fletcher, a lumberman who died in 1912 at Bangor, Me., was locked up at the West 125th Street Police Station last night on a charge of burglary.

The young man said he had been forced to steal to obtain food, as his physical condition, caused by the use of drugs, had made it impossible for him to work. He suffered a collapse at the police station, and Dr. Kilcourse of Bellevue Hospital had him removed to that institution. According to the police he admitted that he had used morphine for several years.

Fletcher was arrested at Amsterdam Avenue and 135th Street, where he was attempting to dispose of four coats, three of which he admitted he stole from the wardrobe of the women stenographers of a loft building at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. The other coat, the police said, was stolen from the home of C. D. Purcell, at 94 West 104th Street, which was entered by burglars on Jan. 2. Fletcher even offered to sell the coats to Detectives Finan and Riley of the Fourth Branch, who questioned him. He was well dressed, but without funds. He said that he lived at 262 West 143d Street.

The police asserted that Fletcher was arrested in 1908 for stealing goods worth $500 from a department store and was released by Judge Rosalsky on suspended sentence. They vouched for the story of his personal affairs.

Fletcher said he left his home in Bangor in 1907 against the wishes of his father and came to New York, where he studied at a dramatic school. He went home for a time, but returned to this city when his father, who was a widower, married a woman several years his junior. He said she was now at Palm Beach.

His father died in 1912, Fletcher said, leaving an estate worth $500,000. There was no will, and Mrs. Fletcher brought suit to obtain her share of the estate. The case, according to the prisoner, is to come up in Bangor on March 11. He was the only other heir, he said. His interests were in the hands of John Robinson, an attorney of Bangor. Fletcher asserted he had an uncle, Frank Fletcher, who was an official of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Since his quarrel with his father, he said, he had appeared in vaudeville now and then in a monologue.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. LEVERING

Daughter of W. H. Barnum to Keep Children Under Special Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Laura Barnum Levering, wife of J. Richmond Levering, the wealthy oil operator, and the daughter of W. H. Barnum of New York, received today an absolute divorce and restoration of her maiden name.

The judgment incorporates an agreement among the parties to the case and William H. Barnum and Dr. Joseph S. Wheelwright of New York as parties of the third part.

The agreement provided that Richmond Levering, Jr., aged 8; Walter Barnum Levering, aged 5, and Anna Levering, aged 3, shall remain in their mother's custody until they are 21 years old, subject to periodical residence with their father. As to this residence, Barnum and Wheelwright have absolute authority to deny it at any time, or to change the periods indicated in the agreement. None of the children are to be away from their mother at Christmas time.

Barnum and Wheelwright are to have control of the education of the children, deciding who shall be their governesses, tutors, and the like. None of the children can be taken out of the United States by either party without the express consent of Barnum and Wheelwright.

E. P. BACKUS LOSES AN ARM.

Friend of Wayward Boys Suffers Amputation for Civil War Wound.

Erastus P. Backus, known in Brooklyn as the "Father of Probation," because of his work in saving boys and young men from lives of crime, underwent an operation on Sunday at the Midwood Sanitarium, Flatbush, for the amputation of his right arm. An aggravation of an old injury sustained in the civil war made it necessary.

Mr. Backus is 71 years old. He is a brother of the late Foster L. Backus, one-time District Attorney of Kings County, and was formerly a county detective in Brooklyn.

For twenty years Erastus P. Backus has devoted his spare time to rescue work among boys who have violated the law. He has stood by them in court, visited them in jail, fed and clothed them, and found employment for them when released. Mr. Backus fell and injured his arm while visiting his farm at Russell, St. Lawrence County, recently.

HEIRESS ENTERTAINS WILL SUIT BACKERS

Miss Smedley, at Waldorf Party, Meets 300 Who Financed $500,000 Fight.

INSPIRATION IN BIBLE TEXT

"Man Sent from God Whose Name Was John" Braced Her Faith in Attorney Wise.

There is no reason why a woman who has just won a long uphill legal fight for an estate said to be worth $500,000 shouldn't reserve a whole suite at the Waldorf and invite her lawyer and witnesses, the friends who put up money to keep poverty away while she was fighting, and the ministers who got them to do it, to gather around and help her celebrate the victory. On the contrary, there is every reason why she should, in the opinion of Miss Mary Clementine Smedley, who after seven years has established her right to a large share in the estate of Hiram H. Lamport, founder of the Continental Fire Insurance Company.

So Miss Smedley gave just such a party at the Waldorf last night. Twenty-five of those who had stood by through thick and thin in the long litigation were her guests at dinner in the assembly room, and when that was ended the party adjourned to the Waldorf Apartment, where 300 others formed in line and shook hands first with Miss Smedley, then with the Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur, pastor emeritus of the Calvary Baptist Church; then with Miss Matilda Smedley, her sister, and finally with John S. Wise, Jr., her lawyer.

Most of those present had contributed toward her support in the days when things were going against her. For six years Miss Smedley was without resources, save their gifts of $10 a week, on which she managed to live. But a record of every contribution was kept, and it was announced last night that Miss Smedley had paid back every cent, with interest.

Miss Smedley, a sweet-faced little woman of 50, beamed with gratitude as she stood in the reception room shaking hands with her friends. She wore a gown of rose point lace, trimmed with pearls, and carried a single pink carnation. Her sister wore a gown of mauve crêpe and also carried a carnation. Dr. MacArthur, who is head of the Baptist World Alliance, had a miniature American flag in his buttonhole.

It was more like a big family reunion than anything else the Waldorf ever saw. There was no smoking either at the dinner or at the reception, and after the guests had filed past the receiving line they sat about chatting and listening to a simple musical programme supplied, to quote the engraved invitations, by "Baroness Litta von Elmor, Paris and New York." The guests also succeeded in getting through the evening without dancing.

At the dinner the favored few sat about an oval table, with Miss Smedley and her sister at their head and the guests of honor—Dr. MacArthur and Mr. Wise—on either side. Before they began eating, heads were bowed while Dr. MacArthur said grace.

There were no speeches, but when the coffee arrived all eyes were turned toward Miss Smedley and she yielded. In her speech she spoke regretfully of those who were absent, among them the Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, pastor of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, who had handled the funds contributed for her support. Several others, she said, had been "taken away," but she was sure they were looking down up there at the gathering.

Miss Smedley, who, as companion to the aged Mr. Lamport for ten years, had been active in church work to the end of the long contest over his will and referred to the final verdict of the Appellate Division as God's answer to her prayers. The Bible, too, had aided her, she said. After many misfortunes with courts and lawyers she met Mr. Wise, and then went home still undecided. She opened her Bible and the first words that caught her eye were from the Book of John:

"A man sent from God whose name was John."

And that settled it, Miss Smedley said.

Among those at the dinner were Mrs. W. J. E. Dillenbough, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Goodrich, Mrs. Ange Albert Pattou, Mrs. Joseph Black Barker, Mrs. Henry W. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. R. Percy Chittenden, Mrs. W. H. Moonay, a sister of Miss Smedley; Mrs. F. E. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Goodwin, Miss F. E. Thayer, Mrs. John S. Wise, Jr., Mrs. W. B. Raymond, W. S. North, Mrs. Sara Greene Wise, the Rev. Henry Marsh Warren, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Vaughn, Mrs. E. M. Green, Miss Florence Labouisse Adams, and Dr. J. Leffingwell Hatch.

It was said that Miss Smedley intended to live simply and devote much of her time and fortune to church work.

NEW ARRESTS MADE IN CLEARY SHOOTING

Four Accused of Concealing Revolver Used — Cleary May Have to Face Other Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Bernard J. Fox, a saloon keeper; Harry Hughs, Charles Ludwig, and William Seibold have been placed under arrest here on charges growing out of the Cleary murder trial. Fox is accused of perjury, the others of having firearms in their possession in violation of the Sullivan law.

A still more sensational development is impending, according to District Attorney Gagan—the prosecution of William V. Cleary on some charge growing out of his shooting of his son-in-law, Eugene M. Newman. Under the law he cannot be tried again for the murder of Newman, of which he was acquitted.

The present arrests were made by order of District Attorney Gagan. Fox, who, although Cleary's friend, was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the murder trial, is alleged to have sworn falsely before the Coroner that he knew nothing as to the whereabouts of the revolver with which the shooting was done. Mr. Gagan received information yesterday afternoon that Fox on the day of the shooting went to his saloon with Cleary, took a revolver from his safe, put it in his pocket, and with Cleary went to Cleary's office. After the shooting Fox is said to have handed the revolver to Seibold, telling him to take it back to the saloon and have it put away. Seibold in turn, it is alleged, gave the revolver to Ludwig with the same instructions. Ludwig took the gun back to the saloon, it is asserted, and handed it to Hughs, saying: "Fox says put this away and say nothing about it." The theory is that this was the revolver with which the shooting was done.

Affidavits have been procured by Attorney Striker, who is representing Fred E. Newman, the father of the slain man, in the charges preferred against District Attorney Gagan before Gov. Whitman, that in less than hour after the shooting Hughs was asked if Cleary had shot his son-in-law, and answered: "Yes, and here's the gun they sent back;" and also that Chief of Police Ford, whose revolver was supposed to have been used, told different persons that he had his weapon with him on that day.

Fox is held in $3,000 bail, Hughs in $1,000, and Ludwig and Seibold in $2,000 each for a hearing tomorrow at 2 P. M. Fox tonight admitted that he had the revolver in question. He said that he told the District Attorney about it two weeks after the shooting. He added that it was a .32-calibre automatic, while the one used by Cleary was of .38 calibre.

MAYOR TO CUT CITY FORCE.

Says He Will Lay Off "Useless Men" in Two Departments.

Mayor Mitchel made an address on municipal affairs last evening in the Congregational Church, Bowne Avenue, Flushing. He dwelt upon the need of economy in the administration of the city's affairs, and declared that municipal officials were diligently studying means to that end.

After pointing to the difficulties of the situation the Mayor announced one positive and effective step toward economy. He said he intended to lay off "useless men" in two important departments of the municipal organization. They are the Dock Department and the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity. The Mayor made no statement, however, as to the number of men to be dismissed. On the other hand, he announced that he would appoint more policemen in the near future.

Mayor Mitchel said that if New York City were not required to pay nearly 70 per cent. of the cost of running the State the citizens of this municipality would not be laboring under so heavy a burden of taxation. He asserted he was in hopes the Legislature would give the city some relief.

Final Clearance

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Suit and Overcoat

$16.50, $19.50 or $23.50

Excepting a few hundred garments now $15.00

All our staple Black and Blue Winter Suits are included. We must make room for New Spring stock. Prices on Woolen goods are going up! Every one of these garments will be worth next season more than its regular price of this season.

Suits and Overcoats originally up to $32.50, now **$16.50**

Suits and Overcoats originally up to $40.00, now **$19.50**

Suits and Overcoats originally up to $45.00, now **$23.50**

Included in this clearance are over 2000 Spring Suits carried over from last season on account of the late opening of our new downtown store.

No Charge for Alterations

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores: (Open Evenings.) Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE THEATRE, WEST 48TH ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY —50c to $1.50— "BEST WAR PLAY SINCE SECRET SERVICE."—Evg. World.

Inside The Lines

"ONE OF THE SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESSES."—Herald.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:15. "Finest acting in New York."—Press. ETHEL BARRYMORE in HER TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS THE SHADOW

LYCEUM West 45th St. Eves at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:20 ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. WATCH YOUR STEP Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. at 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. LAST 4 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES. OTIS SKINNER in "THE SILENT VOICE."

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. LAST 4 NIGHTS, LAST 2 MATINEES. MARIE CAHILL and RICHARD CARLE "90 IN THE SHADE"

HUDSON West 44th St. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in SHOW SHOP

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. ILLINGTON THE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. "Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER. Today at 2 sharp. Tonight at 8 sharp. Also Fri. Eve. at 8. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Thurs. & Sat. Evs. 8:15; Sat. Mat. 2:15. BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles & The Lion

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 8th Av., 23d St. Evs. 25 to $1. Matinee TODAY 25c & 50c. FISKE O'HARA in "Jack's Romance"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE with CHIN CHIN

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TUESDAY & Saturday 2:15. YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others. NEW BURLESQUE "SONG OF SONGS."

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c., 75c., $1.00. ON TRIAL

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat. 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY. 25c TO $1.00. Polygamy

Preceded by 1-Act Comedy, THE DICKEY BIRD.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Today 25 & 50c. Rose Melville in "Sis Hopkins."

CENTURY THEATRE.....8th Ave. & 62d St. SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 7TH, at 8. VAUDEVILLE BENEFIT

In behalf of the ACTORS' FUND MONSTER PROGRAM.

The Second of the Series of benefits in behalf of The Actors' Fund of America on the above date. Selected from the GREATEST AVAILABLE STARS IN VAUDEVILLE, by A. PAUL KEITH, E. F. ALBEE, & MARTIN BECK. Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. Boxes $25-$50. ***Sale opens Monday, Mar. 1, at the Century. Orders in advance by mail to DANIEL FROHMAN, Lyceum Theatre, West 45th St.

NEWMAN TRAVEL TALKS

5 THURSDAY MATINEES NEW AMSTERDAM

5 SUNDAY NIGHTS CARNEGIE HALL

Beg. MARCH 4 & 7, Respectively. TWO COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE. "France & The War"—"Berlin"—"War Capitals"—"Holy Land"—"Egypt" Course Sale Now $5, 4, 3, 2.50

39th Annual Dog Show Westminster Kennel Club Feb. 22-23-24-25 Madison Square Garden Admission One Dollar

THEATRE FRANCAIS (CENTURY LYCEUM) 61st Est. 63d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. seats 50c to $2.50. LA PAPILONNE Sardou's Most Laughable Comedy. Fri. Mat., 3:15. BATAILLE DE DAMES. Every Sun. Night, PARISIAN CAFE CHANTANT

CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT. ADDRESS BY SECRETARY BRYAN on "THE NEW ERA" Auspices CIVIC FORUM. Tel. 4897 Bryant. Seats $1.50 to 25c. Now on sale at Box Office.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. MME. CALVE will positively appear next week. MAY IRWIN & JOSIE COLLINS. Edward Abeles & Co., 4 Marx Bros. & Co., oths.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Fannie Ward, Bonnie Glass, Wm. Morris & Co., Frank Fogarty and others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Deslin & McHale, Grace Leigh & Trio & oths. Walter C. Kelly.

Grand Central Palace, Lex. Ave., 46th St. SPORTSMAN'S SHOW Daily, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Trap Shooting—Fly Casting, Big Game Motion Pictures, etc. Adm. 50c; Children 25c.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way. The CLEVER ONES Evs. 8:30. Matinee Friday & Saturday 2:30.

BROADWAY THEA., B'way, 41st St. Prices, Daily 11:30 to 11:30, 10-15-25. Home of PARAMOUNT PICTURES. Last Times TODAY Symphony Orchestra & Organ. Tomorrow, MARY PICKFORD in "Mistress Nell."

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. WM. H. CRANE in "DAVID HARUM." Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10-50c. Next Week—"A Gentleman of Leisure."

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. THE ENEMIES & Five Special Pictures. Next Week—THE RADIUM THIEVES.

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way now. Marguerite Clark in "The Goose Girl." Thur., Fri., Sat. Sun., Mary Pickford as "Mistress Nell." Best vaudeville 1:30 to 11 P. M. 10, 15, 25c.

IRVING PL. THEATRE Every Afternoon, War Pictures. Tonight, Thur. & Sat., "IMMER FESTE DRUFF." Fri., War Pictures and "BRUEDERLEIN FEIN."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—DAILY MAT. 25c. and 50c. EVELYN NESBIT and JACK CLIFFORD AND 15 OTHER BIG ACTS.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Mat. Pat. White & The Big Jubilee. To-day.

PIANOLA RECITAL

AEOLIAN HALL, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 24, 1915 at 8:30 P. M.

Admission Without Charge.

ARTISTS TO APPEAR: Yelena von Sayn, Violinist. Rafael Diaz, Tenor. William D. Tucker, Baritone. Gerard Chatfield, at The Pianola and The Organ.

You are cordially invited.

SYMPHONY

SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Fri. Aft., Feb. 26, at 3. Sun. Aft., Feb. 28, at 3. Soloist, Ferruccio BUSONI. Tschaikowsky, Suite No. 3; Beethoven, Emperor Concerto E flat; Stasuss, Symphonic Poem, "Death and Transfiguration." Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

Third Master Composer Concert. Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Mar. 2. Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN. ALL RUBINSTEIN PROGRAM. Mr. Hofmann will play Concertos in D minor and G; orchestral numbers include Costume Ball sketches and La Russie. Seats at 35c to $1.50, Box Office, CARNEGIE HALL.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight 7:45, Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Sembach, Braun, Reyedal. Cond., Hertz. Thurs. at 8:15, Bohemo. Alda, Schumann; Martin, Scotti, Segurola, Tegani. Cond., Polacco. Fri. at 8, Eurynthe. Hempel, Ober; Sembach, Well, Middleton. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. Mat. at 2, Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 8 (75c to $3). Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martin, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Polacco. Next Mon. at 8, Double Bill, L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur, followed by Pagliacci. Destinn; Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Polacco. Wed. at 8:15, Fidelio. Kurt, Schumann; Sembach, Goritz, Braun, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tues., Mch. 2, at 8. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, Saturday Evening, March 6th, 1915. Benefit for the German and Austro-Hungarian Reservists. Under the auspices of their Excellencies, Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Constantin Dumba. By ANNA VON HEMERT. JACQUES URLUS The Great Wagnerian Tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company. CARL FRIEDBERG The Eminent Pianist. Tickets from 75c. to $2.50 at Mgt. Annie Friedberg, 1425 Broadway, and Aeolian Hall Box Office. (BALDWIN PIANO.)

Third Biltmore Morning Musicale, Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, FRIDAY, FEB. 26TH, AT 11:30. FRANCES ALDA, SOPRANO. FRITZ KREISLER, VIOLINIST. GIOVANNI MARTINELLI, TENOR. Reserved Seats, $3. Now at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

CENTURY LAST 6 TIMES. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. Prices 25c. to $3.00. PAVLOWA THE INCOMPARABLE. Today Mat., "PUPPEN-FEE"; "CHOPINIANA," with new Divertissements. Tonight, "RAYMONDA," with new Divertissements. Change of Ballets and Divertissements at every performance. FINAL RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT (Popular Prices.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Aft., Mar. 1, at 3. A CONCERT OF COMPOSITIONS BY SIGISMOND STOJOWSKI. WILL BE GIVEN BY THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. WILLEM WILLEKE.....'Cellist. SIGISMOND STOJOWSKI.....Pianist. TICKETS, 75c to $2, on sale at Box Office, Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Mason & Hamlin Piano.)

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Saturday Aft., Feb. 27, at 2:30. N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor. Tschaikowsky, Beethoven, Rise. Soloist, JOSEF HOFMANN. Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Carnegie Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. To-morrow (Thursday) Aft. at 2:30. FAREWELL MATINEE. ISADORA DUNCAN. Popular Prices. Tickets at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL. MR. WALTER DAMROSCH Will donate the entire receipts of his six EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO OF Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy to the Vacation War Relief Committee. Six Afternoons, begin Wed., March 10. Subscriptions, $2, $3, $4, $5 & $7. At Room 1202 and Box Office Aeolian Hall; also 33 W. 39th St.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. Tomorrow (Thurs.) Eve. 8:15; next Friday Aft. 2:30. Soloist, PASQUALE AMATO. Beethoven, Wagner, Reger, Rossini, Smetana. CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Eve., Feb. 27, at 8:30. INTERCOLLEGIATE GLEE CLUB MEET. Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania assisted by the University Glee Club of New York. Judges: Horatio Parker, Arthur Mees and Arthur D. Woodruff. Tickets 50c. to $2.00. Boxes, $15 & $18. Management Foster & David.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 11th, at 3. Tickets for Feb. 23rd good March 11th. Last Recital This Season MARCELLA SEMBRICH. Tickets now at Hall; Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Concert ERNEST BACH Hutcheson

OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH participating and String Orchestra under RAM FRANKO. 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Eve., Mar. 2nd, at 8:15. Piano Recital DESIDER JOSEF Vecsei and a Full Orchestra from SYMPHONY SOC. OF N. Y. Tickets 50c. to $2.00. Boxes $12, $15, at Box Office. MGT. M. H. HANSON. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Feb. 27, at 3. BAUER AND CASALS. Benefit Union Settlement. 75c. to $2.50. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Monday Aft., Mar. 8, at 3. OSCAR SEAGLE SONG RECITAL. Tickets at Box Office.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Matinee Today. "FAUST." Evening, "CAVALLERIA" & "PAGLIACCI." SAN CARLO Grand Opera Co. Ballet-Chorus-Orchestra.

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43rd to 44th Street. Winter Circus OF SUBLIMATED SUPREMACY! Daily Mats. 25c to $1. Nights 25c to $1.50. Today Matinee positively last free distribution of circus toys to children.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20. Today & Saturday 2:20. Mr. Holbrook Blinn in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th St., nr. B'y. WM. L. SHERRY Presents BOSWORTH'S "HYPOCRITES!" Today 2:30—25c & 50c. Tonight 8:30—25c to $1.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th St., nr. B'way. Eve. MON., MARCH 1 (Seats Tomorrow.) PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY, in The Adventure of Lady Ursula

SHUBERT 44th, W of B'way. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton. ALL GALLERY SEATS, 50c.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30, inc. Sun. Daily Mats. (Except Sun.) 2:30. James Barnes' Wonderful Pictures Through Central Africa Native and Animal Life Shown on the Screen with Marvelous Results.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. THE ONLY GIRL By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30. MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP." Hear Marie Dressler Sing "SUSIE." Gallery 50c. Balcony. Fine Dollar Seats.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. The Play That Has Everything. UNDER COVER

DALY'S MAT. TODAY, 10-25c. Nights 15-50c. B'way, 30 St. BURLESQUE "THE MAIDS IN AMERICA" Special Feat., LALLA SELBINI, Venus on Wheels.

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque. The HEART CHARMERS.

WINTER GARDEN Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1.50. Evgs. at 8. MAID IN AMERICA

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway. ROBERT B. MANTELL Last Week TODAY MAT. AT 2.....ROMEO AND JULIET TONIGHT AT 8.....JULIUS CAESAR Beginning TUESDAY, MAR. 2 (Seats Tomorrow.) EMMA CLIFTON TRENTINI and CRAWFORD in THE PEASANT GIRL

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY. PRICES 50c TO $1.50. 500 SEATS IN ORCHESTRA $1. EXPERIENCE Most Wonderful Play in New York.

Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS. All Seats $2.00.

WEST END Mat. Saturday, 25c-50c. Mats. Tom'w & Tues. All seats 25c. Evenings 25c, 50c, 75c. JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. THIS WEEK: FINE FEATHERS.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tues. & Saturday 2:15. THE WHITE FEATHER THRILLS and LAUGHS—NO SHOOTING.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. $1.50 MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. SINNERS (BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.)

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2. $1.00 MATINEE TODAY AT 2. LIFE Oh-O-O'S BIGGEST PLAY.

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c. SAM BERNARD THE BELLE OF BOND STREET.

FREE PHOTO-DRAMA. STRAND—SUPERB. AT THE TEMPLE—43 ST. & BROADWAY. POSITIVELY ONLY SEATS FREE. 3, 5 & 8 P.M. DAILY—S